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VOLUME XLIX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

FALLING THRONES.

The Kings of Portugal and Spain May Lose Their Jobs.

PORTUGAL RIPE FOR REVOLT.

Widespread Dissatisfaction in the Domains of Carlos I.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS RESTLESS.

They May Follow the Fashion and Overturn the Throne.

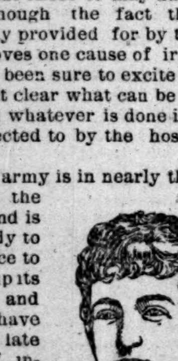
RUMORS OF FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

LISBON, Nov. 19.—The Portuguese Republicans are greatly elated at the success of the Republican coup d'état in Brazil, and there are mutterings of distant thunder which are beginning to confirm the belief already expressed that something of the same nature may be attempted in this country. Portugal is about ready for a revolution, and, singularly enough, the conditions for it are similar to those which exploded in the South American Empire a few days ago. It is not possible, however, that the establishment of a republican form of government could be effected so quietly and suddenly in this small and thickly populated country, and considerable fear exists that a bloody scene may be enacted if the Republicans make up their minds to try to imitate the revolutionists of Brazil.

KING CARLOS I.

The court is seriously alarmed and the Cabinet is much perplexed at the approaching arrival of Dom Pedro and his family. It is impossible to tell what effect it may have upon the country, although the fact that the refugees are amply provided for by the civil list of Brazil removes one cause of irritation which would have been sure to excite the Republicans. It is not clear what can be done in this dilemma, and whatever is done is pretty certain to be objected to by the hostile agitators.

The Portuguese army is in nearly the same state of mind as the Brazilian army, and is more or less ready to forswear allegiance to the King and set up its own Presidency and Ministry. There have been noticeable of late frequent signs of insubordination, and similar evidences of a restless desire to overturn the existing régime have been observable in political circles of Spain among the Spanish Republicans.



QUEEN MARIE.

That this sort of thing will sooner or later come to a head in Portugal no one here seems to doubt, and the impetus which has been given to the growing discontent by the Brazilian revolution makes the danger to the present Government imminent.

WILL SPAIN FOLLOW SUIT?

Rumors That a Revolution Is Imminent—Interview with Senor Castelar.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Emilio Castelar left Paris tonight for Madrid. Politicians think they see in Castelar's departure an indication that the agitation in Spain is assuming an interesting form. Some even declare a belief that Spain will soon be the scene of another Republican revolt.

"I am not in the least surprised to know that Brazil has at last decided for a Republic," said Emilio Castelar, the Spanish statesman, today. "In fact, my only wonder is that she did not do so sooner. It is only a few weeks since I assured a prominent French statesman that the tendency in Brazil was irresistibly in that direction. To one who has, as I have, studied the condition of things in South America it has long been apparent that the thinking classes there were too deeply imbued with the spirit of republicanism to make any other form of government more than temporary. Dom Pedro has always tried to conceal this fact from Europe, and he had more or less succeeded.

"It is simply ridiculous to claim that the revolution in Brazil was due to the recent abolition of slavery, for the men who have had the most to do with the overthrowing of the Empire are precisely the ones who brought about the liberation of the slaves and in both cases they were simply acting in accordance with the enlightened ideas of the country.

"As to the effect this revolution may have upon Portugal, while I do not feel like prophesying that it will lead to the establishment of a republic in that country, I am convinced it will have a direct and marked effect in liberalizing the policy of the Portuguese monarchy. The two nations are really but one, with the same language, customs, and tendencies, and the action of Brazil cannot but react powerfully upon Portugal. Besides, I have reason to know that the most influential and able Portuguese writers and orators, such men as Latino Coelho and Beossio Braza, are heart and soul in favor of a Republic.

"In Spain, I think, the immediate effect of this South American upheaval will be less marked. Were we under a conservative monarchy, unpopular with the masses, I should think differently, but the Government of Spain is liberal, and is of its own accord approaching a point where republicanism will assert itself, as a matter of course by the universal consent of the people. There is no need of precipitating that movement, but all the countries of Europe may well find food for reflection in this almost unprecedented event. Think of it! They awake one morning, these tottering relics of worn out absolutism, and find that a nation almost as large as all of them put together has with the twinkle of an eye and without violence changed from an Empire to a Republic. The revolution is over, and the new order of things will be established before they are aware that the old order was compromised or that a revolution was threatened.

"Curious, is it not? And they may at last open their eyes to the fact that mankind have entered upon an era of reason and are no longer to be driven against their fellows in murderous herds and slaughtered by thousands like unreasoning brutes to suit the caprice of some vain autocrat who boasts God made him their master.

"No. The sway of autocracy on this old continent is nearly over. If there is any one thing I believe with all my heart it is that before fifty years Europe will be republican from end to end, and I believe the change will be brought about without the horrors of war as easily as it has just been brought about in Brazil, as naturally as a man lays aside one coat and puts on another, because he likes the other better. The people of Europe are growing wiser every year and seeing better what are their real interests.

"They will one day say to their Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Princes: 'We are masters here. After all, this country is ours, not yours. There is the door.' And then Kings, Queens, Emperors, and Princes will go, and it will be a beautiful sight."

SPANISH ROYALISTS ALARMED.

They Fear the Brazilian Revolution Will Have Its Counterpart in Spain.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The principal papers of Lisbon and Oporto, like the Spanish Liberals and Republicans, say that Spain and Portugal have no reason for or interest in declining to recognize the new state of things in Brazil. I am assured, however, on good authority, that out of deference for the Orleans family and the royal family of Portugal the Spanish regency and its Government will postpone the recognition of the Brazilian Republic until after recognition by Austria, Germany, and Italy.

So deep is the impression made by the Brazilian revolution that in Congress during debates on the Universal Suffrage bill conservative orators implored the House to reject a measure which would soon involve Spain in a catastrophe like the Brazilian revolution.

In the Senate a Bishop and a Carlist peer both complained of the Madrid juries who had recently acquitted the journalists prosecuted for articles attacking the Catholic religion. They also expressed fear that the Brazilian revolution would soon find its counterpart in Spain unless the Government or the Regent made a severer penal code to protect the State church.

REPORTED FIGHTING IN BRAZIL.

Rumors of an Attempt to Restore Dom Pedro—Fonseca's Manifesto.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The *Figaro* says that merchants in Hamburg have received dispatches from Rio Janeiro, stating that a movement has been started in that city for the restoration of Dom Pedro, and that fighting has occurred in the streets between the Monarchists and Republicans.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19.—The manifesto of the republican government of Brazil is as follows:

Fellow Citizens: The people, the army and navy, and the provinces have now decreed the fall of the imperial dynasty and the suppression of the monarchical system. This patriotic revolution has been followed by the formation of a Provisional Government, whose first mission is to guarantee order, liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

The formation of this Government until a definite government has been named has been made with full regard to the most competent material. The Government is simply composed of temporary agents, who will govern and maintain peace, liberty, fraternity, and order. The attributes and extraordinary faculties invested are for the defense and integrity of the country and the preservation of public order. The Provisional Government promises to use all means in its power to guarantee security of life and property to all the inhabitants of Brazil, native and foreign, and respect for individual political opinions, excepting the exigent modifications necessary for the good of the country.

The army and navy, the ordinary functions of the Department of Justice, the civil and military administrations will continue under their existing organizations, and respect for those holding positions will be maintained. The Senate and State Council are abolished and the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved. The Provisional Government recognizes and acknowledges all national compromises under the late Government and all agreements with foreign Powers. The public debt, internal and external, will be respected; also all existing contracts and obligations legally made.

DEODORO FONSECA,
Chief of the Provisional Government.

DOM PEDRO'S REPLY.

Emperor Dom Pedro made the following reply to the communication of the new Government informing him of his deposition:

In view of the address handed me the 17th inst. at 3 o'clock p. m., I resolve to submit to the command of circumstances—to leave with all my family for Europe tomorrow, leaving this beloved country, which I have tried to give firm testimony of my affectionate love and my dedication during nearly half a century as Chief of the State. I will always have kindly remembrances of Brazil and hopes for its prosperity.

D. PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

To the Provisional Government.

Adhesion to the new order of things continues. Candido Oliveira is still a prisoner.

The King of Portugal has offered Dom Pedro the use of his palace at Lisbon.

Señor Campos Salles, the new Minister of Justice, who has been absent, has arrived in this city. He was received with enthusiasm.

The Provisional Government has offered to the Emperor a draft for 500 contos to enable him to live well and independently off the donation already mentioned.

The Minister of Justice has taken possession of his department, having declared before the President and Ministers of the Supreme Tribunal his adhesion to the new order of things. Like declarations have been made by all generals and magistrates.

The National Guard and most of the prominent public men in all the provinces are in accord with the present course of events. Count d'Eu has resigned. He is likely to leave Brazil.

The bourse continues animated; New York exchange is 27 here.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER'S ADVICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, tonight received the following telegrams by way of London:

The Brazilian Bank of Rio telegraphs the Brazilian Bank of London: "Provisional Government appears to have inspired confidence. Perfect quiet reigns. Republic accepted by Rio and by the northern and southern provinces. Everything quiet. General opinion is that the Republic is quite secure. Exchange is firm."

The Minister said he thought that the Hamburg report of bloodshed was nonsense. These two telegrams were later in date and were direct contradictions of the report of fighting in the streets.

DOM PEDRO INVITED TO WINDSOR.

The Queen Asks the Imperial Exile to Visit England.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Queen has been in telegraphic communication with the Duc de Nemours, the father of the Comte d'Eu, consort of the Princess Imperial of Brazil. In reply to inquiries from Balmoral, sent through the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours has informed her Majesty that the Emperor and his family arrived in the early hours of Sunday morning at Rio Janeiro from the royal residence at Petropolis, and attended by a guard of honor, which showed them due respect, they embarked at once for Lisbon. There the Emperor will find an urgent invitation awaiting him from her Majesty to become her guest in Windsor.

A document signed by all the members of the Provisional Cabinet was placed in the hands of the Emperor just before the steamer left Rio, assuring him that national necessities alone had led to the declaration of the Republic, and that the country, continuing to respect him, would continue the imperial civil list provided the partisans of the Emperor were not encouraged to disturb the peace.

Release of the Ishpeming.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The tug Monarch pulled the Ishpeming off Wale's Back reef this noon. She is not leaking much, and will be towed to Manitowoc.

The Ishpeming was on a gravel bottom. One steam pump, working half the time, keeps her free. She was three feet out at the bow and two feet aft, and considerable coal had to be jettisoned before she could be pulled off. Capt. Jones and his crew are on board.

CAMPBELL MAY YET WIN.

SENATOR FARWELL HAS REASON TO THINK HIS MAN WILL BE CHOSEN.

The Illinois Senator Calls on the President and the Chicago Offices Are Freely Discussed—Frank Hitchcock Recommended for Marshal—Chris Mamer's Chances—Speakership Gossip—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The President wants harmony in Illinois. He discussed the situation for an hour and a half with Senator Farwell. The only one of the men recommended by the Senator whom the President positively said he would not appoint was Col. Babcock for Marshal. Senator Farwell seemed to know this, but he wanted to hear it from the President's own lips. When Gen. Harrison made the statement the Senator at once declared in that event he would present Frank Hitchcock of Peoria for the place. No argument was entered into regarding Col. Babcock, because it would be a waste of time, but Senator Farwell took occasion to express the belief that no objections would be found to Hitchcock.

Some misunderstandings were cleared up about things the Senator was charged with saying and which he didn't say, and then the Collectorship was taken up. Mr. Farwell reiterated all that he had heretofore said in Mr. Campbell's favor and added a good deal more. He reviewed the objections urged, which he declared were all trivial. The President himself did considerable talking, going over much of the ground that he discussed with Senator Cullom two weeks ago. He thought that members and Senators should harmonize their differences and try to agree on the proper men. He seemed especially anxious that Representative Hitt's preferences should be consulted in taking a man from the Sixth District. In passing on the different offices he spoke kindly of Chris Mamer, and the inference was left that Mamer was not ruled out. No promises were made by the President, and he talked to the Senator about the early opening of Congress in a way that might lead to the belief that no nominations would be made for the present.

This was possibly in order that the Senator should not assume too much regarding early action, yet from other sources it was learned that the President had it in mind to make the appointments this week, and that both Campbell and Mamer were among the probabilities. Senator Farwell did not profess to have definite news on either of these points, but he declared this afternoon that he thought, with the exception of Babcock, the appointments originally recommended would be made. William Penn Nixon had a number of emissaries haunting the White House all day, and their efforts might of course be directed towards upsetting any conclusions that the President had reached. But the indications now are that their influences is on the wane.

While Senator Farwell was with the President Gen. John I. Rinaker and State Senator MacMillan came up to pay their respects. None of the Representatives called. Mr. Mason was called over to New York suddenly on business and had to leave Chris Mamer's fortunes in the hands of the Senator. The West Side member will, however, see the President on his return. Senator Cullom dropped into the White House to see Secretary Halford, but did not care for an interview with the President today. He and Senator Farwell compared notes this evening, and they evidently thought the outlook fairly satisfactory. Senator Farwell is to have another talk with the President Thursday or Friday and Mr. Cullom may go along with him.

John F. Scanlan succeeded in getting the ear of the President for a moment. He learned that Gen. Harrison was quite willing to see him Special Agent of the Treasury, but could not go into details at present. The promptness of Senator Farwell in naming Frank Hitchcock for Marshal forces the issue between him and Judge Payson. The Judge will have a hearing at the White House Thursday in behalf of Roger D. Sherman, and the President may determine by the end of the week whether the Senators and Representative Post or Judge Payson shall control this position. It is an interesting fight.

The aggressive tactics of the McKinley forces and the appearance of Mr. Reed as the mugwump candidate were the features of the Speakership struggle today. The New York *Times* came out in a long editorial kindly telling the Republican members that it was their duty to support Mr. Reed. Pains were taken in the same editorial to slur Mr. Blaine. The circulation given this mugwump declaration will not help the Maine candidate. McKinley's lieutenants concluded that it was time to call the Reed bluff.

"Reed has eight votes pledged in the New York delegation," said one of the Buckeye candidate's friends. "He may get three or four more, but we propose to fight the proposition to let him have the whole New York delegation. As to Pennsylvania we have no fears whatever. We have letters right here from members of that delegation who have written to repudiate the claim made by Mr. Reed's friends that they were for him. It may be imagined that Mr. Cannon and the other Western candidates are not trying to make peace between these two eminent men. They don't care how bitter the feeling gets. The members from the new States, who held a conference last night and decided that it was their duty to support a Western man, were surprised this morning to find the statement blazoned abroad that three out of four of them had come out for Reed. It was a sample of the tactics which the Maine candidate is employing to create the sentiment that he is already too far in the lead to be overtaken."

The Attorney General of the Interior Department today rendered a decision of importance to land-grant railroads in response to a question raised by Mr. Hughitt of the Chicago & Northwestern, who declined to make a report from said road, holding that all land-grants from States did not come under the purview of the general law on the subject. The officer above referred to holds that any road receiving grants of land from a State, where such grants have been made to the State by Congress for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, is compelled under the law to report annually to the Commissioner of Railroads. The Attorney General holds that the grant to the State is in trust for the companies aided. A large number of Western and Southern roads come in under this construction of the law, among them the St. Paul and Wisconsin Central in the Northwest.

As Western and Southern members arrive there is beginning to be heard a good deal of talk about further silver legislation by the next Congress. There is every indication that the silver men are in the majority, but whether they will stand together for the remonetization of silver and the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, as is demanded by some silver advocates, is a question that cannot now be answered. It is absolutely certain that Secretary Windom is devoting considerable space in his annual report to the silver question.

Director of the Mint Leach is and has been for some years an advocate of silver, and has paid special attention to the subject. Few officials are better qualified to speak on the question than he. In the course of a conversation with him on the subject today he said: "I believe there will be some additional silver legislation this winter by Congress. The present plan is not accomplishing anything. Silver has fallen 20 per cent, notwithstanding we have bought $287,000,000 worth of silver since 1878. If the United States were to abandon the purchase of silver it would fall to 50 cents an ounce. In view of the fact that we have 343 million silver dollars and over seventy-six millions of subsidiary silver, and notwithstanding also that we are producing from our mines nearly sixty millions of dollars per year of silver, it is greatly to the advantage of this country that silver should advance in price, and Congress should do everything to assist such an advance, provided it would not be attended with danger to our financial system."

The Secretary of the Treasury today made a decision that will be favorably received and thoroughly approved by every banking institution in the country.

A short time ago the United States Express company, which had been awarded the contract for transporting Government moneys, refused to adhere to part of their contract on the ground that the Treasury Department was shipping other than Government funds. The class of money referred to is that represented by certain deposits of banking institutions in the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries. When a bank wants a certain sum of money it instructs its agent in some city where there is a Sub-Treasury to deposit there the amount wanted. A certificate representing this amount is sent to the Treasurer of the United States, who sends the bank the required amount minus the Government rate of transportation, which is 15 cents per $1,000 for most balances, while the regular express rates are many times greater. The refusal of the United States Express company to carry this class of money at Government rates made money shipments an expensive thing. The latter was referred to Secretary Windom, who made his decision today. He holds that all moneys shipped by the Treasury Department are Government moneys and that, consequently, the express company cannot refuse to carry the sums in dispute without violating its agreement. The express company has accepted the decision and will resume shipments of this sort at the Government rates.

The *Star* tonight says:

Among the notable men in town just now is Capt. Ledyard Ellsworth of Hartford, Conn. He is the inventor of the smokeless and noiseless powder which has caused so much discussion in military circles both in Europe and America. He appears now to be in excellent humor with himself and the world, and the reason is, as he explained to a *Star* reporter, that he has disposed of his great secret or a share in it to a representative of the German Government on terms that enrich the inventor. Capt. Ellsworth showed the reporter the papers, which have just been signed, making conveyance of the formula to Carl von Auderlitch of London, who, it is said, represents the German Government. Von Auderlitch, according to these papers, obtains for his Government from the inventor the exclusive rights for all countries, with the exception of the United States, Mexico, and Central America. For these rights Von Auderlitch pays $500,000 and is to pay $10,000 per year in semi-annual payments for ninety-nine years. For this the German Government receives the full formula for the manufacture of the powder with drawings of machinery, etc. The contract further provides that if before Nov. 1, 1889, the purchasers should inform Capt. Ellsworth by personal service, letter, cable, or otherwise of their desire they shall have the option of purchasing the remaining rights—that is, for the United States, Mexico, and Central America—for a like sum—i. e., $500,000 down and $10,000 per year for ninety-nine years. Now the European contracting parties claim that Oct. 12 they sent to Capt. Ellsworth at his home in Hartford a letter closing with the option on the remaining rights. This letter was not received by Capt. Ellsworth, as he was then in the West, and it is a question whether by the terms of the contract, as before stated, this acceptance, neither received nor receipted for, can be held binding. If it can, it is said our Government has no chance of being let into the secret of this new combustible. If not it may be able to obtain an equality with Germany in the matter.

The Civil Service Commission today laid before the President, with the recommendation, it is understood, that the offenders be prosecuted, its report on the Old Dominion Republican League of Virginia for violation of the Civil Service law in soliciting contributions for political purposes among the clerks of the Government departments. The circular which was sent out by the Old Dominion Republican League was signed by C. A. Newton as President and Brooke Smith as Secretary. Among the officers of the league whose names were printed on the circular were those of J. J. Visser, an employé of the Government printing-office; W. C. Elam, a chief of division in the General Land Office, and Mr. Godwin. All the evidence in the case collected by the Civil Service Commission, which is voluminous, also accompanied the letter of recommendation to the President. The Commissioners, it is said, are confident of having made out a good case against the accused, and it now rests with the President to direct, in his judgment, the prosecution by the Attorney General, to whom the recommendations and evidence in the natural order of business will go. This is the first recommendation for prosecution of this character made by the commission. The Civil Service Commission also handed the President its annual report for the current fiscal year.

Lieut. Kennedy, Secretary of the commission which reported to the Secretary of the Navy today a recommendation in favor of New Orleans as the site of the proposed navy-yard on the Southern coast, says that in addition to the reasons assigned in the report—to-wit: the deepest water, the best connections by rail and water, and the largest city—the board were largely determined in their decision by the prospects of the Hennepin Canal. As there has been no approval of this great project by Congress it was deemed best not to mention it in the report. The Lieutenant says that the fact that the canal will give New Orleans connection by good-sized vessels with Chicago and all the great lakes largely influenced the board to decide in favor of New Orleans, as the superiority of a place so situated over all competitors was perfectly obvious.

The President today appointed Alonzo J. Edgerton of South Dakota to be United States District Judge for the District of South Dakota, Willis Sweet of Idaho to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho, and William B. Sterling of South Dakota to be Attorney of the United States for the District of South Dakota.

Congressman J. R. Williams of Carmi, White County, Ill., arrived with his family tonight. George Morgan of Hyde Park, who has been spending a few days here, leaves for the West in the morning.

Miss Ada Tanner of New York, confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions, has resigned. Miss Tanner is the daughter of ex-Commissioner Tanner.

The Navy Department today concluded a contract with Harrison Loring of Boston for the construction of cruiser No. 11 (2,000 tons) at his bid of $674,000.

Senator Allison arrived tonight and will remain till Congress opens.

Two Children Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—While Joseph Hodges and his wife, residing two miles from Archie, Mo., were visiting a neighbor last Saturday night their house took fire and before they could reach home the house was entirely consumed and their two children, aged 6 and 8 years, were burned to death.

THROUGH TO THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE FAST MAIL TRAIN AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Five Minutes Only Behind the Schedule Time the First Mail Sack Is Thown Into the Wagon at the Dock—A Hair-Raising Ride Through Western Wyoming—Seventy-six Miles in Sixty-five Minutes—A Trip That Will Be Long Remembered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—At 9:50 this morning the first mail-sack to cross the continent from Chicago in eighty hours and fifty minutes was thrown from a bay steamer at the Southern Pacific wharf amid the cheers of several hundred assembled spectators. A postal clerk in a yellow oilcloth overcoat ran out in the driving rain to the prow of the steamer and tossed it into the arms of a burly porter on the dock.

"Thank God, it can be done," exclaimed Capt. James E. White, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Chicago, who had held his watch in his hand throughout the journey of 2,372 miles.

Ten big trucks piled high with the mail of the Atlantic seaboard, the Middle and Southern States, and the Great West to the Sierras quickly followed the historic sack. As each truck rolled over the gang-plank the crowd renewed its cheers. Edward Dickinson, General Manager of the Missouri River Division of the Union Pacific, alone was silent. He stood on deck with his eye on his watch, and, as the clerk in the yellow overcoat gave the bag its last toss, scowled at the clouds.

The mail was five minutes late. The time had been lost through a heavy head wind across San Francisco Bay. In eight minutes the mail was whirled to the post-office. So perfectly had it been assorted in transit that the San Francisco mail was ready for the carrier. By noon the last local letter was delivered.

WHAT IT MEANS.

"To understand what the new fast mail means," said Alexander Grant, chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service at Washington, "it is only necessary to reflect that the mail we deliver this morning could not previously have been delivered until tomorrow morning. In fact, the mail under the new fast schedule was delivered as early as the mail which left Chicago the day before under the old schedule. While there is a gain of but ten hours for passengers accompanying the fast mail, there is a gain of one day in the postal service, as formerly the mail arrived at 7:45 p. m. and could not be delivered until the next day."

The gain, it must be remarked, is two hours greater by railway calculation, which makes no allowance for the two hours' difference in time between Chicago and San Francisco. By the railway schedule, therefore, the time occupied in transit was only seventy-eight hours and fifty minutes—a trifle over three days.

It was a memorable trip to those who occupied the special coach in the rear of the storage and distributing cars of the mail service. The several gangs of postal clerks which succeeded each other in receiving and assorting the mail in the latter cars were kept too busy to note the unprecedented speed made by the train. But the observers in the rear were constantly on the watch and at times in panic-stricken fear of their lives. The most perilous ride was made on the curving track of the Union Pacific between Green River, Wyoming, and Ogden, Utah.

LEFT BEHIND.

Owing to a hot journal on the engine at Rock Springs, just east of Green River, at the point signalized by the massacre five years ago of twenty-eight Chinamen, the train was delayed twenty minutes. At Green River the train pulled out without the special coach. The absence was not noticed for twelve minutes. The return caused another delay of thirty-eight minutes. Thus there were thirty-eight minutes which had to be made up between Green River and Ogden. It was not possible to recoup the loss east of Evanston, Wyo. The grade was up the mountains at the rate of 211 feet to the mile, and it was all the engine could do to make the new schedule time without loss instead of gain. But east of Evanston to Ogden the grade was rapidly downward. So great was the decline—at times as high as 250 feet to the mile—that there would have been no trouble in regaining the loss if it had not been for the multiplicity of sharp curves. The roadway is through cañon after cañon and there is not a straight piece of track a hundred yards long.

"But I will make Ogden on time," said Bill Downing, the engineer, in answer to General Manager Dickinson's anxious inquiry.

The run began at Castle Rock. At Devil's Gate, where the track was not so crooked, the pace was awful.

"Three miles in two minutes!" gasped Capt. White, reading the speed indicator, which had been placed in the special coach. At Tapioca the train struck the sharp curves of Washawnuc Cañon. Engineer Downing did not abate his speed a tittle.

SCARING THE REPORTERS.

Down the winding lines of Tapioca Gulch the special coach on the rear was swung from side to side like a schoolboy on the end of a string of his mates playing whirligig in the snow.

Still Bill Downing did not slacken his speed. Half the newspaper men fainted through nervous exhaustion in trying to keep their balance. Nearly all the remaining passengers had already succumbed. Suddenly, in rounding the reverse loop at Antelope Gap, the coach was careened until it only hung to the rail by one wheel. As soon as the terrible moment of suspense was over and the coach righted General Manager Dickinson sprang to his feet.

"Pull the bell rope, Brown! Then run forward and tell Downing to stop this if he wants us to reach Ogden alive. Let the schedule go," said Mr. Dickinson to the press agent of the road. Then, in order not to run such a risk another second, the General Manager sprang to the rear platform of the coach and himself swung the brake with all his might. The train slowed up perceptibly. But the engineer was determined to lose no time. It required a second order from the General Manager to force him to desist from imperiling the lives of his passengers.

BILL DOWNING DISGUSTED.

"If you fools in the rear coach had let me alone I would have reached here on schedule to the dot," said the disgusted Bill Downing as the train drew up in Ogden after recovering thirty-eight minutes of its lost time.

The seventy-six miles of intricately curving track had been ridden over in one hour and five minutes. It was a hair-raising record, and several passengers who went through it have not yet recuperated. From Ogden to San Francisco the ride was ordinary in comparison with the transit of those seventy-six miles. A little more alkali dust than usual was stirred up in regaining the remaining twenty minutes of lost time while crossing the Great American Desert. But no incident in keeping with the ride down Tapioca Gulch occurred.

The train reached Oakland on time, and but for the head wind across the bay the first mailsack would have been thrown ashore at San Francisco five minutes earlier.

"This experimental trip," said Capt. White exultantly, "demonstrates that we can place the people of the two seaboards nearer together for postal purposes by twenty-four hours than they have ever been before, and that we can do it every day, as we shall."

WARDEN HATCH ON THE JACKSON AFFAIR

He Claims to Have Known of the Dynamite Plot in Advance.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—H. F. Hatch, Warden of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, who is here in attendance upon the annual congress of the National Prison Association, was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today regarding the dynamite explosion at the Jackson prison yesterday. Mr. Hatch said that he had received a telegram informing him that an explosion had occurred last evening, but he knew nothing of the particulars.

"I presume," said Mr. Hatch, "that some criticism of the management of the prison will be made, but I am ready to meet it. The opposition to which you refer probably grows out of the extension of privileges to convicts in the prison of which I have charge. No man has escaped from the prison since the extension of these privileges began. This dynamite plot was known to me before I left for Nashville. There have been plots formed in every prison in the world and will be till the end of time. The system observed in Jackson is what makes the escape of convicts impossible. While we did not know the exact time or place we did know an attempt would be made and had a guard on the outside. There may be 125 men in the Jackson prison who might be glad to have such an escape occur, but there are 600 who are not willing to have their privileges imperiled by the act of a few. While some papers criticise the indulgences in the State prison and attribute these plots to the indulgences shown, a former administration permitted a tunnel to be dug in which the men worked for seven straight months. What was the matter with that administration? As I said before, plots will be formed and escapes will be made from all prisons without regard to methods."

LOVE LAUGHS AT COLLEGE LAWS.

Young Mr. Teter of Des Moines Thinks the Faculty Too Officious.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The marriage between two students of the Des Moines College, for which they were indefinitely suspended, is stirring up quite a muss. It is reported that a number of students are preparing to leave and go to a rival college if the married couple are not reinstated. A reporter has just interviewed Mr. Teter, the happy groom, and among other things he said:

"The report that I met Miss Harp, now my wife, for the first time a few months ago and that the marriage was therefore a hasty one is not true. I have known my wife ever since I have known anybody. Our parents lived near neighbors and we were always on terms of good acquaintance and friendship."

"Do you know anything about the rules forbidding love-making and marriages of students during term time?"

"I knew nothing about them. Students who have been in school for three or four years say that they never heard of it until I was married. It must be an ex post facto law. But as far as my marriage is concerned, when I had obtained the consent of the interested parties, including our parents, no college faculty could dictate to me."

"How do you and Mrs. Teter feel about the matter of the publicity given to your marriage?"

"It is anything but pleasant, but we cannot help it. We did not seek the notoriety. That has been forced upon us. It is an amusing thing to the public—our marriage may be—but it is a sacred thing to us, I assure you."

TRIED TO BLOW UP A CROWDED THEATER.

Three Dynamite Cartridges Explode Under the Alcazar at Hurley, Wis.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Hurley's biggest sensation since the recent bank robbery was an attempt to blow up the Alcazar Theater with dynamite last night. The explosion occurred at about 10 o'clock and tore out a part of a corner of the theater block and broke windows in the stores for several blocks around. A performance was in progress at the time, and about 400 persons were in the theater. The report was heard in Bessemer, nearly ten miles away. The Burton House shook terribly, and every one ran out into the streets greatly alarmed. A close investigation was made, and it was found that dynamite and powder had been used. The conspirators evidently got badly scared while touching off the fuse, and it seems to be the common opinion that if the fuse had been properly lighted the explosion would have destroyed the entire block. There is no real clew to the guilty ones. A powder and dynamite house at one of the mines had been broken into and a quantity stolen. It is thought that some enemy of the proprietor, Leclair, is at the bottom of the affair. The officers are making a close investigation. The explosion occurred between the theater and a small building. The damage to the theater was slight, but the small building was demolished.

JEFFERSON DAVIS EXTREMELY WEAK.

Free from the Fever, but by No Means Out of Danger Yet.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Davis passed a comfortable day, his temperature being a little above normal. The physicians imperatively enjoin quiet, in which case it is hoped the fever will not return. Mrs. Davis still remains by her husband's bedside full of hope and confidence. She knows more than the doctors about his ailments and idiosyncrasies. Many have called, but all are rigidly excluded from the sick room. Gov. Nicholls was refused admission today. The stubborn ex-President refused to take his medicine when he discovered that quinine was prescribed. He had taken a dose during the Mexican War and it had affected his head. He would not touch it, and an elaborate discourse from the doctor as to its varied virtues failed to shake the will of the patient. Mr. Davis is still extremely weak.

IT IMPROVED MR. BERESFORD'S LUCK.

A Son of Ireland's Chief Justice Enters the United States Army and Is Released.

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 19.—About two years ago a young man who was down on his luck enlisted in the regular army at Fort Canby. He visited Astoria frequently. He was a model of soldierly deportment. Subsequently it transpired that he was the eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Charles Beresford of Ireland, heir presumptive to an immense fortune. Steps were taken to secure his release, and now word comes that he is about to wed one of the proudest titled heiresses in Great Britain.

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING ODDFELLOWS

F. M. Wonser Arrested at Rondout, N. Y.—His Mode of Operations.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—F. M. Wonser, claiming to be an agent for the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Illinois, has been arrested here on a charge of obtaining money from the Odd-Fellows as the representative of the Odd-Fellows' Mutual Aid and Accident Association of Piqua, O. He received advance payments from several applicants.

DECLARED THEM TO BE THE BENDERS.

The Two Women Brought from Michigan Held Without Bail at Oswego, Kas.

OSWEGO, Kas., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of the two women brought here from Michigan, supposed to be the notorious Benders, ended tonight. The court found them guilty as charged and held them without bail until the February term of court.

TORN INTO SHREDS.

Fate of "Alibis" Introduced in Behalf of Cronin Suspects.

A FABRIC MADE OF "SHODDY."

Many Remarkable Statements Made by Triangle Witnesses.

OFFICER M'DONALD GETS "MIXED."

Patrick O'Sullivan's Hired Men Troubled in the Same Way.

ATTORNEY DAVID'S HEART IS HEAVY.

Attorney Joe David occupied the chair erstwhile occupied by Senator Kennedy in front of the two Cronin suspects during the session of court before Judge McConnell yesterday. Hitherto Mr. David's share in the defense of the clients of his firm has been confined to putting in an appearance every afternoon when objections were flying thick and fast between Messrs. Forrest and Donahoe and the official stenographers. Upon such occasions it has been Mr. David's custom to stroke his chin approvingly, purse up his lips as if meditating whether to administer a lecture to Judge McConnell on account of his ill-concealed indifference to the shower of implied abuse, or to give a word of fatherly advice to young Juror Clarke on the corner seat to warn the latter that the attorneys were not nearly so ferocious as their words would seem to imply, whisper confidentially through his finger-nails to young Kunze, and then take his departure.

"O'DONAHOE"—TAILOR.

But yesterday Mr. David put in an unusually early appearance. Even before Messrs Burke, O'Sullivan, et al. filed into court the junior attorney for O'Sullivan and Kunze was ensconced in the ex-Senatorial chair, and between tugs at his budding mustache was busy telling the German reporters that the defense had a surprise in store for them today. As it was pretty generally understood that the junior member of the firm of Donahoe and David had been busy on the outside while his senior had been electrifying court and jury with his rhetorical declamations terminating in "That's all," the burden and honor of piloting the big surprise into court were, rightly or wrongly, attributed to belong to Mr. David. Hence Mr. David's presence in court to enjoy his triumph was looked upon as perfectly natural.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

On the bench beside Judge McConnell sat Judge Hand, the County Judge of Monmouth County, and Judge Glenn of the Tenth Illinois Circuit. Among the reporters and lawyers around the tables was Lieut.-Gov. Ray, while many distinguished lawyers and eminent citizens occupied seats among the audience. The presence of an unusually large number of ladies also gave the day's proceedings an air of gentility not customary to the average sessions, and everything in the surroundings was favorable to the anticipated triumph of Mr. David, and, reflectively, that of Messrs. Forrest and Donahoe.

LADIES' DAY IN COURT.

The program for the day as outlined by the leaders for the defense was "Alibi, and plenty of it." The remains of Dan Coughlin's unfinished alibi were to be served up for dissection first, and thereafter the remainder of the day was to be devoted to the exposition of a thick-ribbed, double-breasted and treble-plate alibi for P. O'Sullivan, with a dash of Carlson cottage alibi and a sprinkling of bloody-trunk alibi thrown in.

O'SULLIVAN'S ROOMMATE AND COUSIN.

When court adjourned Monday afternoon Dan Coughlin's alibi for May 4, as controverting the evidence introduced by the State that on that date he had been drinking with O'Sullivan and Kunze near the Carlson cottage, was in a somewhat demoralized condition. To patch up the holes in the alibi the defense yesterday introduced Officer Redmond McDonald of the Chicago Avenue Station. Since May 4 until about two weeks ago McDonald has kept a large secret locked up beneath the buttons of his blue coat. The secret was that he saw Coughlin at the station on that memorable night when Dr. Cronin was murdered. In spite of the fact that Mayor Cregier, Chief Hubbard, State's Attorney Longenecker, and a host of other pub-

lic officers had been cudgeling their brains to discover Dan Coughlin's whereabouts on that night, and in spite of the fact that Dan Coughlin himself had been sent to jail indicted for murder, and was now on trial principally because he couldn't or wouldn't tell where he was that night, Officer Redmond McDonald still kept the secret safely locked up and would still have kept it there had it not blurted out of itself about two weeks ago. That was the story as he told it on direct examination, but when the lawyers for the State took Mr. Redmond McDonald in hand it turned out that the secret had leaked out just once before the defense heard of it. This was within a week after the murder, when the policeman had told another policeman—both, strangely enough, members of Camp No. 20 of the Clan-na-Gael. Being asked the date of the first revelation, Redmond was sure it was within

THEY ALL COME FROM WISCONSIN.

a week after the murder. Being asked further why he revealed it then he said it was because of the accusations he saw in the newspapers against Coughlin. Being asked how it happened that he read in the papers articles which did not appear until nearly two weeks later, Mr. Redmond McDonald concluded it would be better had he kept his secret altogether and left Coughlin's alibi in the torn condition he found it without trying to make it worse.

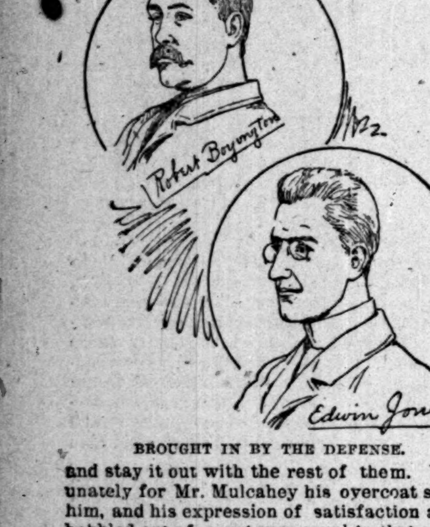
But Attorney Joe David counseled the German reporters to wait a little while longer, and they would see an alibi "as was an alibi," and "no mistake about it."

THEY ATE AND SLEPT WITH O'SULLIVAN.

Thereupon began a procession of witnesses that will be a memorable episode in the criminal records, even after the Cronin case is forgotten, if that were possible. William Mulcahey, Tom Whlean, Robert Boyington, James Knight, James Minnehan, and Pat Brennan were the half-dozen witnesses who swore that the night of May 4 P. O'Sullivan had gone to bed like a good Christian towards 9 o'clock, and that except to open the door to three of them an hour later he had lain in bed all that night. Further, that Sunday afternoon, May 5, Messrs. James and Jeremiah Hyland had called at O'Sullivan's house and had gone out with the iceman at 10 o'clock for the purpose of taking a drink at Niemann's saloon and then taking a car home. The unanimity among the witnesses was marvelous as to these cardinal facts, just as it was to the fact that at the time mentioned all of them were living under the O'Sullivan roof, and that, at about the time of the O'Sullivan-Cronin contract being ratified all, or nearly all of them, had migrated from a town in Green County, Wisconsin, to take up their abode in Lake View.

But, alas! for the perfect harmony of this chorus, the unmusical custom of law courts is to make every man go over his part as a solo, and not only that, but to give variations in it according to the whim and fancy of hostile critics who are called cross-examining lawyers. The consequence of this rule was most disastrous for the grand ensemble so artistically introduced in behalf of the ex-iceman of Lake View.

First of all, William Mulcahey, under the guidance of Mr. Longenecker, developed an extent of knowledge that was little short of alarming to Mr. David, as it was no less surprising to the jury. He knew so much that he got red and blue in the face trying to tell it all at once, and O'Sullivan himself, seeing his friend in the witness chair in danger of choking by the exertion, rose in his place and offered to help him out, an offer which the Judge kindly but firmly refused. From bad to worse Mr. Mulcahey floundered in his testimony, nursing a bandaged foot directly in the face of Juror Culver all the time he occupied the witness chair. So muddled did he eventually become that a happy thought appeared to strike Juror Culver that the witness was the mysterious stranger who drove away Dr. Cronin and that it was only necessary for him to have a faded overcoat and he might as well take a seat alongside Kunze



BROUGHT IN BY THE DEFENSE.

and stay it out with the rest of them. Fortunately for Mr. Mulcahey his overcoat saved him, and his expression of satisfaction as he hobbled out of court was equal to that of every venireman who has been excused during the long jury hunt.

Tom Whelan, a cousin of the suspect, was the next witness. Mr. Whelan is a brother of Mike Whelan, the ex-detective, and is also a gripman on Yerkes' cable road. It was therefore expected that he would pull through all right, as indeed he did, so long as Mr. Donahoe did the coaching and Mr. David smiled encouragingly. But when Mr. Hynes took a turn with the witness things were different. Of course Cousin Tom could tell all about the Hylands coming to supper on Sunday, May 5, and about P. O'Sullivan going down in his underclothes to open the door for the three icemen on May 4, and all the other "mountain peaks" of O'Sullivan's alibi. But when Mr. Hynes asked him a few questions as to the manners and customs of the O'Sullivan household the witness was as balky and as erratic as a 6 o'clock grip car on the up grade of the tunnel when the tunnel is half full of water. Contact with belligerent passengers has rendered Mr. Whelan callous to verbal assaults which would drive the ordinary man to desperation. Coolly as if he were instructing a conductor to take up fares before the cable got the best of the car and backed 'em all into the tunnel, he answered Mr. Hynes' questions off-hand and contradicted himself point-blank in the next breath. When he left the witness stand O'Sullivan's alibi was in the position of the grip-car hovering between a broken cable in front and a flooded tunnel in the rear.

A COLD DAY FOR ICEMEN.

The three icemen who followed—Robert Boyington, James Knight, and James Minnehan—should have been called for any other purpose than establishing an alibi. As an argument in favor of the necessity of O'Sullivan's making a contract with a doctor in anticipation of possible calamity, the witnesses will be a trump card. Certain it was that they mangled and tore the poor iceman's alibi in such a manner that even Joe David would hardly recognize it when he reads of it in print or views it resurrected by the lawyers for the State, in whose keeping the corpse now lies. May 4 the three men went out to play pool, but changed their minds and played cards. The route taken by the party was faithfully described by each, and the saloon where the card playing had taken place was also identified accurately. But unfortunately the three card-players forgot to remember what games they had played. One said it was thirteen games of euchre, three handed, or cutthroat euchre. The second said it was mainly hearts, with euchre as a windup, while the third would have no euchre at all, and held out for hearts from beginning to end. Then, again, on the Hyland visit the testimony of these three men branched off in as many different directions. One said that two weeks after May 4 the taller of the cousins had called alone, another said that both cousins were together on the second visit, and the third said that neither of the Hylands had been near the house between May 4 and last Sunday. In this much the last witness confirmed the story of the Hylands, but he tore a hole in their testimony by swearing that on the Sunday afternoon when they called P. O'Sullivan opened the door for them, shook hands with them, and introduced them to the rest of the boys. In and out, to and fro, round and round again, Mr. Hynes had the witnesses trampling into unrecognizable shape what had once been the delicate alibi of the ex-iceman of Lake View. And Attorney Joe David sat with his chin in his hand watching the wreck which he was powerless to prevent.

As a relief from the wholesale slaughter of alibis Mr. Forrest introduced one that held good, and will not be controverted. By the testimony of a newspaper man he proved that the blood in the cellar of the Carlson cottage came from the liver of an ox, and by the testimony of Jacob Schnur, a trunk manufacturer, he proved that Capt. Schuettler did not manufacture the trunk produced in court, but that it had originally come from the Schnur factory and that the lock and key were not of extraordinary pattern.

The testimony of William Glenn, another newspaper man, as to an interview with Mrs. Conklin was a disappointment to the defense, as Mr. Glenn remembered a great deal more than he had printed, and the part which he remembered was the reverse of favorable to Mr. Forrest's theories.

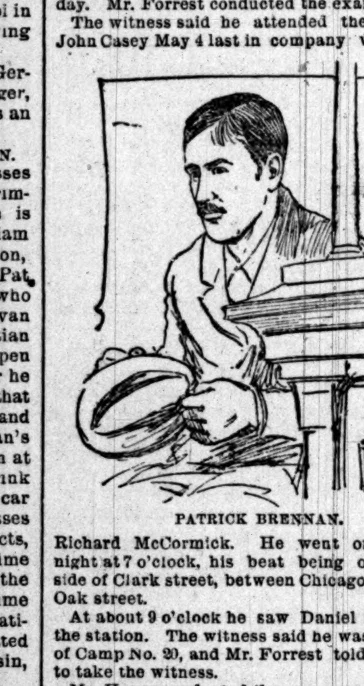
But Mr. David plucked up courage after court adjourned, and will be heard from again when Kunze and his German alibi come up.

A CLAN-NA-GAEL POLICEMAN.

That Is What Redmond McDonald Is, as Well as a Witness for the Defense.

Redmond McDonald, policeman at the East Chicago Avenue Station, was the first witness called by the defense in the Cronin trial yesterday. Mr. Forrest conducted the examination.

The witness said he attended the funeral of John Casey May 4 last in company with Officer


PATRICK BRENNAN.

Richard McCormick. He went on duty that night at 7 o'clock, his beat being on the west side of Clark street, between Chicago avenue and Oak street.

At about 9 o'clock he saw Daniel Coughlin at the station. The witness said he was a member of Camp No. 20, and Mr. Forrest told the State to take the witness.

Mr. Hynes conducted the cross-examination.

The witness said Richard McCormick occupied the carriage with him at the funeral and did not know whether he (McCormick) was a member of Camp No. 20 or not. Witness had belonged to that camp about five years and joined before Coughlin did.

Mr. McDonald said it was about 10:30 o'clock a. m. May 4 when he and McCormick started for the funeral. They went first to the church and staid outside in the buggy during the requiem mass—that is, to the best of witness' memory. He met one John Kelly, a saloonkeeper, outside the church. On the return trip from Calvary Cemetery the witness and his companion stopped at Kelly's and Fitzgerald's saloons, and got back to the city at 5 o'clock. He could not say what time they left the cemetery, and was not sure as to the hours while at the saloons; neither was he sure that it was 5 o'clock when they returned home.

Q.—You say it was about 9 o'clock when you saw Coughlin. How do you fix the time. A.—Well, I had been traveling between an hour and a half and two hours.

Q.—Was there anything extraordinary about seeing Dan Coughlin there? A.—Not a bit.

Q.—Was there anything to impress it upon your memory seeing him that night? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you expect anything to happen that would require you to account for his presence? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you make any inquiry at Dinan's livery stable that night, if all the horses were in? A.—I did not.

Q.—That was on your beat, was it not? A.—Yes, but on the opposite side of the street.

Q.—Where did you say you saw Dan Coughlin? A.—Right by the station-house steps.

Q.—Was he alone? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were on the opposite side of the street? A.—Yes, and came right across.

Q.—What did you leave your beat for? A.—I was going into the patrol-house to get a drink of water.

Q.—You could not get a drink on your beat? A.—I did not look for it while I was so close by.

Q.—Whom did you see when you went into the patrol-house? A.—I do not know; did not take any notice.

Q.—Did you speak to Coughlin? A.—He bid me good evening, and I answered him back the same way.

Q.—You did not look at the clock or your watch at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—There was nothing on your mind that particularly connected Dan Coughlin that night which would impress itself upon your memory was there? A.—No, there was not; I remembered about it a week afterwards, when I read in the papers about that rig of Dinan's, and getting him connected with it, and I remembered I saw him that night.

Q.—And you thought immediately of him and that it should be known? A.—Yes, sir; I told Officer Scott about it.

Q.—You know that Scott was a member of Camp No. 20, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you tell any of your superior officers? A.—Not until I was asked by Capt. Schuettler last Saturday evening.

Q.—Why did you not tell it before? A.—O, I did not want to get mixed up in the case. I was a member of Camp No. 20 myself.

Q.—And you were afraid you might be subjected to some suspicion? A.—Might be; yes, sir.

Q.—You allowed Daniel Coughlin to remain under suspicion, as you understand it, that he was not present, but somewhere else that night, and for fear somebody might get you mixed up in it you kept that information locked up in your breast? A.—I told Officer Scott.

Q.—Did you meet Mike Whelan that evening? A.—Yes, sir; once.

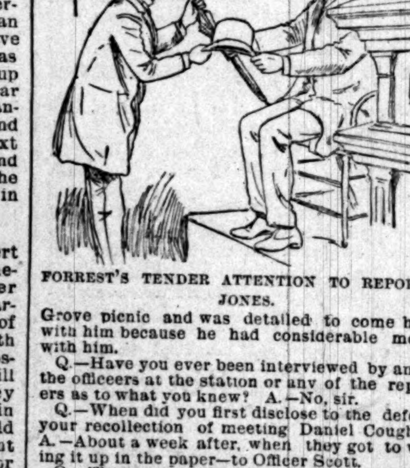
Q.—Have you talked with Mike Whelan about it or he with you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you talked about this in Dolan's saloon? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When were you in there last? A.—Yesterday evening.

Q.—You know that Dolan is a member of Camp No. 20 also, is he not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When were you in Mat Danahy's last? A.—The night of Aug. 15. I was at the Ogden


FORREST'S TENDER ATTENTION TO REPORTER JONES.

Grove picnic and was detailed to come home with him because he had considerable money with him.

Q.—Have you ever been interviewed by any of the officers at the station or any of the reporters as to what you knew? A.—No, sir.

Q.—When did you first disclose to the defense your recollection of meeting Daniel Coughlin? A.—About a week after, when they got to writing it up in the paper—to Officer Scott.

Q.—Then you speak of him as connected with the defense? (This question the witness failed to answer.)

Q.—When did you first disclose it to anybody connected with the defense directly? A.—The first time the defense asked me anything about it was Sunday night; they came to me.

Q.—When did you first learn that Daniel Coughlin's name was connected with the horse that drove Dr. Cronin away? A.—I think about a week after, when they first got to writing it in the newspapers.

Q.—How long have you known Coughlin intimately? A.—About four years.

Q.—Now, in what paper did you read it in about Coughlin being connected with the horse and buggy? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was that before the body was found? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, do you not remember that it is a fact that Daniel Coughlin's name was never connected with that in any manner whatever in the public press until May 25—three days after the discovery of Dr. Cronin's body? [Sensation.] A. (hesitatingly)—It was written in the papers about him in connection with the rig from Dinan.

Q.—But was there anything said about it before May 25—three days after Dr. Cronin's body was found? A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Now, if it was not written in the papers before that time, do you know that you had any intimation about Daniel Coughlin being connected with that horse and buggy? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you remember that you were called into Capt. Schuettler's office at the Chicago Avenue Station a few evenings after the finding of Dr. Cronin's body. A.—Yes, sir, I was.

Q.—Did Capt. Schuettler ask you at that time whether you knew anything about Daniel Coughlin's movements on the evening of May 4? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Now, is it not a fact that you told him you knew nothing about the movements of Daniel Coughlin on that night? A.—No, sir, he did not ask me that.

Q.—Did you not say to him that you did not see Daniel Coughlin that night? A.—No, sir.

MULCAHEY SLEPT WITH O'SULLIVAN.

An Employe of the Iceman Provides a Needed Alibi.

William Mulcahey was then called for the defense and was examined by Mr. Donahoe. He said he was not a member of the Clan-na-Gael: had been in this country about ten years, and had worked for O'Sullivan since April 3. He was on the ice wagon a good deal and was with O'Sullivan a week after he began working, when a man that looked like Coughlin, the witness would not be certain that it was he, came into O'Sullivan's place and asked the iceman if he was well acquainted in Lake View, and he said he was, and he then asked if he knew a young man named Kunze, and he used the telephone to the Chicago Avenue Police Station to say that this man Kunze was wanted as a witness in some distillery case. After this the man left and O'Sullivan told the witness it was a detective named Coughlin. After some argument by counsel, the witness was permitted to testify regarding his having a sore leg, and that O'Sullivan had informed him of a contract with Dr. Cronin to attend his men. Then the alibi portion of Mulcahey's testimony began.

He remembered May 4 because O'Sullivan was on the wagon with him most of the day. After supper he and O'Sullivan sat and read awhile and then went to bed.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—O'Sullivan.

Q.—You are positively certain about that, are you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was O'Sullivan sleeping in the same bed with you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—After you had been in bed some time did you hear any noise? A.—Yes, sir. Two of O'Sullivan's men and a carpenter who was working there came home.

Q.—Now, after they arrived home did you hear any other noise? A.—Yes, sir; I heard Mrs. Whelan come in with an assistant; they came into our bedroom and were getting a cot out of Mr. O'Sullivan's room. There was a light burning in the room.

Q.—Do you remember the women speaking to O'Sullivan or yourself? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—After you had gone to work or gone to live with O'Sullivan in the month of April did you see a man by the name of Carlson come to O'Sullivan's barn and speak to him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you hear what was said? A.—Yes; old man Carlson asked O'Sullivan if he knew any of the parties who had rented his cottage; O'Sullivan said he knew none of them.

The cross-examination of Mulcahey was conducted by Mr. Longenecker and was directed chiefly towards testing the witness' memory for dates, incidents, etc., in relation to the day and night of May 4 and subsequently. He said he had been sleeping with O'Sullivan regularly since April 4 up to the time of his arrest, but could not remember the color of his underclothes. The witness maintained that he had slept with O'Sullivan the night of May 4. That O'Sullivan had gone down-stairs in his underclothes to let in his men about 10 o'clock, and that Mrs. Whelan and another woman were in the room. He could not remember time or incidents on either the day preceding May 4 or the Sunday following, such as the time O'Sullivan went to bed or got up. The examination then took a new turn. One of the witness' feet was bandaged up, and this attracted some attention from Mr. Longenecker.

Q.—Do you always keep your foot bundled up in that way? A.—No, sir; I do when it is sore.

Q.—Did you have it bundled up that way when you went before the grand jury? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Well, why do you have it bundled up and a slipper on it today? A.—Because it is sore.

Q.—But you have not been doctoring it for three or four years, have you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you go to see Cronin about your foot? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Your foot did not trouble you then, did it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Well, why did O'Sullivan tell you to go to Cronin about your foot if it was not troubling you? A.—I was telling him that I had some trouble with my foot which was not bothering me then but might do so at any time.

Q.—And then O'Sullivan told you to go and see a doctor about a foot that was not bothering you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You didn't go to see him, did you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Are you quite sure you did not see Dr. Cronin May 4? A.—Yes, sir, I am.

Mr. Forrest—Now I object to these questions as insinuating. Not a witness for the defense has been called but he has been subject to a lot of insinuating questions.

The Court—If I may be allowed to make a suggestion, Mr. Forest, no one will detect any insinuation in the question unless you make the objection.

Mr. Forrest—Well, we want them to be understood by the court and jury as insinuating questions.

The Court (curtly)—Well, the court will not brand them as such and will not allow them to be branded as such.

Q.—How long have you had that foot of yours bundled up? A.—For a week; when I came out I thought I might get cold in it.

Q.—Well, how did it happen to get sore this week? A.—Well, it gets sore itself.

Q.—What have you been doing there since the spring? A.—I have been collecting for O'Sullivan.

Q.—Don't you know that Officer Whelan and McCulloch have been collecting for O'Sullivan? A.—Well, I have been collecting, too.

Q.—Will you give me one name from whom you have collected any money? A.—I cannot do that; but I know there are quite a number from whom I have collected. There are a number.

Q.—I don't care for numbers; I want just one name.

Mr. Donahoe—If he can tell by the numbers on the houses he may do so.

At this point the prisoner O'Sullivan rose, and said: "If your Honor please——" Whereupon the court, addressing Mr. Donahoe, said: "Have your client sit down."

Q.—From whom did you collect any money? Give the numbers of the houses. A.—I can give you the number of the houses.

The Court—Your client wanted to say something just now, Mr. Donahoe; you had better ascertain what it was.

The witness then gave the number of two houses that he had collected money at for O'Sullivan—No. 1512 Dunning street, where he got $1.90, and No. 1340 Montana street, where he got $4—but he had been collecting for at least two months, and had collected about $1,000 in all.

Q.—Have you and overcoat? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have one last spring? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you got it yet? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where is it? A.—It is out in the anteroom.

Mr. Forrest—I move to bring it in, and I ask him to do so.

Mr. Longenecker—It may not have been the one he had last spring.

Q. (by Juror Culver)—How long have you had this overcoat? (The overcoat having been brought.) A.—I think this overcoat I have had since last fall—a year ago this fall.

Mr. Donahoe—Where did you buy it? A.—At Fonda, Ia.

Mr. Longenecker—Is this the only overcoat you have got? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is this the one you wore on the ice wagon? A.—I never wore an overcoat on the ice wagon, but just an undercoat.

Mr. Forrest—I move to strike out of this record every question asked this man respecting his size, height, weight, and the overcoat and everything pertaining to it.

The Court—There is no use in striking it out: I have instructed the jury and I will say to the jury again that any assumptions or anything that amounts to any insinuation in the question is not evidence, and they will not treat it as such.

AN ALIBI FOR THE ICEMAN.

Tom Whelan Says O'Sullivan Went to Bed Early the Night of May 4.

Thomas Whelan, called on behalf of the defense, was examined by Mr. Donahoe and said he was 31 years old, a cousin of P. O'Sullivan, who had lived with him (the witness) for about six years. Whelan said he was a gripman in the employ of the North Chicago Street-Car company and was not a member of the Clan-na-Gael or any other Irish society. Sunday night, May 5, he was at home and O'Sullivan, McGarry, and the two Hylands were there. They all had supper together and the witness remained home until 10 o'clock. O'Sullivan went out and remained away for a half-hour.

May 4 the witness was home at supper at about 8 o'clock p. m. O'Sullivan was there. Whelan remained at home and O Sullivan kept him company. Mulcahey and Brennan were there also. O'Sullivan went to bed about 8:30 or 9:45. The witness remembered the circumstance, because his little girl called to O'Sullivan, who came back and kissed her.

The witness went to bed about 9:15, leaving Brennan in the kitchen. O'Sullivan's hired men—Boyington, Minnehan, and Knight—left the house early in the evening.

On cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Hynes, the witness said he was a brother of Michael Whelan and had known O'Sullivan from childhood. He did not know what time his wife returned home Saturday night, May 4; he was asleep. Eight o'clock was the usual hour for supper.

Q.—Was there anything unusual to fix in your mind the time you took supper the night of May 4? A.—No; I remember it from having talked the next day.

Q.—What made you do that? A.—We were talking about it in the house.

Q.—Talking about the time you had supper? A.—Yes, and about going out and everything else.

Q.—Sunday, as soon as you heard of Dr. Cronin's disappearance, you thought there would be some question as to where Mr. O'Sullivan was that evening? (Objected to, but after a modification of the question the court allowed it to go in.) A.—Well, the next day; yes.

Q.—Then did you think of it particularly because you thought it would be important to fix the time and place where O'Sullivan was that evening? A.—No, sir; but I recollect that night very well.

Q.—Why did you think back then with respect to O'Sullivan's whereabouts or the time of his return? A.—I thought of it in regard to these people coming to the house there.

Q.—Did they ask where O'Sullivan was the night before? A.—Yes; they wanted to know where the man was that went out that night.

Q.—What time did Mulcahey go to bed that night? A.—About the same time as O'Sullivan.

Q.—Do you think they went to bed together? A.—I think they went up-stairs together; I am not positive.

Q.—Did you hear any one moving about late in the house that evening? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you asleep when your wife got home? A.—Yes, sir.

The witness was then questioned concerning Sunday night, May 5, as to the time the Hylands were there. His testimony was the same as in direct examination.

Q.—How often have you visited O'Sullivan in the jail? A.—I guess during the time he has been there I might have been in there seven or eight times.

Q.—Have you called on Daniel Coughlin while there? A.—Never spoke to him.

Q.—Had you any personal acquaintance with him? A.—No, sir; I have known him a long time by his face.

Mr. Donahoe—Did you hear Mr. O'Sullivan say anything about the contract he had made with Dr. Cronin previous to the 4th of May? A.—Yes, sir, some time before that at the supper table one evening.

Mr. Hynes—Did he tell you what the contract price was? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did he tell you whom the contract was with? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Donahoe—You testified before the grand jury and the Coroner's jury, didn't you? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Donahoe—That is all.

The Court—The court will take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

REPORTER GLENN ON THE STAND.

He Testifies to a Conversation with Mrs. Conklin May 11.

William M. Glenn, a reporter for a morning paper, was next called and examined by Mr. Forrest on behalf of the defense.

The witness said he had an interview with Mrs. Conklin Saturday, May 11, at her rooms in the Windsor Theatre Building.

Q.—In that interview did she say to you that "Capt. Schaack brought me the white horse yesterday?" A.—I believe she did.

Q.—And that that white horse in no way resembled the horse that took Dr. Cronin away? A.—Yes, I believe she did.

Q.—Did you write that up? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Forrest—Take the witness.

On cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Hynes, the witness said Felix Zempf, a reporter for a German newspaper, was present at the interview with Mrs. Conklin, as was Mr. Scanlan. Mrs. Conklin at first declined to be interviewed, and Mr. Conklin said they did not wish to talk about the matter.

Q.—Did she say she thought Capt. Schaack was trying to entrap her? A.—Well, I believe she did say something about that, but I am not positive.

Q.—And did she not speak of the position in which he placed the horse? A.—I do not recall that she did.

Q.—You had taken the position, I believe, as a reporter, Mr. Glenn, at that time that Dr. Cronin was not dead? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And you were writing articles to that effect? A.—I don't know as I was writing anything in particular. I was writing anything I could get on the subject.

Q.—You took that position, did you not, Mr. Glenn, in a conversation with Mr. Scanlan right there? A.—I don't much remember what I said to Mr. Scanlan. I was there to see Mrs. Conklin, and did not pay much attention to any one else. I asked her if Capt. Schaack had not had a horse there the day before; and from that I asked her a question as to what kind of a horse it was, and she said that it was not the horse, and then said it did not resemble the horse. She said, if I recall the conversation correctly, the horse that Capt. Schaack brought there was a jaded, worn-out horse, and the one that came for the doctor was a lively horse.

Q.—And that his head drooped? A.—Well, she might have said that, but I don't remember the words.

Mr. Hynes—That is all.

O'SULLIVAN'S SUPPER MAY 4.

Mr. Boyington Said the Meal Was Served at About 8 O'Clock.

Robert Boyington, a carpenter by trade, and a boarder at P. O'Sullivan's house, was called and examined by Donahoe on behalf of the defense.

The witness said he remembered that he had supper at O'Sullivan's house at about 8 o'clock the night of May 4. After that he, Knight, and Minnehan went to a saloon. They stopped a few minutes in front of the real-estate office near the Carlson cottage. Here they changed their minds as to their destination and went north instead of south. They passed the Carlson cottage and went to a saloon and played cards. It was about 8:30 o'clock when they left the house, and O'Sullivan at that time was still at the supper table.

After coming out of the saloon they returned home, again passing the Carlson cottage. They went to the door in the rear and found it locked. O'Sullivan answered their knock and let them in. They went into the kitchen, sat down for awhile, and then retired. Their sleeping-room was on the same floor as O'Sullivan's. Shortly after getting into bed there was another rap, and Minnehan got up and let in Mrs. Whelan and her sister.

Q.—What time was it you left the saloon that night? A.—It was about 10 o'clock. I fix that time through having looked at the clock a half an hour or twenty minutes before. We played four games of cards in the saloon.

Q.—Are you a member of the Clan-na-Gael society, so-called? A.—No, sir; I am not a member of any Irish society, I am not an Irishman.

In reply to Mr. Hynes on cross-examination Boyington said he quit work May 4 at 5:30 p. m., and went directly home. They had no regular hour for supper—it depended upon what time the men got in. He did not remember at what hour supper was served on other days mentioned by Mr. Hynes.

Q.—What saloon did you visit? A.—The first one to the north, on the corner of Cornelia street and Ashland avenue, I think.

Q.—Do you remember of looking at the clock twenty minutes or half an hour before you left? A.—I looked at the clock and made the remark, "We will go home, it is bed-time."

Q.—And then you turned on Ashland avenue instead of going down Cornelia street? A—Yes; we came down Ashland avenue.

Q.—Would it not have been much nearer to have gone on Cornelia street? A.—No; I do not think it would have been any shorter.

Q.—Is not O'Sullivan's house seventy-five feet north of Roscoe street? A.—About that.

Q.—Then you would have saved double that distance by going down Bostwick street, would you not? A.—Well, that is only a short distance from here.

Q.—You don't know why you didn't do that? A.—Well, we usually went that way.

Q.—How was O'Sullivan dressed when he let you in? A.—He was in his underclothes. I could not say as to the color.

Q.—You say you passed the Carlson cottage in going? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you notice whether there was any light in it? A.—I did not notice any; I did not look to see.

Q.—Did you go into it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you remember any one you met at the saloon that night? A.—I met Joseph Rose, the proprietor, and a man by the name of Murphy, I guess.

Q.—What did you drink? A.—Beer, only.

Q.—Where were you the Saturday night before that? A.—I do not know; home, I think. I was usually home Saturday nights.

Q.—Do you remember any other Saturday night you were out or any other night? A.—No, sir, I do not, sir.

Q.—Where were you Sunday? A.—At the house.

Q.—Were you there when Mr. Murray called on the Pinkertons? A.—Yes, sir, I was there.

Q.—Did you ever talk to young Carlson until after the cottage was reported in connection with this murder? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Where did you talk to him? A.—I met him in the saloon after.

Q.—Where did you go Sunday night, May 5, or did you remain in the house? A.—I remained in the house. I was outside in the dark, and then I came in and sat in the kitchen.

Q.—Did you see Hyland go that night? A.—I did not see him go away; no, sir.

Q.—Did O'Sullivan go out of the house that Sunday night, May 5? A.—I do not know. I did not see him go out.

Q.—You were there all the time? A.—I was in the kitchen.

Q.—Have you seen either of the Hylands there since that second Sunday night you were there? A.—I do not remember to have seen them.

Q.—Were you at the house last Sunday night? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you see them there then? A.—Yes, sir, I saw them.

Q.—That was the third time you saw them? A.—Yes.

Mr. Hynes—That is all.

REPORTER JONES' IDEA OF A JOKE.

He Planted Some Bloody Cotton in the Carlson Cottage.

Mr. Edward Jones, a reporter for the *Daily News*, was called and examined by Mr. Forrest. He said he had visited the Carlson cottage several days after the body of Dr. Cronin was discovered.

Q.—Did you take any cotton batting out there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you put on it? A.—Some blood on it.

Q.—Where did you put it? A.—In the cellar.

Q.—What did you do that for? A.—Just for a guy.

Q.—Tell all about it, will you? A.—Well, the morning that we went out there there was a story in a morning paper which told in a vague way about the Carlson cottage, and we didn't think there was any——

Mr. Forrest—Never mind what you thought.

The Court (to the witness)—Go right ahead.

Mr. Ingham—He was asked why he did it. Certainly his explanation is proper.

Mr. Forrest—Tell us why you did it and all about it. A.—We went to see if there was any blood in there, in the first place. We went in at first and put some cotton batting in the chinks in the ceiling and then in some rat holes on the floor.

Q.—What did you put on the cotton batting? A.—Blood I guess; we got some meat at the stores.

Q.—Was it meat or liver? A.—Liver. That's meat, isn't it? [Laughter.]

The Court—I must caution the audience that there must be no demonstration whatever. The bailiff must enforce this rule.

The witness then related how he and his companions had smeared the cotton with the blood from the liver and had put in the holes in the cellar of the cottage. It was done more for a joke than anything else.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Longenecker.

Q.—How do you know it was blood that you put on the cotton? Can you swear it was blood? A.—Well, it was——

Q.—Do you know it was blood? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How do you know? A.—Because it was liver that we got the blood from.

Q.—Did you go into the cottage that day? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then what did you see in the cottage?

Mr. Forrest—I object.

The Court—He can answer.

The Witness—Well, we saw what we thought was blood on the steps. That was before we got in. Then we broke open the front door and saw some foot prints on the front hall. Then we went into the front parlor. The floor was painted over, and in the middle of the floor we saw a spot, and there was what we thought blood.

Q.—It looked like what you put on the cotton? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You can swear that that is blood just as well as you could that it was blood you put on the cotton? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Why not? A.—Well, it was dry. It looked like blood, and we thought it was blood.

Q.—What else did you see? A.—We saw some blood a little further on from the center of the room. We got some of the wood off the floor, the wood that was stained.

Q.—Where else did you see any blood there, or what appeared to be blood. Did you look on the wall? A.—One of the reporters did.

Q.—Who went in with you, Mr. Jones? A.—My brother and a reporter named Robert Johnson.

Q.—How long were you in there? A.—About a minute and a half or two minutes.

Q.—Why didn't you stay longer? A.—We got fired. [Laughter.]

Q.—Who put you out? A.—An officer.

Q.—You got in the front way? A.—Yes, sir, and he came in the front way and we went out the front way.

Q.—So you got a sensation without saying anything about the cellar? A.—Yes, sir; we were not going to say anything about the cellar anyhow.

Q.—It is your opinion that it was blood on the cotton? A.—Yes, sir, I thought it was blood.

Q.—You put that cotton in the basement before you went up stairs? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You didn't put anything up-stairs, neither cotton nor blood? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You found enough without that? Yes, sir.

Mr. Forrest—I now move, your Honor, to strike from the record the testimony given by the witness on cross-examination as to what he saw in the cottage up-stairs.

The Court—It is overruled.

Mr. Forrest—Exception.

MORE TESTIMONY FOR O'SULLIVAN.

James Knight Says He Supped with the Suspect May 4.

James Knight, called and examined by Mr. Donahoe for the defense, said he was 21 years old and came to Chicago from Green County, Wisconsin, where he first knew O'Sullivan. He began working for the iceman April 27, and May 4 arrived home about 6 o'clock p. m. They had supper about 8 o'clock, and O'Sullivan was at the table. After the meal Boyington, Minnehan, and the witness started out to go to Schrader's saloon to play pool, but when near the real estate office changed their minds and went to Joe Rose's place and played cards. They left the saloon at about 10 o'clock and went directly home. O'Sullivan let them in.

Q.—Did you hear Mr. O'Sullivan say anything about a contract with Dr. Cronin before the 4th of May? A.—Yes, sir, in the house while we were eating supper.

Q.—Did you have any of his new cards before May 4? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see any of his new cards before May 4? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you have any of his cards while you were working for him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you do with them? A.—Distribute them around to his customers everywhere.

Q.—Are you a member of the Clan-na-Gaels, so called? A.—No, so; I belong to no Irish society.

Q.—The Sunday after the Saturday night you spoke of did you see any men at Mr. O'Sullivan's house that you are acquainted with? A.—Yes, sir; I saw the two Hylands come in. I was acquainted with one of them, James Hyland. I made his acquaintance up in Wisconsin about two years ago. I spoke to him that night. It was the first time I ever saw the Hyland boys at O'Sullivan's house.

Q.—Do you remember who went away with them? A.—O'Sullivan went with them.

Q.—Did you see Mr. O'Sullivan again that night? Q.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long was he gone from the house? A.—Twenty-five minutes or half an hour.

Mr. Donahoe—Take the witness.

Mr. Longenecker conducted the cross-examination.

Q.—When were you first at O'Sullivan's house? A.—I was there two weeks before April 27.

Q.—How did you happen to come to his house to work? A.—I do not know; I just thought I would come for a trip to Chicago: I knew him and I came to see him and he hired me.

Q.—Who else was at home when the Hylands came? A.—Mrs. Whelan was there and James Mehan was there.

Q.—Was Patrick O'Sullivan there? A.—Yes, I guess he was there.

Q.—Did they not go out at all, O'Sullivan and them? A.—Not until they went home.

Q.—At what time did they start home? A.—About 10 o'clock.

Q.—So they must have been there about six hours, if they got there about 4 o'clock? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And what time did you eat supper? A.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock.

Q.—When was it you saw the Hylands there? A.—May 5, Sunday.

Q.—How do you know it was May 5? A.—I remember because it was the first time I had seen Hyland in Chicago. I did not know he was down here.

Q.—Was that the first Sunday after you went to work? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are you still boarding there. A.—Not at O'Sullivan's house.

Q.—Do you know the streets out there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, tell me what time it was that you folks got in that night? A.—It was about 10 o'clock.

Q.—You say that when you started away from the house you were going to play pool? A.—Yes.

Q.—You have played pool before, have you? A.—Yes; in Wisconsin.

Mr. Donahoe—I object.

Mr. Longenecker—He was raised on a farm and so was I and I never learned to play pool in my life.

Mr. Foster—We will teach you to play pool before we get through. When you talk about a farm you strike me in a tender spot.

Q.—Mr. Longenecker—Where did you ever play pool? A.—In the town of Monroe, in Wisconsin.

Q.—Why did you not go and play pool after you got to the corner? A.—Because Mr. Minnehan would sooner play a game of cards than play pool and the others thought the same way.

Q.—What kind of a game did you play? A.—I think we played two games of hearts and two of euchre.

Q.—How long did it take you to play two games of hearts; is that what you call it? A.—Yes, sir; I do not know how long it took to play.

Q.—Do you know what time Mr. O'Sullivan got in the night of May 4? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What time did you go to bed; right after you got home? A.—Yes.

Mr. Donahoe—What are you working at? A.—I ain't working at anything at present.

Q.—You are not living with Mr. O'Sullivan now? A.—No, sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—I mean you are not living with the Whelan family? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Forrest—That is all, young man.

HE WAS ALSO AT SUPPER MAY 4.

O'Sullivan's Man, Minnehan, Does His Best for His Employer.

James Minnehan, called on behalf of the defense, was examined by Mr. Donahoe.

The witness said he drove a wagon for Iceman O'Sullivan. One day at the dinner table, prior to May 4, he had heard O'Sullivan mention his contract with Dr. Cronin. During the latter part of April the witness said he went to the printing office after the cards, many of which he distributed among his customers.

May 4 he took supper at O'Sullivan's house, some time after 7 o'clock. The suspect was there. After the meal he, with Knight and Boyington, went to Rose's saloon and played cards. At about 10 o'clock they went home and were let in by O'Sullivan. After he had retired he heard Mulcahey and O'Sullivan talking. Then Mrs. Whelan came home and he unlocked the door for her.

The witness knew James Hyland and told of their visit to O'Sullivan's house May 5. His testimony was simply corroborative of the other witnesses. He met "Jim" Hyland first in Wisconsin.

Mr. Hynes cross-examined the witness.

Minnehan said he first met P. O'Sullivan in Wisconsin. It was in March. It was then he made an agreement to come to Chicago and drive the ice wagon. Prior to that he had worked for O'Sullivan for five years. He knew Knight in Wisconsin and was not related in any way to O'Sullivan.

Q.—How long did Jim Hyland remain at O'Sullivan's, May 5? A.—Until 9:30 or 10 o'clock.

Q.—Have you seen him since? A.—I saw him yesterday.

Q.—Were you at O'Sullivan's house last Sunday evening? A.—Yes, sir, but I did not see Hyland; I was there until about 6:30 o'clock; I left and went to my room.

Q.—How did you come to go to O'Sullivan's place last Sunday evening. A.—The lawyers told me they wanted to talk to me; O'Sullivan's lawyers; I forgot their names. (Witness indicates Mr. Donahoe and Mr. Forrest.)

Q.—What time did you go to O'Sullivan's house last Sunday? A.—Some time about noon.

Q.—Well, who else was there? A.—Mrs. Whelan was there, the lawyer, Mr. O'Sullivan's sister, Mike Whelan's, Mike Whelan's daughter, Miss McCormick, and Paul Boyington.

Q.—Did you see the Hylands there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see them there that Sunday at all? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you talk over the case? A.—Well, the lawyers talked with me and the boys about the case.

Q.—Did they talk to Boyington, too? A.—Yes, sir; and Knight.

Q.—I thought you said just now Knight was not there? A.—Well, I mean when he came there in the afternoon before I left.

Q.—Did they put questions to you as to your testimony? A.—They put questions to me and I answered them.

Q.—Did you hear the questions put to the others and the answers given by each? A.—I did not hear all of them, because I was not in all the time; I was in the kitchen part of the time.

Q.—You say you saw the Hylands there about a week after May 5? A.—Well, I would say it was about a week after; I think they were both up there, but I will not be sure; I am sure Jim was up there.

Q.—Did you see them leave? A.—I don't remember whether I saw them leave, and after May 5 I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember what O'Sullivan was doing the second Sunday night the Hylands were there? A.—I do not.

Q.—Now as to the Saturday night. You say you had supper toward 7 o'clock? A.—I think it was after 7 o'clock; half past 7, but I am not sure. I got home about 6 o'clock.

Q.—Did anybody arrive home after you did that Saturday evening? A.—Yes; Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Knight.

Q.—What time did O'Sullivan get home that evening? A.—I was home and had the horse unhitched when he got home; he got home about the same time I did.

Q.—What time did Tom Whelan get home that night? A.—Tom Whelan got home generally about 7:30 or 8 o'clock.

Q.—Is there any special reason for thinking it was after 7 o'clock when you had supper? A.—Well, there was a clock right in front of me, and I know it was after 7; I came in and looked at the clock, and I know it was after 7 o'clock.

Q.—Well, tell the jury where the minute hand pointed? A.—I could not tell where the minute hand pointed.

Q.—Did you go right out after supper? A.—Yes, shortly after we got through supper.

Q.—How soon do you mean when you say "shortly"? A.—I mean probably a quarter of an hour; I could not say how shortly, but that is about as close as I can get to it.

Q.—Now, you went to the printing office to get some cards for Mr. O'Sullivan? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you have any written order from Mr. O'Sullivan for the cards? A.—No, sir, he just told me to get them.

Q.—What was on those cards that you got? A.—I do not know; I cannot read.

Q.—Well, what was the color of the printing? A.—Red.

Q.—All of it? A.—Yes, sir, I think so.

Mr. Donahoe—Were you a witness before the grand jury? A.—Yes, sir.

WHERE THE TRUNK WAS MADE.

The Manufacturer Says It and the Lock Are Common.

Jacob Schnur, a partner in the trunk manufacturing firm of P. Beckwith & Co., was then placed on the witness stand and examined by Mr. Forrest. On the request of counsel for the defense it was admitted by Mr. Longenecker that Mr. Schnur had seen the trunk, lock, and key produced in evidence in his office, in the presence of Mr. Forrest.

Mr. Forrest (to the witness)—Who manufactured that trunk? A.—It was made at our factory.

Q.—Do you recognize the lock? A.—I could not distinguish that lock from others just like it. It is a common lock.

Q.—How long have you used that lock? A.—I think I have used it for eight or nine years.

Q.—You buy them in what way? A.—In large quantities; by the hundred dozen lots.

Q.—How about the key? A.—We consider it a common key.

Q.—How long has that key been on the market? A.—Eight or nine years, possibly more.

Q.—Is that a Yale lock? A.—No, sir; there are two changes in them.

Q.—What is the change? A.—They are different from each other in two slight particulars.

Q.—Those locks are not made for one key, but a key could be made to fit them? They are not like a Yale lock? A.—No, sir.

Q.—But you can substitute keys for them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In reference to the trunk, how long has that same trunk been on the market? A.—I have made it for years.

Q.—And do you sell that same trunk to different retail houses in Chicago? A.—We do, and elsewhere; it is a common trunk.

MR. MINNEHAN'S BED-FELLOW.

Pat Brennan Testifies on the Same Line as O'Sullivan's Other Employes.

Patrick Brennan, one of P. O'Sullivan's employés, was called, and in reply to Mr. Donahoe's questions said he was at supper in the suspect's house between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m. May 4. The iceman was there.

Q.—What did you see O'Sullivan do after supper? A.—He was around the house and I went out to feed the horses.

Q.—Did you see Mr. O'Sullivan get into bed that night or go up-stairs? A.—Yes. Mr. Mulcahey went with him. It was about an hour or an hour and a half after supper.

Q.—Did you see Thomas Whelan that evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you when you saw those men go to bed? A.—I was in the kitchen.

Q.—Where was Mr. Whelan when you saw those men go to bed? A.—He was in the middle room with the little girl.

Q.—How long after you saw Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Mulcahey go to bed was it that you went up-stairs to retire? A.—About half an hour afterwards.

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Hynes.

Q.—What time did you have supper? A.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Q.—And about an hour or an hour and a half after that you saw O'Sullivan and Mulcahey go to bed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you usually take care of the horses after supper or before? A.—Well, we feed them hay and take care of them and have our supper, and then go out and feed them again.

Q.—With whom did you sleep at that time? A.—Jim Minnehan.

Q.—Were you asleep when he got home? A.—I heard him rapping at the door; I told Tom Whelan to let him in. I remained in bed.

Q.—Have you talked with any of the lawyers about your testimony in this case. A.—Yes, sir; last Sunday at O'Sullivan's house; we were all present there, the witnesses and lawyers, and talked it all over.

Q.—Each witness told his story in the presence of the others? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you come from to Chicago? A.—Monroe, Green County, Wis. I knew O'Sullivan there and the Hylands and Knight and Minnehan. I have worked in Chicago about two years. I am now living at No. 293 South May street.

Q.—How came you to go to O'Sullivan's last Sunday? A.—I was up there on a visit just by accident.

Q.—Did you not arrange to go up there and talk the matter over with the lawyers? A.—No, sir; I did not for sure.

Q.—What do you mean by "for sure?" Did they not ask you to go down there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did anybody ask you to go down there last Sunday? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you go down alone? A.—No, Jim Minnehan went down with me; he did not ask me to go down with him; I did not ask him.

Q.—Did you and Minnehan know that the lawyers were going up there, so far as you know from what Minnehan said?

To this question Mr. Forrest strenuously objected, and Mr. Hynes waived the question to avoid waste of time.

Q.—Was it a surprise to you that you found the lawyers there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom did you go down to visit? A.—Tom Whelan told us to be sure and call down there Sunday.

Q.—Where did Tom Whelan see you? A.—At Milwaukee and Western avenues.

Q.—He did not tell you what you were wanted down there for. Did he not tell you it was about this case and about your testimony? A.—He told us to call down and that is all he said; he did not tell me to get Minnehan.

Q.—Do you know Kehoe? A.—Yes; I have known him four or five years.

Q.—He is from Wisconsin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you seen him since last Sunday? A.—Yes, sir; I called at his room last night, and was also there last Sunday.

Q.—Did you talk over your evidence with him or Minnehan? A.—No, sir.

Q.—What is Kehoe's present occupation?

Mr. Forrest—I object. We don't want a biographical sketch of every Irishman in town.

The Court—Go ahead and answer the question.

The witness—His business now is working on a beer wagon for Fortune Brothers.

Mr. Hynes—That is all.

Mr. Donahoe—Were you a witness before the grand jury? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Donahoe—That is all.

The Court—We will take a recess until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Natural Gas in Kansas.

CHERRYVALE, Kas., Nov. 19.—About 11 o'clock today the Cherryvale Vulcan Coal and Mining company struck a strong flow of gas at a depth of 600 feet. The force of the escaping gas threw the water contained in the shaft forty feet into the air.

CANDIDATES ARE MANY.

EVERY WARD HAS ITS ASPIRANT FOR A DRAINAGE TRUSTEESHIP.

The Republicans Will Be Satisfied Only with the Best Available Material—The Candidates and Their Chances—Three Factions Will Make Things Lively in the Democratic Convention—What the Union Leaguers Hope to Accomplish by a Mass-Meeting.

Since the Republican County Committee determined to call a convention a new crop of candidates has sprung up. There is at least one to every ward, and each insists that he is in dead earnest and can carry his delegation. Most of them are not sincere. They are but playing for places under the commission—clerkships and the like. The mention of some of those names is sufficient to settle their candidacy. The Republicans want only first-rate candidates. None others will be considered by the men who will probably have control in the convention.

Among the new men "trotted out" yesterday were the following: Ald. John Summerfield of the Second Ward, Charles E. Piper of the Sixth, Col. H. H. Carr and O. W. Guthrie of the Fourth, Frank Pasdeloup of the Tenth, Valentine Kopp of the Ninth, Bernard J. McDevit of the Twelfth, Fred Wilk of the Fourteenth, Harold Michaelsen of the Fifteenth, Charles Griebenow of the Twentieth, Gus Schlottauer of the Twenty-second, F. C. De Lang of Twenty-fifth, ex-Mayor Boldenweck, and Col. J. S. Kendall of Englewood.

The only ones in the list seriously considered are Ald. Summerfield, Col. Carr, B. J. McDevitt, and ex-Mayor Boldenweck. The mention of the latter meets with considerable favor among the North Side Germans. He is a young man of means and ability, and, though his position on the annexation question gave some offense and lessened his popularity, there is a general feeling that he would make a good, strong candidate. There has been some talk about Gus Schlottauer, a dry-goods man of the Twenty-second Ward, but he has had no experience in public affairs and is not considered the best available timber. Ald. Tiedemann, however, holds his own, notwithstanding the vigorous onslaught made on him in certain quarters. He is accused of having urged the Board of Education to put an end to the teaching of German in the public schools; of voting against the printing of the city advertisements in a German newspaper; and of favoring anti-saloon ordinances. It is true that Mr. Tiedemann voted against printing the advertisements in German. He did so because he believed there was no legal authority for such printing, three leading Republican attorneys having so held. The anti-saloon charge is based on the fact that he voted for the Onahan-Cullerton ordinance to exclude saloons from the vicinity of churches and schools. Ald. Tiedemann stands by his record on this question. He has not publicly advocated the dropping of German from the grammar school course, whatever his private opinion may be on that question. In fact the only sin—if it be a sin—charged against Ald. Tiedemann is that he voted against the city printing in German. The three Judges of the Appellate Court, Moran, Gary, and Garnett, have decided that he was right. But his position on any one of the questions would not affect his competency as a Drainage Commissioner. He is admittedly a gentleman of the highest character and of the strictest integrity. His ability is unquestioned. He is a large property-owner. He will be strongly urged, and it is certain he will be one of the candidates.

OTHER CANDIDATES OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

B. J. McDevitt, who was Master Mechanic of the West Side Street-Car company for a number of years, is urged on account of his knowledge of tunnel work. Col. H. H. Carr of the Fourth Ward, a Union soldier of good standing, a member of the Board of Trade, and a business-man of excellent reputation, is much talked of. A section of the Fourth-Warders, however, will vote for O. W. Guthrie.

E. L. Corthell, President of the Engineering Association, is mentioned favorably as a candidate, while Elmer Washburn is mentioned as a first-class man for a place on the Republican ticket. Of course Mr. Washburne would be strongly antagonized by the corporate element, particularly of the Stock-Yards region. Irus Coy, who is known principally as a corporation attorney, is being boomed by this faction, but the boom is rather attenuated. The Republican leaders believe that the candidates ought to have no corporate entangling alliances. There is, moreover, a strong feeling against any attempt at dictation by corporations whose influence is most frequently cast in favor of Democratic candidates of dubious records. The character of the men sent to the Council and the County Board recently through the aid of the Stock-Yards and packing town vote does not furnish any guarantee of honest support of honest Republican candidates from those quarters. Mr. Coy and Mr. Williams suffer because of this feeling, perhaps unjustly.

A class of candidates who do not meet with much favor among intelligent Republicans consist of the small-fry politicians who are boomed by certain Republican officeholders. Those candidates are about of the caliber of Michaelson and Cerveney, who were forced on the last Republican Convention by a combination headed by Coroner Hertz. The nomination of those men weakened the Republican Commissioners' ticket all over the city, and brought it no strength in their particular localities. The mistake is not likely to be repeated.

So far the candidates who have best stood the test of investigation and who command the most general support on the Republican side are John M. Clark and J. Frank Aldrich of the South Side, James S. Harvey and Louis Wulff of the West Division, and Ald. Tiedemann of the North Division. Mr. Wulff is spoken of as an especially strong candidate among the German-Americans. There is yet a strong feeling that ex-Mayor Roche ought to be a candidate for Drainage Trustee, and there is some talk of a call on him irrespective of party. It may be that this will assume shape before the convention is called.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Republican Preliminary Campaign Committee met yesterday at the Sherman House to prepare for the campaign. The following subcommittees were appointed:

Ward Organization—A. C. Oldenberg, Henry Westerfield, George H. Woods.

Printing—Ex-Ald. Wheeler, Coroner Hertz, Col. J. S. Kendall.

Finance—O. W. Nash, Ald. Chapman, Dr. T. N. Jamieson.

The most important committee is that on ward organization, and it was noted and commented on that the members are from the three strongest Democratic wards in the city—the Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-first. The gentlemen named are not remarkable for their activity either. It is believed there should be some modification. The committee has secured the room in which they met yesterday at the Sherman House as permanent headquarters.

At the meeting this afternoon ward committees will be announced and notices will be directed to the various ward clubs requesting them to meet in order to assist in the canvass. An effort will be made also to get the Printing Committee to prepare a brief statement of the financial proposals of the Drainage act for distribution among the taxpayers. It is generally conceded that the nature of those proposals is not properly understood, nor is their importance fully appreciated. The call for the convention will be issued today. It will meet in the North Side Turner Hall Dec. 3 at 10 a. m.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

The Democrats yesterday issued their call for a convention to meet at the North Side Turner Hall Nov. 30 at 10 a. m. As the day of nomination draws near it begins to appear that there are strongly antagonistic influences in the party. The old Carter Harrison element wants to assert itself, and will try to force on the convention a Harrison ticket, headed by Carter himself, and containing the following names in addition: Frank Wenter, Adam Weckler of Lake View, Joseph Donnersberger, and W. C. Seipp or Charles F. Clarke. The Cregier element and the Custom-House element will strongly antagonize this ticket, and will present as nominees John A. King, Judge Prendergast, Judge Altgeld or John G. Neumeister, Michael Clarkson of Hyde Park, and either James Walsh, Joe Donnersberger, or Ald. Tom Kelly of Brighton Park. There is another faction which is referred to by the Cregier crowd as the "short-hairs." They want John A. King, John Birmingham, John Dowdel, Mike McInerney, and W. C. Seipp. There will be a row in the convention beyond much doubt. There will be a desperate scramble and money will be freely used. One candidate will be conceded to the Stock-Yards corporations. The same corporations hope to secure the nomination of a candidate on the Republican side also. S. E. Gross, the well-known real-estate man, is favorably mentioned in some quarters.

THE MASS-MEETING.

Gen. W. C. Newberry, Chairman of the citizens' meeting at the Union League Club Monday evening, announced yesterday the following committee to make arrangements for a mass-meeting to discuss the best methods of selecting candidates for Trustees of the Sanitary District: A. C. Bartlett, Republican; Gen. I. N. Stiles, Democrat; S. W. Allerton, Republican; Gen. R. J. Smith, Democrat; H. N. Higinbotham, Republican; Dr. A. P. Gilmore, Democrat; A. M. Pence, Republican; D. W. Mitchell, Democrat; H. S. Boutelle, Republican. Gen. Newberry will also be a member of the committee, which will meet tomorrow afternoon to take steps for the calling of a mass meeting some time next week, probably Wednesday. Other measures will be taken to arouse public interest on this question.

It is intimated that the plan to be pursued will be the submission of fifteen names to the Democratic convention and fifteen names to the Republican convention from which five names may be selected by each convention. The committee will lend support to such candidates as may be chosen from such lots and to none others. In this way it is hoped to maintain a balance of power and a directing force. This plan may of course not be approved by the mass meeting, but it is believed it will. The meeting will serve at any rate to arouse public attention on the drainage question and it is probable that at least a majority of the candidates nominated by both conventions will be selected from the list. No names have yet been mentioned by the promoters of this movement, but it is believed that only first-class men will be suggested. If it is prudently engineered, it is likely to result in much good.

BOOMING WEST ST. LOUIS.

A BIG DELEGATION OF MISSOURIANS ARRIVE AT WASHINGTON.

Missionary Work to Be Commenced Among Congressmen to Capture the World's Fair—Some Old Campaigners in the Party—The Combine with New York—Billy Mason's Plan to Expedite Matters—A Manhattan Man Moves a Postponement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A big delegation of Missourians arrived today, and at once began booming West St. Louis as the only place at all suitable as a site for the World's Fair. The party embraces a good many substantial citizens, men who have been in Washington before, and know a thing or two about practical work. Their peculiar abilities in this direction were evidenced by the ease with which St. Louis nabbed the Democratic National Convention, and the same people who achieved that victory are, with the exception of Col. Grif Prather, here tonight.

The delegation is headed by Gov. Francis, formerly Mayor of West St. Louis. With him are Maj. Jones of the St. Louis *Republic*, Col. Broadhead, ex-Congressman John J. O'Neill, and a dozen other able-bodied, lusty-lunged citizens of Missouri. Col. Joseph Rickey seems to be the controlling spirit in the organization, and no man in the whole United States, including the four new States, knows more about practical work in a Congressional way than this same Col. Rickey.

The St. Louis delegation brought any number of packing cases filled with tracts and other heavy reading descriptive of the beauties of West St. Louis. These will be distributed in due course of time and put where they will do the most good. Still West St. Louis doesn't expect to get a World's Fair by means of West wind, either printed or verbal. Joe Hickey knows better than that. The West St. Louis delegates will work like nailers for their town, and it will not be a still hunt either.

The campaign will not get under full headway until Col. Grif Prather arrives, which will be in the course of a day or two. The delegation will open headquarters at Willard's.

THE COMBINE.

There is an impression that New York and West St. Louis are in partnership, although the conditions of the dicker have not been made public. West St. Louis may, when she is bowled out of time, be able to give a few votes to New York, but the fact remains all the same that the West and South favor Chicago and won't listen to anything else. Unless all signs are at fault some time will elapse before the question of location is determined. There is nothing in the situation to warrant the belief that the bill will be introduced and passed during the first week of the coming session. The processes of legislation are usually slow, and for all any one can tell at this time next June may come around and the location still be unsettled.

In the meantime St. Louis, New York, and Chicago will be compelled to keep delegations here, and all of these delegates and scouts must eat and drink and sleep, and all of these things cost money, particularly in Washington. The President may call attention to the Exposition in his message and ask Congress to take the necessary steps at its earliest convenience, and thus facilitate action.

Congressman Mason has hit upon a scheme calculated to simplify the proceedings in Congress and early bring about some decisive action. He wants the matter of the location, irrespective of everything else, submitted to the Senators and Congressmen in one great big caucus so the Fair may be voted to some city. Then he believes the caucus should appoint a committee to prepare a bill in accordance with its order, present the same to Congress, and force its passage at the earliest possible minute. This method of procedure would do away with all cry of sectionalism and greatly facilitate the passage of the bill locating the Fair.

A GOOD PLAN.

It would do more than that, because it would not be necessary to keep delegations here at heavy expense month after month in the interest of some of the cities. The caucus or Congressional meeting, or whatever it might be termed, could be called soon after the holidays and the question of location settled by vote of the Congressmen and the Senators. Mr. Mason will endeavor to have this course of action indorsed by the committees from the cities desiring the Fair. The matter may assume form early in the session. Little objection is heard to it thus far.

Secretary Cragin has gone to Chicago. E. S. Taylor is in charge of the Chicago headquarters and in consultation with Senator Farwell. It is understood a few Chicagoans will be here when Congress opens, and possibly Col. George Royal Davis may conclude to spend a few days here in missionary work. The Colonel knows Washington well and is rather better than a raw hand in the details of such campaigns as this one. A rumor obtains here that Col. Warren Leland will visit Washington, bringing with him a brand-new song descriptive of Chicago, her parks, lakefront, etc. The two Colonels—Davis and Leland—can stand off all of Missouri, including West St. Louis.

MOVES A POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Towne of New York Thinks 1892 Is Entirely Too Early.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Henry R. Towne, the retiring President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in the course of his speech before the meeting of the society today spoke of the necessity of securing a national character to the World's Fair. New York City, being the industrial center of the country, was the proper place to hold the Fair. It was a physical impossibility for this city or any other city to properly arrange for an undertaking of such an international character within a time of less than four years. He strongly advocated the postponement of such an event until the year 1894. In the twenty-nine months now remaining until 1892 it could not obtain the international character desired, either industrially or artistically. He felt sure that if the gentlemen identified with the manufacturing interests could appreciate the importance of keeping up the standard they would fall in with his views.

FRENCH PAPERS ON THE FAIR.

They Consider New-York Out of the Race—Other Exposition Matters.

Galignani's Messenger, Paris, France, prints a strong editorial advocating Chicago as the site of the World's Fair of 1892, in which it says:

That Chicago, the representative American city, should be chosen for the projected Exhibition of 1892—an Exhibition which is to exceed in completeness and splendor every previous effort of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New—is but reasonable and right. It seemed inevitable, indeed, from the progress of the discussion—we had almost said rivalry—between that enterprising center and New York. Of real rivalry in the case there has been none, inasmuch as New York was unable to guarantee the sum requisite to the organization of the Exhibition, or to offer a site commensurate with the demands likely to be made upon the Commissioners-General. These demands, of whatever nature, could easily be met to the satisfaction of the majority by the only other competitor. Chicago, located as it is within twenty-four hours' ride from the sea coast, and which, three years hence, will be but 150 miles from the center of population in the United States, presented from the outset the most formidable of claims. In addition it has already guaranteed by contributions the sum of $7,000,000 in order to make the project a success. More than double that amount could be forthcoming at a moment's notice.

The *Petit Journal* of Paris, commenting upon the erection of the statue of La Salle in Chicago, speaks of the realization by the American Republic of the plans first entertained by the martyr explorer. It concludes with a strong argument favoring Chicago for the Exposition of 1892.

A Chicagoan, recently from the East, speaking of the subscriptions to the New York World's Fair fund, says he does not know how many of them are bona fide, but that a good deal are not. "There is one man," he says, "who has subscribed $5,000, who does not possess so many cents. He has owed me $30 for several years and I have never been able to collect it or to find him with enough ready cash to pay it."

Meetings for today are; Carriage and agricultural implements, 10 a. m., Grand Pacific Hotel; preliminary expense, 3 p. m., headquarters.

Quincy Pulling for Chicago.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The City Council last night unanimously adopted a resolution favoring Chicago as the site for the World's Fair and requesting Congressman Wike to use all honorable means to advance Chicago's claims.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Common Council of this city at its meeting tonight indorsed Chicago as the best site for the World's Fair in 1892 and forwarded a copy of the resolution to Congressman Bynum.

MORMON EDITOR PENROSE HEARD FROM.

His Testimony in the Case Now on Trial—More About the Endowment House.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—It was supposed that the Mormon case now being tried before the court would be concluded today, but the Mormons having put on the stand a witness whose testimony is extremely important it looks now as though the case will not be concluded for several days. The witness is Charles W. Penrose, who has been editor-in-chief of the *Deseret Evening News*, the official organ of the Mormon church for the last ten years. He has for years preached all the worst doctrines of Mormonism and used his position as editor to urge his followers to be true to all the principles of the faith—polygamy included. He was a polygamist up to March 2 of last year. When he received amnesty.

In the direct examination today Penrose attempted to explain away certain doctrines in sermons by Brigham Young and other leaders of the church which had been introduced by the Gentile attorneys in this case. These sermons related to blood atonement, the necessity for implicity obeying the priesthood in all things, and the statements that this was the dome of God.

On cross-examination he was asked how many wives he had, and refused to answer on the ground that he had received general amnesty for his polygamic practices. Counsel on both sides argued that question for almost two hours, and finally the court decided that he must answer the question. The court held his answer could not criminate him, as he had received amnesty, and his answer might tend to affect his credibility, and the witness was again asked the same question and refused point-blank to answer, giving no reason. The counsel then asked that the witness be punished for contempt of court.

The question was argued till 5 o'clock, and the witness then asked that he be given till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to consider the answer. The Judge granted the request. His cross-examination will be as severe as ever a witness in Utah courts has been subjected to, for he has for years wielded a most vindictive and caustic pen against every United States official who has attempted to enforce the laws of Utah.

He made extensive quotations from the sermons of church authorities and doctrine and covenants to show that the church was not disloyal. He denied that the President of the church ever ordered the killing of any man for apostasy, and said he understood the doctrine of blood atonement to mean when a man had committed murder or adultery he should be killed. The murderer should be turned over to the law. The church had no authority to kill a man for adultery, but believed when the law of God was fully established the penalty would be death.

Early in the day a witness named Wooley, who had been on the stand for the Mormon side, was recalled, and stated that he had been through the Endowment House three times, once for the purpose of marriage and twice afterward. Asked to explain what these ceremonies for the dead were, the witness stated it was the Mormon belief that if a man died who never had been through the endowment house he could be saved in the next world if some one went through the ceremonies of endowment for him here. In this way a man might be sealed to a dead woman, and he would have her for a wife in the next world if she accepted. Asked as to how it could be ascertained whether the dead woman accepted, the witness replied that it was by special revelation to the President of the church. Many such marriages are celebrated, the ordinance being called "sealing."

MR. RAMSPOTT'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

A Minnesota Farmer Barricades His House and Defies Attempts to Arrest Him.

EASTON, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—This little village is in a state of great excitement. For some time there has been a feud between the citizens and a man named August Ramspott, which culminated yesterday when the constable and a posse of citizens attempted to arrest the old man, his son, and the hired man for carrying concealed weapons. They succeeded in securing the last two, but the old man escaped and retreated to his farm, keeping the posse at bay with a revolver. War was declared and volunteers have been asked for.

Ramspott is a well-to-do farmer. He buried his wife last winter, and could not endure the thoughts of single blessedness, and not long after the demise of his first wife he advertised for another "better half," whom he had the good fortune to find in Milwaukee. Before she would allow him to claim her in matrimony she demanded that certain money arrangements should be made in case he should turn out to be a "worse half." Being enamored of the lady he conceded all she asked and the two were made one. Mr. Ramspott brought his new bride home, but in a short time the blissful days of the honeymoon were brought to an abrupt close by family troubles.

Mrs. Ramspott at once demanded a separation, enforcing it by her voluntary act. She then demanded the fulfillment of the marriage settlement, but it was promptly refused by her husband. The matter was taken into court and the litigation continued for some time. The citizens became interested, and gradually the residents of the village found themselves in two factions with almost the bitterness manifested between them as existed between the parted couple. The affair culminated today as mentioned above, and a posse is now attempting to arrest the old farmer. He is snugly ensconced in his farmhouse, and declares he will kill the man who attempts to lay hands on him.

FRANK LANDERS CAPTURED IN BAVARIA.

A Notorious American Forger in the Clutches of the Law—His Career.

STILLWATER, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Warden Randall of the Minnesota State's Prison has received a telegram from Bavaria that Frank Landers, perhaps one of the cleverest forgers known to the American police, has been captured there. Landers is probably wanted in twenty cities for crooked work. At the age of 18 he entered Cornell University, and near the end of his first term stole his chum's trunk, forged his name to a check for $100, and decamped. He went thence to Pittsburg, where, by a remarkably clever forgery, he secured $7,000. At Omaha he made a haul of nearly $10,000 and at San Francisco over $13,000. His next work was at St. Paul, where, under the name of Wilbur F. James, son of a wealthy La Crosse business-man, he secured about $7,000 in money and jewelry. He was captured in Boston and was surrendered to the St. Paul officials. He was tried and sentenced to the State prison for twenty-four years. He escaped in October, 1887, three months after his incarceration. His capture in Germany is the first news of his whereabouts received since his departure without leave.

A DENVER GIRL USED THE HORSEWHIP.

She Applies the Lash to a Lover Who Proved to Be Already Married.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—W. T. Rice, a barber, was horsewhipped in his shop on Colfax avenue today by Miss Alice Burton. The shop is empty, Rice having gone to Chicago after selling out to an employé. Rice came to Denver from Wichita, Kas., a year ago. His engaging manners captivated Miss Burton, who met him on the street one day. The acquaintance rapidly ripened into affection, and before long Mr. Rice was boasting of his conquest. This led to inquiry, and a friend of this lady informed her that the Wichita man had a wife and that both resided at 425 Fourteenth street. Miss Burton seized a whip from her father's stable. She then started for the little shop on Colfax avenue. Her lover was found wielding a razor. Miss Burton drew her whip and applied the lash until the poor barber managed to escape by the back door.

Nebraska's Silver Convention Delegates.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The following delegates to the National Silver convention, which meets in St. Louis the 26th, were appointed today by Gov. Thayer: John R. Clark, C. W. Mosher, A. N. Sawyer, G. L. Lambertson, R. B. Graham, Lincoln; Edward Rosewater, William Wallace, M. R. Nash, Herman Kountz, H. W. Yates, J. H. Millard, William Leviss, Omaha; E. K. Valentine, West Point; C. C. McNish, Wisner; C. B. Burrows, Norfolk; John J. Roche, Neligh; F. H. Conley, A. G. Scott, Kearney; E. D. Einsel, Holdridge; J. D. Moore, F. W. Koenig, Grand Island; Henry C. Smith, Falls City; C. E. Adams, Superior; E. E. Harding, Liberty.

ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

JOHN B. ALLEN AND WATSON C. SQUIRE CHOSEN IN WASHINGTON.

The Former Elected on the First and the Latter on the Second Ballot by the Legislature at Olympia—Gilbert A. Pierce Receives the Caucus Nomination in North Dakota—The Second Seat in Doubt—Montana's Outlook—General Political News.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—John B. Allen, ex-Delegate to Congress, was elected Senator on the first ballot this morning, and ex-Gov. Watson C. Squire was elected on the second ballot. On Allen's election the vote in the House stood: John B. Allen, 46; George Turner, 14; T. H. Brents, 1; Charles S. Voorhees, 8. In the Senate: Allen, 26; Turner, 6.

JOHN BEARD ALLEN, United States Senator from Washington, was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Ind., in May, 1845. At this place he lived until 1864, when he entered the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers upon the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 more troops, serving with his regiment in Tennessee and Northern Alabama until mustered out in the fall of the same year. Mr. Allen attended the public schools of his native place; also Wabash College, at which institution he had completed but half the course when called upon to go to the front in defense of his country. Upon his return from the service he removed to Rochester, Minn., where for the first year he acted as agent for a firm of wheat buyers. He then entered a law office as a student, spending one winter attending the law university at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year Mr. Allen emigrated to the Pacific coast, settling in Olympia. Within a year he won his way to an honorable place in the front rank among veteran lawyers. In 1871 he was married to Miss M. Cecilia Bateman of Lamont, Mich. They have a family of five children—three girls and two boys. Mr. Allen was appointed United States Attorney for Washington Territory in 1875, being commissioned by Gen. Grant. In this position he served for ten years, serving under the Administrations of Grant, Hayes, and Arthur, and leaving the office in the summer of 1885. Mr. Allen enjoys the distinction of being the first officer ousted by the Democratic party after the inauguration of Cleveland. Mr. Allen is a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Walla Walla, and is highly honored by his comrades of the order. He was elected Delegate to Congress by the Republicans, but the admission of the State precluded his taking his seat.

WATSON C. SQUIRE, Junior United States Senator from Washington, was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in 1838. After graduating at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1859, he read law at Cleveland, O. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war, and commanded the First Battalion of Ohio Sharpshooters. At its close he was Judge Advocate of the District of Tennessee. He succeeded William A. Newell as Governor of Washington Territory.

NORTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIPS.

Pierce Receives the Caucus Nomination for One Seat—The Other in Doubt.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—At tonight's Republican caucus Gilbert A. Pierce was nominated for United States Senator, his name being voted on separately. He was placed in nomination by E. A. Williams of Bismarck, and seconds came from all parts of the State. On the first vote he received 63 yeas to 13 nays, and his nomination was made unanimous. As the vote was announced the enthusiasm was unbounded, delegates cheering and shouting for Pierce. He was escorted to the hall and accepted the nomination in the following words:

"My gratitude for this mark of confidence knows no bounds. I could not express my feelings on this occasion even if I were inclined to weary you. I promise, however, in the future as in the past when called upon to serve the people of North Dakota to do so faithfully and to the best of my ability."

Two ballots for the second Senator were taken without result. The vote on the last ballot was as follows: M. N. Johnson, 27; P. J. McCumber, 14; N. G. Ordway, 10; George H. Walsh, 11; W. C. Plummer, 7; Walter Muir, 8; George Winship, 2; C. A. M. Spencer, 1. Number of votes necessary to a choice of the caucus, 41.

The caucus adjourned without date, but in all probability balloting will be resumed within the next two days. It is believed that Johnson and McCumber developed their full strength on the motion to adjourn, which it was expected they would defeat, provided they had a majority of votes at their command. As to who will take the lead at the next caucus there are many predictions, most of them favoring Ordway. The caucus has not changed the opinion that the contest lies between Ordway and Johnson. A motion to vote on the caucus candidate in the Legislature tomorrow was adopted, and this means that tomorrow Gilbert A. Pierce will be formally elected to the United States Senate.

THE OUTLOOK IN MONTANA.

Senatorial Candidates of Both Parties Bobbing Up in Every Direction.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The first Legislative Assembly of Montana will meet at Helena Saturday, Nov. 23, at noon. Whether that Assembly will be Democratic or Republican is somewhat of a puzzle at present, but the Democrats admit that the chances favor the Republicans. The State Canvassing Board has issued certificates to the Republican members from Silver Bow County who were counted out. Unless the Democrats have something in store not contemplated by the Republicans the two Republican United States Senators will be elected. Col. Wilbur F. Sanders is a leading candidate, but is not popular. Lewis Hershfield, the banker, is fairly in the race, though denying that he is. A. J. Seligman is also in the race, but has not the strength of Hershfield. Thomas C. Power has a strong pull with country delegations, and his chances are as good as any. Lee Mantle and Thomas Couch of Silver Bow County are the west side candidates, but neither can be elected for the reason that each is attempting to defeat the other.

Should the Democrats be successful in organizing the Legislature W. A. Clark and S. T. Hauser will be in the Senatorial race. The choice of C. A. Broadwater is Maj. Martin Maginnis, who is also Marcus Daly's first choice, though Daly also demands the election of W. W. Dixon of Butte. Hauser, who has no qualification for the office but money, is gangrened with the desire to write United States Senator after his name, and would sacrifice a great deal of his millions to accomplish his object.

GEN. MAHONE IN NEW YORK.

The Virginian Talks Composedly of His Defeat in the Recent Election.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Gen. William Mahone of Virginia and his son Butler arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon. The General came here to meet members of his family who are now on their way here from Europe. In the evening the General appeared in the corridor of the hotel and received as hearty a greeting from the politicians as if he had been elected Governor of Virginia instead of being the defeated candidate.

"I have done a great deal of talking during the last three months, and there is little I left unsaid," he replied to a reporter who sought an interview. "I regard a political defeat like a military one. When we of the South were whipped we made the best of it and went to work to improve our condition. I am going to do now what I did then."

Richard Guenther's Candidacy.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—In an interview here concerning his candidacy for offices with which his name has been connected during the last few days Richard Guenther said: "I am not and never have been a candidate for Clerk of the House, inasmuch as Mr. Wheat of Racine is a candidate for Doorkeeper, but I will not say that I may not become a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. I had no thoughts of making a canvass for this position, but every mail within the last day or two has brought me most encouraging letters from my friends urging me to become a candidate, and I am strongly inclined to enter the race."

Resubmission in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A Republican resubmission club, with about 1,000 names, was the result of a meeting last night. Resolutions were passed asking Gov. Humphrey to call an extra session of the Legislature to consider the resubmission question. A club 200 strong for a similar purpose was also formed at Kingman. The agitation in the Southwest has grown rapidly in the last few days.

THEY ARE NOW DRESSED BEEF.

Slaughter of the Prize Cattle at the Fat Stock Show.

The northern portion of the Exposition Building was yesterday turned into a slaughter-house, and twenty-one gigantic steers and fifteen sheep were killed and properly dressed. This furnished a scene sufficiently "gory" to satisfy the most fastidious. A crew of expert butchers from the Union Stock-Yards were engaged to do the work. One young woman, her face pale, her eyes reflecting the pity and sorrow she had for a doomed beast, rushed to the inclosure and said:

"O, sirs, please don't kill him. It's cruel."

Her entreaties, however, were unavailing, and a moment later the mallet had fallen. Everything, including the hide and tallow, was carefully detached and weighed separately, the figures being entered in a book. Then the quarters were weighed, dressed, and decorated in butcher-shop style, and hung up.

The names of these steers and their owners were as follows: Rover, Overton Lee; Monroe, Raxton, and Britisher, J. J. Hill; New Era, J. W. Morse & Son; Richmond, J. W. Potts & Son; Edwin and Harrison, W. S. Van Netta; Rigdon, Eckert & Fall; George, Overton Lee; Rare Roast, T. W. Harvey; Roan, T. W. Scruggins; Enterprise, Thomas C. Clark; George Lafey, J. R. Price & Son; Worten, Overton Lee; Bonnie Blue Barrow and Bonnie Blue Prince, A. B. Matthews; Rustler, T. W. Harvey. They have all won first premiums at this show in the ring, and in this slaughter they compete for another premium offered for the steer furnishing the most net meat, his weight, of course, being taken into consideration. The result of the contest will not be known before Thursday at the earliest, as the judges must finally pass upon the meat after it has been in the refrigerator for a couple of days.

The performance in the arena was interesting, and taking into consideration the disagreeable weather, the attendance was good. New features are being added daily.

A meeting of the officers of the Farmers' Institute of the Ninth Congressional District was held at the Exposition Building yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Col. Charles Bogardus of Ford County, President; R. C. Straight of Livingston, Lion Hay of Kankakee, David Brunback and E. S. Furman of Woodford, Vice-Presidents.

During the day the awards were made in the poultry department.

The annual meeting of the American Cotswold Association was held last night at the Sherman House. The following officers were elected: President, R. C. Judson, Farmington, Minn.; Vice Presidents, E. B. Emory, Centerville, Md.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; O. E. Caruthers, Houstonville, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, George Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; Directors, E. B. Emory, J. O'Malley, Waukesha, Wis., and J. B. Herkness, Knightstown, Ind. Volume 4 of record was ordered issued Jan. 1, 1890.

The Short-Horn Breeders' Association met last evening. R. Lespenasse, Secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, spoke on the value of the Short-Horn as a dairy animal. The President was instructed to appoint speakers to address the sixteen agricultural institutes of Illinois which meet in December on the advantages of the Short-Horn for beef and milk purposes. Resolutions were passed requesting the United States Pan-American delegates to present these claims to the other delegates and urging Congress to establish transportation facilities between the countries. Chicago was indorsed as preëminently the best site for the World's Fair.

The fourth annual meeting of the Victoria Swine Breeders' Association was held last evening at the Sherman House. Officers were elected as follows: President, George F. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; Vice-President, H. A. Riley, Gurnville, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; Directors, Collins Dysart, Wachusa, Ill.; Dr. H. Wheeler, Grant Park, Ill.; J. R. Brabazon, Delavan, Wis.; C. L. Curtin, Poynette, Wis.; and H. W. Walworth, Hillsdale, Mich. The Secretary's report showed a good balance in the treasury. A resolution prevailed that all entries for record must be filed before July 1, 1890, so that the second volume of record could be published by Nov. 1, 1890.

A MINERAL WATER TRUST FORMED.

Owners of Springs Organize to Drive Out Foreign Products.

A new organization representing an invested capital of over $25,000,000, and including all the prominent mineral water spring owners of the country, was effected at the Grand Pacific yesterday. Among the most prominent men in attendance are A. M. Jones of the Bethesda company; W. D. Walsh, Hot Springs, Ark.; B. F. Scannell of Boston; J. B. Colgan of New York; Dr. R. Jordan of St. Louis, and representatives from Manitou Springs, Colo., Saratoga, N. Y., and White Sulphur Springs, Va.

The object of the organization is to secure protection by legislation from foreign manufactured mineral waters. It is said that nearly all of the imported mineral water is manufactured, but that it is entered as natural spring water, and thereby comes in duty free, defrauding the government of large revenues and seriously injuring the legitimate trade in this country. The convention organized itself into an organization to be known as the American Natural Mineral Water Association, with A. M. Jones of the Bethesda company, Waukesha, Wis., as President; James W. Inches, Salutaris company, Michigan, Vice-President; W. B. Keller, editor *National Bottlers' Gazette*, New York, Secretary; and E. Enfield of Bedford Springs, Pa., Treasurer.

The Executive Committee, consisting of the officers of the association, was instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress asking for a specific duty on all imported mineral waters, and were also instructed to petition the Secretary of the Treasury to secure a proper classification of importations under the present tariff. The association expects to include in its membership all the bottling establishments of the country, and eventually secure proper protection for all the materials which enter into their trade, including corks and bottles.

NYBLADH'S SLANDER SUIT DISMISSED.

Galesburg's Deposed Pastor Says He Could Not Obtain Justice There.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The slander suit of the Rev. C. A. Nybladh against the Rev. Lindeblad of Moline was unexpectedly dismissed in the Circuit Court today by the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that he could not have a fair trial here owing to the prejudice recently created by his name being falsely connected with the White Cap outrages. The Rev. Lindeblad had filed his plea justifying the alleged slander, which plea, Judge Smith held, was a perfect defense. Earlier in the day Judge Smith overruled a motion by the plaintiff to remove the case to the United States Court at Peoria. Tomorrow Nybladh's attorneys will enter the case in the United States Court at that city, the dismissal clearing the way for them.

WILL OF THE LATE MILLARD P. FILLMORE.

The Ex-President's Son Distributes a Fortune of $200,000 Among Relatives.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Julia F. Harris of this city will be the recipient of a generous annuity according to the provisions of the will of the late Millard P. Fillmore, filed for probate at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday. The testator was a son of Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States. Mrs. Harris was a sister of the ex-President. She is a motherly old lady about 80 years of age.

By the provisions of her deceased nephew's will Mrs. Harris is to be given $1,000 a year during her life. Other relatives in various parts of the country are also remembered in the will. The public bequests amount to $20,500. The deceased left an estate amounting to about $200,000.

WISCONSIN'S YOUNGEST VOLUNTEER.

Horton E. Francisco Receives the Gold Medal Awarded by the State.

MASON CITY, Ia., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Horton E. Francisco of this city received the official announcement today from Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin stating that he won the gold medal voted by that Legislature a few years ago to the youngest soldier to have entered the Government service during the late rebellion from Wisconsin. He is also thought to have been the youngest soldier who carried a musket in the entire army, being but a trifle over fourteen years of age when he enlisted. He served in Company H, Forty-second infantry.

COUNT DE MONTCALIERE BOBS UP AGAIN.

The Husband of Miss Knox of Pittsburg Trying to Effect a Reconciliation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A special from Gordonsville, Va., says Count de Montcaliere is here seeking a reconciliation with his wife, who was Miss Virginia Knox of Pittsburg. Her brother, Mr. Knox, has a fine country residence near Gordonsville, where the abused Countess has been staying since her return to this country. Her relatives are strongly opposed to a reconciliation, and are unwilling to have her take chances of repeating her unhappy experiences.

Another Joggins Raft to Be Built.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—James D. Leary, the millionaire contractor of New York, well known as the builder of the celebrated Joggins raft, is in Montreal. He contemplates building another raft, which he hopes to launch next spring. It will be built on the same pattern as the others, but will be bigger in every way and will also be much easier to handle.

FLOODS CAUSING DAMAGE.

HEAVY RAINS AND SWOLLEN STREAMS IN THE EASTERN STATES.

New York and Pennsylvania the Most Severely Visited—Railroad Bridges Washed Away and Communication Interrupted—Many Towns Partially Under Water—Fears Expressed at Williamsport of a Repetition of the June Freshet—Reports from Maryland and Elsewhere.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—This city is again threatened with a disastrous flood. The rain has fallen steadily in this entire region ever since Sunday, swelling all the streams to an unusual extent. The people of Williamsport are thoroughly alarmed over the situation, and many anticipate a repetition of the deluge of last June. The west branch at this point at 11 p. m. is fifteen feet above low water mark and rising at the rate of a foot an hour.

The river at Clearfield is five feet above the level, and at Keating, on the Philadelphia & Erie road, ten feet. This means a twenty-foot freshet here tomorrow morning, and many old river men predict twenty-five feet, as the rain still continues and the streams are still rising.

The Market street bridge is deemed unsafe and may go at any moment. The bridge company has it loaded down with stones and danger notices posted. The county bridge over the creek at Montoursville went out this afternoon, as well as the county bridge at Badines over Lycoming Creek. Grafin's run, a small stream that courses through the center of the city, is a tumultuous torrent. It has flooded many adjacent streets and inundated numerous cellars. In many portions of the city people went about in boats this afternoon. The lower story of the high-school building in South Williamsport is flooded and the school was closed there today.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock tonight the Chemung River was within six feet of the high-water mark of last June, when the southern and eastern parts of the city were inundated, causing hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage. Merchants along Water street are busy moving their goods from cellars, and many expect to vacate the first floors before morning. All the railroads are at a standstill. The Erie, Northern Central, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western tracks are submerged in many places, the water being three to four feet deep.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Heavy rains have caused many streams in New York and New Jersey to overflow their banks and a number of towns have sustained considerable damage from the floods. Traffic on the Erie railroad was stopped today by washouts near Elmira. The lower portions of that city are inundated and the Northern Central railroad is also blocked by washouts and landslides. Several bridges have been carried away around Elmira and Hornellsville. The storm is severe along the Jersey coast. The pier at Long Branch is in danger and the bluffs and bulkheads in that part of the coast have been badly damaged.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., Nov. 19.—For the last forty-eight hours rain has fallen here almost incessantly and the waters are high. Reports from the surrounding country give the flood almost as great as last June. There is no railroad communication over the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, all bridges being washed away. Lock Haven and Clearfield are reported to be badly flooded. At this writing the rain has ceased, but the clouds are yet threatening.

Bald Eagle Valley is flooded completely from mountain to mountain, especially the upper half. Penn's Valley is also under water in some places. Several bridges on the Lewisburg & Tyrone railroad between Coburn and Laurelton have been washed away. The water is still rising rapidly and all streams and creeks are raging torrents.

READING, Pa., Nov. 19.—The rain of the last thirty-six hours has again caused a rise in the Schuylkill and the river has overflowed its banks. The Maiden Creek, Tulpehocken, Monocacy, and other tributaries are greatly swollen. The storm has been severe and many of the streets of the city are under water, and cellars in different sections have been flooded.

ELKTON, Md., Nov. 19.—A heavy rain has prevailed throughout this section since Sunday night. All streams are high, and it is thought that many country bridges have been swept away. The streets of this place are badly washed and many are under water. Cellars are flooded, and great damage has been done to the town.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Newport, Perry County, states that the water in the Juniata is rising at the rate of eight inches an hour, and there are fears of another flood at this point. The water in the Susquehanna has not materially risen, but rain has fallen steadily since Sunday night, and there are grave apprehensions of a freshet. The people in the lower section of the city are making preparations to leave at a moment's notice.

SUNBURY, Pa., Nov. 19.—The Susquehanna River has been swollen to enormous proportions by the late rains, and great damage is reported from various towns along its course. At Milton the Pennsylvania railroad bridge was in danger, and in order to hold it in place a heavy coal-train was run upon it. The train had been standing on the bridge but a short time when the structure gave way and the bridge and train fell with a crash into the river.

WATSONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 19.—Two spans of temporary trestling of the Montgomery bridge on the Philadelphia & Erie road were moved several feet and a number of braces swept from under them. The Niagara express was stopped here, and all passengers taken back to Sunbury this evening. No trains can pass over the bridge for twenty-four hours, and if the water rises much higher the time may be still further extended.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The heavy rains this week have caused such a rise in the streams east of Hornellsville that the tracks of the Erie and Lackawanna roads have suffered severely. The Erie track is gone in several places between Hornellsville and Painted Post and no trains will run through tonight. No serious accident has occurred.

AN ATTEMPT TO ROB A MAIL TRAIN.

Marietta, I. T., Was to Be the Scene of the Hold-Up—Second Such Effort.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—An attempt was made near Marietta, I. T., twenty miles north of this city, to rob the Kansas City mail and express, due to arrive here at 11 p. m. Two masked men were discovered concealed in the thick brush near the Santa Fé train about 9 p. m., and the fact was telegraphed to this city from Marietta, and also to the conductor who was in charge of the south-bound Kansas City train. Officers went from here on a special train to where the masked men were seen, but failed to find them. The south-bound train soon arrievd with twenty armed men aboard, who made search for the supposed robbers, but failed to discover them. Both trains then came to Gainesville without being molested. This makes the second attempt to rob the Kansas City train at the same point in the last two weeks. E. F. Bunch, the notorious train-robber, is known to have been in that community for some weeks, stopping occasionally with a brother who resides some miles west of Marietta, and these attempted robberies are believed to be the work of Bunch. A heavy armed force will be carried on the Kansas City mail and express through the Territory hereafter.

A NEW CLAN WILL BE FORMED.

Anti-Triangle Men Prevail—The Coming Convention at Philadelphia.

At last the Clan-na-Gael is "burst wide open," and the men in the organization who for a year or two have been insisting on cutting loose from triangle influences have prevailed. Wednesday next at Philadelphia there will be a regular convention of the clan, called by the executive members of the body opposed to the triangle members and influences. It is said that a large majority of the camps throughout the country will be represented there, and the result will be that the men who have heretofore controlled and robbed it will no longer have any say in the organization.

Mr. John Devoy and Mr. Mortimer Scanlon, both of whom belong to the executive body of the clan, left this city Monday night, but neither of them would say where they were going or what was the cause of their sudden departure from the city. There is no doubt, however, that they have gone to Philadelphia to attend the unexpected and somewhat suddenly-called convention of the Clan-na-Gael.

BALLOONS TO RAISE A SUNKEN BOAT.

Novel Wrecking Methods at the Steamer P. D. Armour.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—"There," ejaculated John C. Goss, the sailmaker, "isn't she a sea serpent?" proudly pointing at a huge coil of canvas bag which curled its vast length over almost the entire floor of his sail-loft. "This bag, when distended, will form a parallelopiped 130 feet long and 19x10 at the ends—that is: with a capacity of 24,700 feet, or 1,482,000 pounds. I have another exactly like it in process of construction down-stairs, and the value of each is $1,500. Besides these two stupendous bags I have also manufactured a third, only thirty-nine feet long and 7x7½ feet at the ends."

These bags will be sent to the wreck of the steamer P. D. Armour, which was sunk in a collision several months ago.

When the hold is cleared the new method for raising vessels will be tried, the invention of Mr. Reid and another gentleman, who are the patentees. This will be its first practical application, although the principle has been tested before. The new scheme is to dispense with pontoons, and fill the hold with these bags, which will be rolled up and carried below, the two larger forward and the little one aft. They are sewn absolutely air-tight. When they are inflated by the pumps above they will hold about 1,500 tons of air. With the boilers emptied and this new 1,500 tons of acquired buoyancy gained, there is not the least question in the minds of the experimenters that the ship will rise at once to the surface.

Much interest is being shown in this experiment. Capt. Coyne, United States Inspector of Marine Boilers, thinks in case of success it will revolutionize the entire business of wreckage-raising.

Will Now Sue the City.

John Anderson and William Davidson, who were assistant harbormasters under Roche's administration, will sue the city for $200 each, the amount of salary to which they claim they were entitled, but did not receive. The suits are the results of Mayor Cregier's veto Monday night of an appropriation of that amount to Anderson and Davidson. Their claim was favorably acted upon by the Finance Committee, and the Council had passed the appropriation. The vote on passing the appropriation over the veto came within two votes of the required two-thirds. The grounds on which suit will now be brought will be that the ordinance giving assistant harbormasters $1,200 a year instead of $1,000 passed early in 1888 is binding on the city, whether an appropriation was made or not; that the Commissioner of Public Works contracted with them at that salary in compliance with the ordinance, and that the city is liable for it. The question of appropriation was something with which the city employés had nothing to do.

Hard Work to Find a Load of Grain.

Corn for shipment was so scarce in Chicago yesterday that a shipper who went out at 10 o'clock in the morning to find a load of oats had not returned to his office at closing hours yesterday. Nominal rates on corn to Buffalo advanced to 2¼ cents. At Duluth there are more boats than grain, and rates are likely to be lower.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—There is a fair demand for coal capacity to Chicago and Milwaukee, but shipments to the head of Lake Superior are about done. Rates were unchanged. Canal freights for the season are about through, and only a few short loads were taken.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 19.—The business of chartering vessels for loads of ore has almost wholly closed for this season.

Paid Well to Release the Nicholson.

The schooner E. A. Nicholson was released at Marquette after five hours' hard work by the harbor tugs Adams and Gillette. Her owners had abandoned her to the underwriters. Saturday night representatives of the underwriters contracted with J. H. Gillette to release the schooner for $3,000. The tugs first tried pulling, which proved useless, then dredged the sand from about the vessel until she was almost afloat, when they easily pulled her off. She was found to be but slightly damaged.

Canadian Shipbuilders Embarrassed.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Polson Iron-Works company (limited) have decided to go into voluntary liquidation. It is understood that this is preliminary to the remodeling of the company. There are several large contracts now under way, and it has been found that the present capital is insufficient to carry them on satisfactorily. The shareholders have therefore decided to liquidate, and after finishing existing contracts wind up the business. The main trouble was insufficient capital for the magnitude of the operations carried on by the concern. They had large engine, boiler, and machine shops in Toronto and a big shipyard and shops at Owen Sound, the weekly pay-roll of the two aggregating $4,000. They had contracts for iron vessels exceeding $500,000 in value, and had only a capital stock of $150,000 wherewith to carry on this extensive business. The liabilities must be over $275,000. It is said some of the shareholders have a mortgage on the property of the company for additional advances. It is also said that the Ontario Bank is interested to the extent of $106,000 and the Bank of British North America to the extent of $25,000.

The Rosedale in Trouble.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The steel steamer Rosedale, downward bound, laden with 38,000 bushels of wheat from Fort William, Ont., ran aground this noon on a rock shoal above Topsail Island, in Canadian water. She is out over two feet forward, with her forward compartment stove in and filled. A request for a permit to release her with an American outfit has been telegraphed to the Canadian authorities, but no answer up to 9 p. m. was received. It is unknown whether the cargo is damaged or not. The accident occurred through the passing of several vessels in these narrow waters.

Around the Lakes.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Central ore docks closed for the season today. Their total shipments for the season were 673,968 tons. The Lake Shore docks will ship a week longer.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Joshua Stullur of Pine Grove, near South Haven, Mich., sold the tug Homer Reeves today to Charles Blind of this city for $1,200.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The steambarge Stimson ran ashore near the harbor yesterday while attempting to make an entry during a dense fog. She released herself after remaining aground forty hours. She received no damage.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—This morning in thick weather the steamer Clyde went on the beach just above the south end of the breakwater. After lightering about 100 tons of flour she was pulled off by two tugs. No damage to her hull is apparent.

Nautical Notes.

The schooner Higgie will be rebuilt during the winter at the South Side dry docks. She is owned by Ed E. Ayer of Chicago.

The Dunham Towing and Wrecking company will expend about $15,000 on its fleet of tugs. In addition to general repairs the Morford and Mosher will be given steam steering gears.

The steamers Rhoda Emily and Escanaba of Capt. Ira H. Owen's fleet will winter at Escanaba. The George H. Dyer, now discharging coal here, has been ordered to Milwaukee to lay up, along with the steamer George G. Houghton. All the Republic Iron company's fleet have gone out of commission at Cleveland.

The local railroads engaged in the transportation of lake coal from the Pittsburg mines to this port have ordered a discontinuance of shipments. This ends one of the most unprofitable seasons in the history of the lake coal trade. Added to all the other causes of depression was the car famine, which greatly diminished shipments, and several contracts are left unfilled. There are as yet no figures as to the shortage, but it is known that it will be large.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

TOLEDO—Oliver Mitchell, wheat, to Ogdensburg, 6 cents; Reuben Doud, wheat, to Buffalo, 3 cents.

CHICAGO—To Buffalo: D. J. Foley, wheat; American Union, rye; Oceanica, corn and rye; Boston, corn. To Ogdensburg: John Rugee, oats, at 4 cents.

BUFFALO—For coal—Fedoria, Wallula, to Duluth, 75c; A. P. Wright, Mecosta, F. W. Wheeler, Parks, Foster, to Chicago, 75c; Davidson, Northwind, North Star, to Milwaukee, 75c.

CLEVELAND—Ore—V. Swain, Escanaba, to Ohio ports, $1; Swain, coal, Cleveland to Green Bay, 75c; G. W. Roby, coal, Toledo to Milwaukee, 75c; Hattie Estelle, pig-iron, Escanaba to Cleveland $1.10.

Vessel Movements of Nov. 19.

WHITEHALL—Arrived—Covell.

CHEBOYGAN—Arrived—John Miner. Foggy.

MARQUETTE—Cleared—Fisk, Winslow, Buffalo.

ASHTABULA—Cleared—Northwest, Robey, Chicago; Vulcan, Escanaba, light.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Swallow, Chicago; Root, Michigan City; X 10 U 8, South Haven.

MANISTEE—Arrived—Ida E., Naghtin, H. Pratt. Sailed—Arendel, H. B. Moore, Ida, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Westover. Sailed—E. P. Boyce, F. and P. M. No. 1, Manchester.

ERIE—Arrived—Susquehanna. Cleared—Lansing, Chicago, coal; Gratwick, Buffalo; Crosthwaite, Vermilion.

MILWAUKEE—Arrived—R. P. Flower, Topeka, Britannic, Viking. Cleared—Columbia, Comrade, Jim Sheriffs, Erie; Rugee, Chicago.

DULUTH—Arrived—W. H. Barnum, Chisholm, Osceola, Rhodes, Caledonia. Departed—Vanderbilt, S. E. Peck, Pontiac, wheat, to Buffalo.

ESCANABA—Arrived—City of Cheboygan, Ed Kelly, R. Wallace, coal; Monahassett, Massasoit, Wocoken, Pelican, D. Wallace. No wind; heavy fog.

MINORVILLE—Down—Clara, Lottie Wolf, G. K. Boyce, S. Thal. Up—Rudolph, Perrett, Menominee, Corney, Daley, Perew. Wind-bound—Riverside, Mediator, C. J. Mixer. Wind northeast, fresh; foggy.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down—Rosedale, 8:40 p. m.; George F. Williams, 3:30 a. m.; Huron City, 4:50; China, 7; F. W. Wheeler, 8; Yakima, 8:50; Fairbank. Up—City of Fremont, 8 p. m.; G. H. Hadley, 5:10 a. m.; Missoula, 6.

PORT HURON—Up—V. H. Ketcham, 9; Syracuse, 11; L. A. Law, James Couch, H. F. Church, 1:15; Colorado, 1:30; George Irwin, North Cape, M. A. Muir, 1:35; Farwell, Rutter, 2; S. Shepherd, 4:30; Lewis Pahlow, 6; Tower, 7:15; Edwards, 9; Helena, 12; Down—Conemaugh, Wallula, 3:30 p. m.; J. Emery Owen, Michigan, 4; Iron Duke and consort, 4:30; Australasia, George, Charles Hebard and consort, 4:35;

Newburgh, 6. Arrived—Charlie Crawford, 8. Wind northeast, heavy; thick.

Later—Down—Canisteo and barges, 8; Newburgh, 8:30; Schoolcraft, Burke, Nestor, 9:35. Up—Seneca, 9:30. In port windbound—Colorado, D. Richmond, Eighth Ohio and consorts, Skylark. Wind northeast, gale.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Albany, Commodore, Delaware, Niko, Fred McBrier. Cleared—With sundries: Avon, Harlem, for Chicago. With coal: Mercer, Louisiana, for Chicago; Gilchrist, for Duluth; Florida, for Superior. Wind northeast, fresh.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Chemung, 10:30 p. m.; Volunteer, with schooner, 11 a. m.; Continental, E. M. Peck, 11:20; Lycoming, 5:30. Up—Gogebic, 10 a. m.; Philip Minch, 1:30 p. m. Arrived—Barnes. Cleared—Itasca. Wind north, light; raining; extremely foggy.

DETROIT—Up—City of Rome, 2:40; Philadelphia, 3:20; Seneca, 3:30; Presly, 4. Down—Saginaw Valley, 12:10 a. m.; Sitka "103," 6:30; Lackawanna, 8; Mecosta, 8:10; Japan, Egan, 1 p. m.; Neosho, America, 1:10; Kershaw, Alaska, Egyptian, Winslow, 1:30; Kaliuga, Fontana, 1:50; Business, 2:10; Alpena and consorts, 2:30; William Chisholm, 2:40; Outhwaite, Genoa, Our Son, Alcona, Alta, Servia, Moravia, 3:30; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, Chicago, 4:20.

Later—Down—Fryer, 6:40 p. m.; Conemaugh, 8:10; Celtic, 9. Weather thick, foggy.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—A. R. Colborn, Neff, E. R. Thompson, Robert Holland, Guido, Pierpont, Dresden, City of Toledo. With sundries—Glenn, Petoskey, Canestoga, Wissahickon, Boston. With coal—Kittie M. Forbes, Ira H. Owen, R. P. Fitzgerald, H. E. Packer, Worthington, New Orleans, Twin Sisters, William Jones, John B. Wilbor. With salt—F. and P. M. No. 2.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Arabia, Parnell, Buffalo; Haskell, Rhoda Emily, Monteagle, Ogdensburg; Westcott, Traverse City; Saugatuck, Pentwater; A. F. Morse, Muskegon; Narragansett, Pine Lake; Adventure, Sarnia. Light—H. S. Pickands, Au Sable; F. & P. M. No. 2, Wente, Maggie Marshall, Joys, Manistee; Reid, Grand Haven; Woods, Wilds, Hayward, S. K. Martin, Muskegon; Ira H. Owen, A. Folsom, Chauncey Hurlbut, Buffalo; Worthington, Menominee; L. A. Simpson, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; Seaman, Ludington; Mary B. Mitchell, D. K. Clint, Nelson, Buffalo; T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; William Jones, Menominee.

Two Truths.

"Darling," he said, "I never meant
To hurt you;" and his eyes were wet.
"I would not hurt you for the world;
Am I to blame if I forget?"

"Forgive my selfish tears," she cried,
"Forgive! I knew that it was not
Because you meant to hurt me, sweet—
I knew it was that you forgot."

But all the same deep in her heart
Rankled this thought and rankles yet—
"When love is at its best, one loves
So much that one cannot forget."

—*Helen Hunt Jackson.*

A Peoria Boy in Trouble in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 19.—W. George Thomas, a youth of 17 summers, hailing from Peoria, Ill., came here about three weeks ago, accompanied by Annie Bell and Maud Lewis, who had been connected with a variety theater in the town of distilleries. Arrived here young Thomas ran up to Ouray and, introducing himself to a few of his father's friends, secured money by means of a forgery. Discovery came and today Thomas was arrested. His father is said to be a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A fire did great damage in No. 9 mine at Sugar Notch, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday. The mine is operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company.

The store of Brown & Hagerman at Clinton, Ala., was broken into by burglars Monday night and robbed of $2,350 and a quantity of merchandise. Many believe Rube Burrows, the train-robber, was at the bottom of the robbery.

A serious freight wreck occurred in the Washita Cañon, Indian Territory, on the Denver, Fort Worth & Texas railway Monday. Engineer Wilmarth and Brakeman Wiers were instantly killed. Fireman Elan was dangerously injured.

A strike among the freight men of the Central & Hudson River railroad is impending. The men have demanded pay for delays caused by holding trains outside the freight yard at Albany, N. Y. A committee of the men which waited on the officials of the road got no satisfaction and warned the company that they would strike if a favorable answer was not received by today.

What is Catarrh

Catarrh is an inflammation of the mucous membranes, and may affect the head, throat, stomach, bowels or bladder. But catarrh of the head is the most common, often coming on so gradually that it has a firm hold before the nature of the trouble is suspected. Catarrh is caused by a cold, or succession of colds, combined with

Impure Blood

Its local symptoms are a sense of fullness and heat in the forehead, dryness in the nose and back part of throat, and a disagreeable discharge from the nose. When the disease gains a firm hold on the system it becomes chronic, and is then exceedingly dangerous and treacherous, liable to develop into consumption. The eyes become inflamed and red, there is throbbing in the temples, ringing noises in the ears, headache, capricious appetite, and sometimes loss of sense of smell and hearing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the remedy for this ever increasing malady. It attacks at once the source of the disease by purifying and enriching the blood, which in passing through the delicate passages of the mucous membrane soothes and rebuilds the tissues, giving them tendency to health instead of disease, and ultimately curing the affection.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOW COMPLETE!!!

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL

ON FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Extending through from 49th to 50th-st.

This popular house, recently greatly enlarged by the addition of an *absolutely fireproof building*, with splendid suites, consisting of parlor, large, airy double and single bedrooms, with bath and dressing rooms attached, has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in the most luxurious manner; the ventilation, heating, and plumbing are of the latest and most approved style; the public rooms are unequaled for elegance, comfort and convenience, the ladies' drawing-room being in the Louis Seize style, the grand dining-room in the Early English. The gentlemen's reading and smoking rooms are supplied with every requisite, and the billiard-room, with cafe attached, is complete in every way. Telephone and telegraph offices on the premises, all lighted by the Edison electric light. The location is unsurpassed, having a magnificent outlook from a frontage of *three hundred and twenty-eight feet* on the avenue and streets. It is near the Grand Central Depot, accessible to the Opera-House, all places of amusement, as well as the leading shops; by the elevated roads, Madison and Sixth avenue cars; omnibuses pass the door every few minutes. This hotel is conducted on the European plan; the restaurant of unsurpassed excellence, the *charges are reasonable.* WETHERBEE & FULLER, Proprietors.

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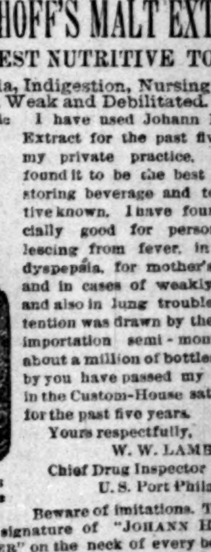
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers and Weak and Debilitated.

Put up in this style of Bottles only.



The "Genuine" is put up in this style of Bottles only.

I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children, and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom-House satisfactorily for the past five years.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. LAMB, M. D.
Chief Drug Inspector
U. S. Port Philadelphia.

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine" has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and MORITZ EISNER" on the neck of every bottle.

Johann Hoff, Berlin, Paris, Vienna.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., SOLE AGENTS
6 Barclay-st., New York.

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The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

PRICE OF THE TRIBUNE.

The regular price of the daily (secular) TRIBUNE is 2 cents for a single copy; or 12 cents a week; or 50 cents a month. No dealer in country or city is authorized to charge more. The price of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is five (5) cents in country and city.

THE local money market grows easier, but rates are not changed. Yesterday's business in securities was small. Exchange on New York sold at 50 cents discount. Sterling was lower. Wall street values were weak.—The Chicago produce markets were sluggish, but generally firm except on near deliveries of wheat and corn. The receipts of the former in the Northwest were expected to decrease As compared with Monday pork closed firmer, lard and ribs 2½ cents higher, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats firm, rye steady, barley weak, and flaxseeds 1 cent higher.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* is in a dreadful state of mind over reports that the negroes may refuse to give information to the census-takers and thus result in an apparent falling off of population, which may cause a reduction of Congressional representation in the South. It warns the negroes that they must not "monkey with the laws." But how about whites monkeying with the laws? How about whites monkeying with the laws to the extent of depriving blacks of their political rights under the Constitution and then counting them all in just the same as if they were voters and claiming full Congressional representation? If it is wrong for a black man to monkey with the law is it not equally wrong for a white man to indulge in the same simian operation? How about this inconsistency, Maj. Grady, of the new South?

CHAIRMAN DIXON of the Republican County Committee acted wisely in selecting a committee to take charge of the drainage campaign preliminary to the holding of a convention. The men selected are among the most active members of the party. They ought, in the two weeks that will elapse before the convention, be able to do good work in arousing the Republican voters to the importance of the issue. The first thing they should do is to order meetings of all the Republican ward clubs so as to prepare for election day, to select ticket holders, challengers, and to arrange for bringing out the voters. This thing was almost wholly neglected during the last campaign. At many of the precincts Republican voters could not obtain Republican tickets. The Democrats had it all their own way at those precincts. The Democrats sent out their tickets through the Post-Office to all the registered voters of their party, and they had a plentiful supply at the polls. The Republicans did not utilize the Post-Office. They should do so for the forthcoming election. Some information ought to be supplied also to the voters as to the nature and importance of the election; as to the probable cost of the great work, and other provisions of the law, and what it will surely cost if improper men are elected trustees. Mr. Dixon's committee has important work before it. On the nomination and on the efficiency and energy of this committee depend whether the Republicans elect five or only four of the drainage trustees.

THERE are many business-men admirably qualified to serve as Drainage Trustees, who have discouraged or absolutely forbidden the use of their names as candidates, because they believed the duties of the place would take up all their time, and they could not afford to sacrifice their regular vocations for the small pay of $3,000 a year. There is no reason, however, why these men should withdraw from the field. With the exception of the President, the time of none of the Trustees will be monopolized by his official duties. There will be no such demand on one as is made on a Mayor, a Recorder, or County Clerk. It will be with him much as with an Alderman or a County Commissioner. There will be board and committee meetings, but after matters have been once systematized and a plan of operations agreed on a few hours once or twice in the week will be all that will be required of the Trustee, except when he visits the work as it progresses. If it suits the convenience of members evening meetings can be held after the fashion of the City Council. There will be a good many trips to see the progress making on the work, which may take half a day at a time, but there will be nothing about the position which will require a man to give his whole undivided attention to it for six years. There is no reason why a busy business-man cannot serve, so he is not President. He, of course, will have to be on hand most of the time; but then he will enjoy large honor and consequence, and that is important in ambitious men's eyes.

THERE appear to be conflicting reasons for the recent revolution in Brazil. The emancipation of the slaves has been generally regarded as the principal cause, but one of the Secretaries of the late Privy Council of Dom Pedro declares that emancipation has had nothing to do with it. The real cause, according to his version, is the unpopularity of the daughter of the Emperor and her husband, the Count d'Eu. The former is a strong church woman and has done all in her power to help the church secure control of Brazil in spite of the sentiments of the Liberal majority, which is opposed to the temporal ambitions of the priests. The latter is a vicious spendthrift Bourbon who is exceedingly unpopular with every one, and has always been willing to use his influence as consort to the possibly future Empress to secure pecuniary advantage. Mr. William M. Ivins, the ex-City Chamberlain of New York, who was in Brazil during the recent ministerial crisis, is satisfied, on the other hand, that the active cause of the present movement had its inception in the agitation for the removal of slavery, and was further expedited by the desire of the people for an extension of the suffrage franchise and autonomous provincial government, as well as by the rapid development of all sorts that has been going on, particularly in Southern Brazil during the last year. Perhaps the real reason is to be found in the fact that the people were ready for a Republic, that all internal influences favored it, and the Emperor himself did not oppose it. The Emperor's Privy Council Secretary admits that any change to a Republican form of government would be intensely popular in Brazil.

SEC. 3, Art. 4, of the Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that "no Judge or Clerk of any court, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State's Attorney, Recorder, Sheriff, or collector of public revenue, or member of either House of Congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State or any foreign Government shall have a seat in the General Assembly." This passage is especially commended to several Democratic candidates for drainage trustee and to a certain Republican State Senator connected with an alleged Republican newspaper concern which has an office candidate for everything in sight, from constable to Customs Collector. Messrs. Quinn, Farrell, O'Toole, and all the other Democratic members of the General Assembly elected in 1888 are clearly ineligible for drainage trustee. Senator Tom MacMillan, a Republican who was elected in 1888 and three years of whose term remain to be served out, should, by the way, have consulted the Constitution of the State he is sworn to uphold before committing the blunder of offering himself as a candidate for an office to which he is ineligible and about the duties of which he appears to have rather meager information.

THE *Herald*, which has been wildly asserting in the face of the convincing evidence to the contrary furnished by THE TRIBUNE that capital got and pocketed 20 per cent of the gross output of protected manufactories, publishes with jubilation as proof of the truth of its statement a Fall River dispatch which says:

> The prosperity of the cotton mills of this city during the last year is unprecedented. Dividends of thirty-three corporations, representing $18,558,000 capital, amount to $1,750,700, or 9.97 per cent.

Certainly these dividends of 9.97 per cent are "unprecedented" even in an industry which has fared much better than many others. They are "unprecedented" because they have risen above the 6 to 8 per cent which THE TRIBUNE showed they generally paid. In 1880, on the average, they paid less than 6 per cent. A good year, the absence of fires and failures, which often hit them hard, has this year enabled them to pay nearly 10 per cent. They have something to compensate them for the shortages of the years which immediately followed 1880. So much for the cotton spinners. From the *Herald's* own figures, instead of making 20 per cent on the gross output they make less than 10 per cent on their capital, and that in one highly favored spot, in an exceptionally good year, where the existence of water power saves them the heavy expense of steam. But even with a net profit of 10 per cent in an "unprecedented" year how would they stand the loss of the 40 per cent of average protection which the tariff affords them and continue in business unless they cut down the wages of labor enormously?

STREET NAMES IN THE CHICAGO OF THE FUTURE.

The Committee on the Revision of Street Nomenclature has made a long and formidable-looking report, which, owing to the general interest taken in the subject, was printed in full in yesterday's paper. Every man is anxious to know what change has been proposed regarding the street on which he lives or owns property.

The report bears evidence of the faithful labors of the committeemen, who deserve praise for having in some measure unraveled the terribly tangled snarl of the street names of the old city and the annexed suburbs. They have lightened greatly the labors of the Aldermen who, coming after them, are to put the finishing touches to the work. For this report is not a finality. The committee asked the Council for instructions, which were refused, and so went on in the dark, or guided by their own lamps. It is for the Aldermen, with the advice of the citizens, to say what they will accept and what they will reject.

In dealing with this important subject there are a few fundamental principles which may be laid down.

First—There must be no duplication of specific names. The committee has attended to that satisfactorily.

Second—It is well that long and short diagonal and right angle streets should be distinguished from one another. That part of the work of the committee is satisfactory. "Avenue" and "street" are reserved for through streets, "places" and "courts" for short ones, while the diagonal thoroughfares are fitly called "roads." "Thoroughfare" is too unwieldy a term to write, print, or pronounce.

Third—There should be a good base line to number from. The committee started out right when it took the river, but made a mistake when it selected Fulton instead of Kinzie street. The latter is a through street, extending to the Desplaines River and beyond, while Fulton runs out and exhausts itself before reaching the city limits. It is a half-section line, which Fulton is not. The latter, in fact, only extends about to Garfield Park. Kinzie is the line on which a large number of streets end, so that between it and Fulton there would be a lot of little stumps of streets. Kinzie is also, owing to the numerous railroad tracks which cover it, almost as much of a natural barrier as the river. Viaducts span one and bridges the other. Any one can understand why a new numbering should begin at a base line at Kinzie, but none why it should start at Fulton, which is not a through street.

Fourth—The committee in its anxiety to get rid of the prefixes "N," "S," "W," or "E" has involved itself in a needless labyrinth of name changes. It would have acted more wisely had it recognized the fact that every big city uses these prefixes and has no trouble with them. Bearing that in mind, the members could have gone on and made the east and west through streets on the North Side from Kinzie to the Evanston line bear numbers just as do those on the South Side. Beginning at North First, which would be Kinzie, the numbering should have been carried symmetrically on through to the northern boundary of the city—some eight miles. A through street like Erie should bear a number. One like Michigan should continue to bear an arbitrary name. If possible there should be the same number of streets given to the mile so that each section-line street would be the same number of streets from the section line on either side of it. Thus from Kinzie to Fullerton avenue there might be assigned ten to the mile if eight or nine were found insufficient, and those not numbered could be given specific names.

Fifth—In going westward from the lake shore the same numerical system of dealing with streets should be adopted, giving the same number of streets to the mile. The old familiar "down-town" names might stand, but, after reaching Halsted, streets which run through from north to south should be given numbers, and the short ones be given half numbers or arbitrary names with the addition of "court" or "place." No memory, however tenacious, can retain thousands of arbitrary street designations. A number speaks for itself. It tells where it is. If the stranger is told that some one lives at West Fiftieth and knows the base line is the lake shore or State street and where he is, he can go as straight to his destination as an arrow to its aim, without asking a question of any one.

Sixth—There should be no change for the mere sake of change—no confusing people by throwing away the arbitrary names they have been familiar with for years and substituting new ones for fanciful reasons. Give a number or leave the old name of the street if it extends a long distance. Thus nothing is gained by calling North State Walcott except to add another to the number of confusing arbitraries which must be memorized, and to increase the confusion of the people.

By sticking to these fundamental principles the good work already done by the committee can be satisfactorily completed.

GROSS AND NET PROFITS OF MANUFACTURE.

The *Herald* still seems unable to see the difference between the gross and the net profit of the manufacturer. Yet one would think that a look at its own books would teach it the distinction, and show it there are bad debts, taxes, insurance, rent, repairs, and renewals of machinery, and other items of expense which must come out of the gross profits of the concern. Two years ago THE TRIBUNE, seeing the gross profits of manufacturers, as given by the census, deemed them too large, and said so, for it was not then aware of the extent of the deductions which had to be made, as the census was silent on that head, for replacement of plant and other items. Having ascertained the necessary deductions, it finds that the *net* profits of the 253,852 manufacturers who made census returns in 1880 were not over 6 to 8 per cent. Sooner or later the *Herald* will be forced to learn the same thing. It may shut its eyes and fight against the truth for a time yet, but it will finally have to come to its milk and own up that it has been willfully, maliciously, and grossly exaggerating the net profits of protected industries. When that stage has been reached THE TRIBUNE will be able to discuss intelligently with it the next question, which is, what effect the repeal of the protective tariff will have on the workingman and his wages, just where and how far it will benefit and where and how far it will injure him.

For the benefit of free-traders THE TRIBUNE restates its analysis of the deductions that must be made from the gross profits of the manufacturers in 1880:

Gross profits, *$1,024,793,296*, from which must be deducted: Personal services of 253,852 manufacturers, large and small, at the sum of $1,000 each per year	$ 253,852,000
Loss by bad debts and unsold goods, 3 per cent on output (very moderate estimate)	161,087,380
Yearly wear and tear of plant, 10 per cent	82,000,000
Taxes and insurance—about 1½ per cent on each	81,000,000
Paid for rent, discounts, and borrowed money	40,000,000
Cost of marketing goods	30,000,000
Total	$ 647,939,380
Gross profit	1,024,793,296
Net profit	$ 376,854,016
Profit of 7 per cent on total value of output of goods and wares would be	375,870,543

It may be added that Mr. Edward Atkinson estimates the wear and tear of buildings and machinery at $102,000,000 which are employed in manufacturing, and puts the loss by bad debts and unsold goods considerably higher than THE TRIBUNE'S estimate, and says the net profits of the manufacturers in all the businesses enumerated were only about half what THE TRIBUNE gives them at in the above table. And he is considered to be one of the ablest economic statisticians in this country. Again we ask free-traders how it would be possible for manufacturers earning 6 to 8 per cent net profit to stand a loss of the 47 per cent protection which the tariff affords without cutting down the cost of their materials and labor in about the same proportion?

THE MORMON PROBLEM.

The recent annual report of Gov. Thomas of Utah contained many significant statements as to the status of Mormonism and must set at rest the general belief that national legislation is accomplishing the speedy overthrow of polygamy. Gov. Thomas shows that the population of Utah has increased over 86,000 since 1880, and that of this increase 16,084 have been added to the strength of the church by immigration of converts since that date. He shows further that the Mormons control all the best lands in the Territory and the entire system of irrigation; that Gentiles are only allowed to do business on sufferance; that the church has made open war on the public-school system and proposes to displace it by the system of church schools in which its fundamental dogmas shall be taught; that it is thoroughly disloyal to the Government; and that unless some change is made in the relations of the church to the Government it will be many years before the Gentiles will have a majority in the Territory. In concluding his report the Governor says:

> I do not hesitate to say that any temporizing policy which leaves the church in a position to control the political policy of the Territory is only delaying the final settlement, and that future legislation should be aimed at the political power of the church, which has been the main pillar of its strength in Utah.

If any confirmation of the truth of Gov. Thomas' statements were necessary it is furnished in abundance by the declarations of Mormons themselves in the cases now pending at Salt Lake City. The Gentiles, though in the minority, propose to resist the applications for naturalization made by these alien Mormon converts, who have been brought there from the slums of Europe, and to challenge their right to present themselves as voters in the forthcoming city election, on the ground that the oaths which they have taken in the endowment house disqualify them from becoming American citizens. The strongest feature of their case is that they convict the Mormons of disloyalty upon their own testimony. Mormon elders, apostles, and preachers have testified that the acceptance of polygamy is still a condition of membership in the church, notwithstanding the laws of the country forbidding polygamy; that they determine the constitutionality of national laws for themselves; and that in any contest between the church and the Government they consider perjury a virtue. They have testified that they are bound to obey the leaders of the church in everything temporal, political, or spiritual, even to the extent of making war upon the Government if necessary; that murder and assassination for the violation of oaths are to be condoned—and that many persons on this pretext have been murdered; that executioners of this kind have been designated and cheerfully performed their hideous duty; that the first wife who objects to the second wife is to be forever damned, and that the husband may take the second wife whether the first consents or not; that the church is bitterly and unalterably opposed to the Government of the United States; and that its members are under obligations to defy its authority.

It is sufficiently evident from this testimony, coming as it does from officers of the Mormon Church high in authority, that this organization is composed of oath-bound enemies of the Government, and is in short a treasonable institution, supported mainly by polygamy, and increasing instead of diminishing in numbers. These revelations should be sufficient to warrant Congress in dealing with Mormonism upon the basis of treason and in wiping out every vestige of polygamy and reducing the disloyal Mormons to submission. It is not only useless but dangerous to waste further time or sentiment on Mormons, or to temporize with the question in any way.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY LAW.

President Harrison's reply to the committee representing various commercial bodies, which urged him to recommend the Torrey Bankruptcy bill in his message to Congress, indicates that he will advise some legislation on this subject, although he may not advocate any particular measure. The experience of the United States with bankruptcy laws has not been satisfactory, and none of the three acts which have been adopted remained on the statute book as permanent legislation. The first bankrupt act was adopted in 1800, the second in 1841, and the third in 1867, and the latter, after being several times amended, remained in effect only until 1878. Although the Constitution, which expressly gives Congress power to make uniform laws of bankruptcy, evidently contemplated a standing or permanent national system, Congress has legislated only to meet emergencies and to relieve debtors who were caught in panics or periods of commercial disturbance. President Harrison holds that a permanent system of bankruptcy laws should be established.

With the repeal of a National Bankruptcy act State laws on the subject are revived and become operative, and so continue until changed by State Legislatures or superseded by a Congressional enactment. The vice of State laws on bankruptcy is their inequality and unfairness as between creditors who are citizens of different States. A State almost always grants a preference to its own citizens as against a trustee who may represent creditors of other States. A State law cannot compel an equal division between creditors of any property outside its jurisdiction. Nor can a State grant a discharge from a debt due to a citizen of another State. The States have not the power to establish just bankruptcy laws, and they are only too willing to use what authority they have to secure undue preferences for their own citizens.

While Congress alone has power to provide an effective and fair system of bankruptcy administration experience has shown that costs and expenses are greatly increased when the estates of bankrupts are settled by the cost-devouring acts passed by the lawyers in Congress in the Federal courts. The United States courts are farther away from the people than the State tribunals, and their minor officials as well as the Judges hold by appointment instead of election, and are less controlled by public sentiment. Litigation in Federal courts is far more delayed and expensive than in the State courts. Under the old bankruptcy laws creditors often found it better to lose a just claim than undertake to enforce it and take what was left after the fees and costs of the bankruptcy and Congressional officials were deducted. While an effective bankruptcy law can be provided only by Congress, it must provide a simpler and less expensive system than previous acts if it is to stand.

CHICAGO BEEF PACKERS AND THE SENATE.

The presence of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate in Chicago serving subpœnas on the big packers calling them to appear before Vest's committee shows that the little Missouri Senator is still laboring to get at Chicago trade secrets and see if the dressed-beef industry cannot be diverted to St. Louis. The probabilities are that the packers will respond to the summons, but will refuse, as they did before, to expose their books and papers to the public and their competitors in trade. Vest may then try to have them punished for "contumacy" and lodged in jail for alleged contempt of the Senate, but it is not at all likely he can succeed in so doing. Whether a man be a millionaire packer or the proprietor of the smallest shop or establishment in Chicago he is under no obligation whatever to make public his private business affairs at the demand of a Congressional committee. If he has broken a contract, caused damage to another, or failed in the performance of any legal obligation he can be called into court and compelled by judicial process to produce any testimony throwing light on the matter, but these powers are reserved for courts of justice and are not among the functions of a committee of visiting and investigating Senators.

It is all nonsense to talk about the packers exhibiting "millionaire arrogance" and attempting to "defy the Senate" in a way that a poor man would not dare attempt. Hallett Kilbourn was not a millionaire, but a poor man, and he taught Congress a severe lesson when it proceeded against him for "contempt" in refusing to produce his private books and papers. Kilbourn's case is precisely in point. He was sent to jail under order of the House and imprisoned forty-five days, when he was released by a court in a habeas-corpus proceeding. Kilbourn then brought suit against the Sergeant-at-Arms, the officer of the House, for damages, and on the first trial was awarded $60,000 and on the second $39,000, but finally compromised the matter and agreed to drop the case on the payment from the United States Treasury of $20,000 with interest and costs. Even a millionaire might afford to stand imprisonment for contempt of Congress if the courts would afterwards allow him damages at the rate of nearly $500 per day. Congress unquestionably has power to compel witnesses to attend and give testimony in certain cases, but this does not extend to the point of forcing them to expose business secrets and produce their private accounts and papers. That can be done only by the courts, and by them only in the course of a regular judicial proceeding and when the information sought is necessary to determine some question of legal right as between litigants.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE TRIBUNE was recently asked by a correspondent named Cunningham to give some facts about the comparative progress and prosperity of the two Australian colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, the latter of which has for many years pursued the protective policy, while the former has adhered to free trade, although of late years for the sake of raising revenue it has added to the list of dutiable articles and to some extent is departing from the free-trade dogma.

A letter published elsewhere from Mr. Lake of Anamosa, Ia., furnishes the information Mr. Cunningham was so anxious to get. As the data given by Mr. Lake are taken from official reports there appears to be no reason to question their strict accuracy.

It appears from the statistics given that, while New South Wales has twice the area of Victoria and just as good soil; the population of the colonies is the same; but there are twice as many manufactories in Victoria as in the free-trade colony of New South Wales; that in the four years from 1882 to 1886 the bank capital of the former increased more rapidly than that of the latter, but that its indebtedness did not increase nearly as rapidly. It also appears that while the *imports* of New South Wales exceed the exports $30,000,000 a year, those of Victoria are in excess but $10,000,000, and that the latter country is not drained of its gold as the former is.

It also appears—and this has its bearing on the question as to which colony is best for the workingman—that there was such a surplus of unemployed labor in the free-trade colony that the Government had to set the men to laboring on "Government works," a sort of poorhouse relief, to keep them from starving. Such was the condition of the workmen that they were forced to petition the Legislature to make further grants for these so-called "public works" that they might not be forced to steal or starve. No such state of affairs existed in protection Victoria, where there was plenty of work for labor. Therefore, whether it was or was not protection which caused it, the protection colony is the one where the workingman is the best off; where wages are the highest and employment the most abundant and general prosperity the greatest.

THE Pittsburg *Gazette* of last Monday contains the first of a series of articles on the natural-gas supply of that region. It is professedly written by an expert, who has made a thorough survey of the ground as well as the subject and is prepared to write ex cathedra in regard to it. He makes one statement which is of exceedingly great interest just now, as it is proposed to pipe natural gas to this city from the Indiana fields. The statement is that "no known method has been devised for driving natural gas. It must carry itself or it does not go at all." The principal supply for Pittsburg is carried a distance of thirty to sixty miles, and the initial pressure at the wells is reduced to a small one by the time the gas reaches the consumer. The distance from the Indiana field to Chicago is stated to be about 138 miles, and an essential feature of the plan proposed for its transportation is the establishment of not less than three pumping stations to force the gas along, thus making amends for the loss of initial force by the inevitable friction due to passage through the pipes. But if the statement by the Pittsburg expert be correct some hitherto unknown forcing plan must be devised or the promise of natural gas to this city cannot be fulfilled. Will it be necessary for the citizens of Chicago to fall back on the plan for a supply of artificial fuel gas after all the glowing anticipations of an abundant supply of the natural article? Or can it be that the Gas Trust has a new surprise in store for them?

THE free-traders are urging that this country shall repeal its protective tariff to challenge England to an industrial combat for the control of the markets of the world. The "Chinese wall" which has protected American workingmen being thrown down it will be a fight to the death on an open field as merciless and as costly as that more bloody but equally important strife which the North waged with the South. The English manufacturer is no coward and no novice in such contests. He will seek to hold his own markets and to win the American ones. If he sees that he fails just a little short of it he will force down the wages of his men till he can underbid his rivals. The American manufacturer must do the same or own up that he has met with a decisive Bull Run. He will not do that. His blood will be up. He will be as obstinate as any Englishman, Frenchman, or German, and he will force down wages at home till he can make another assault on the enemy. So it will go on with nation warring against nation till one side or the other—wages having been forced down to the absolute starvation point—will have to throw up the sponge. It is quite likely that the United States with its great natural resources would be the victor in the end. But how much misery would have been wrought by the strife, and when it was all over the workman, looking back at his condition in 1892, might wonder whether he did a wise thing when he voted for free trade and Democracy.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Evening Journal*, which is right on the ground and ought to know, says that one reason why more large subscriptions have not been made to the New York Fair guarantee fund is that "a great many prominent and wealthy persons and a great many more who are neither prominent nor wealthy do not want the Fair held there," believing that it will prove an elephant on their hands. At the same time that paper urges that the Fair should be located in Washington, where it will be outside the pale of political influences and business surroundings. And it significantly adds:

> No scheme will be permitted to mature which will strengthen the existing political supremacy of New York City's rulers; and it does not require high-power glasses to see far enough into 1892 to predict that no opportunities will be permitted to swerve with the leverage of the World's Fair interests the thirty-six Electoral votes of the State of New York "out of the doubtful column and make of them a present to the Democratic candidate of 1892."

The political dodge of Tammany and Mayor Grant in booming the Fair is well enough understood all over the country, and that is one of the principal reasons why the great mass of the people want it held in Chicago, where it will be removed from all danger of political influences and will be a Fair of the people, by the people, and for the people. If patriotic reasons are to determine the location it is not necessary to go to Washington, for in patriotism and devotion to the Nation Chicago, the metropolis of the great liberty-loving West, stands unrivaled among her sister cities.

FORAKER for a "dry" Sunday got 368,551 votes for Governor in Ohio, and Campbell (Dem.), who was for a wide-open saloon Sunday, got 379,423 votes, and Helwig (Prohibitionist) got 26,505 votes. The prohibs fairly shrieked as well as howled for a "dry Sabbath," and then cast their votes so as to elect the candidate who was for a "wet" and wide-open Sunday. They could have elected the "dry" Sunday candidate by 16,000 majority, but as that would not harm the Republican party and his defeat would their malice so outran their principle that they indirectly voted for wide-open liquor vending on the "holy Sabbath-day," as they call the first day of the week. They also vociferously demanded the passage of the Owen law shutting up the saloons, theaters, music-halls, beer gardens, ice-cream stands, bread and meat shops, barber shops, and various other places Sunday, and then marched to the polls a few days ago and indirectly voted into office a majority of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature who were pledged to repeal the said Owen law. They voted so as to defeat the Republican legislative candidates who were pledged to uphold that law. They are thus shown to be friends and supporters in practice of Sunday saloons and the drunkenness which proceeds therefrom. And yet these hypocrites and pharisees call themselves Christians and temperance men and Sabbatarians!

A SIDE LIGHT on the means employed in the organization of some business syndicates in England is thrown by an advertisement in a recent number of a London paper. The advertiser writes that "he is desirous of becoming a director (Chairman preferred) of "one or more limited companies." His stated qualifications "are a membership in a "West End club, a good appearance, unusual powers to address meetings, English "birth, Low Church principles, total abstinence, and residence in a hall near London." He has also "a fair amount of capital," but the latter fact seems to be of minor importance as compared with the other named essentials to the position of pusher, or promoter, or steerer, or Jeremy Diddler of schemes for getting the cash of investors into the treasury of whatever company or companies may be so fortunate as to secure an alliance with him on strictly business principles. To judge by other advertisements which are liberally displayed in many of the English papers this class of men is so valuable a one that individuals who really belong to it do not need to look far in order to find desirable connections, and there is room for the suspicion that in the present case qualities are advertised which are not possessed. It may be fair to infer that business in the British Isles has a great deal of the artificial mingled with the genuine article, and that England is a good country for first-class talent to emigrate from.

KANSAS CITY is ostensibly in favor of St. Louis as the location for the World's Fair. In her capacity as a Missouri city this is all right. As in duty bound she will cast a complimentary vote for St. Louis, and then, free from all further obligation, Chicago Jr. will work heart and soul for Chicago Sr.

NORTH, South, and West are practically solid for Chicago. Why can't the East fall in on the Lord's side and make the matter unanimous?

IT is not yet too late, peradventure, for the President to look over his message and see if there are not some portions that could be abridged with good effect.

AN alibi, Mr. Forrest, in the facility and unexpectedness with which it isn't there when you put your finger on it bears sometimes a striking resemblance to a flea.

ONE of the leading citizens of Red Dog, Cal., writes to a relative in this city to say he would rather see the World's Fair go to Sheol than to Chicago. Some persons have queer ways of expressing their preference for New York.

A "LIVING half man" is on exhibition at a museum in Philadelphia. He was cut in two by a buzz-saw, and is probably the only human being that ever made money by monkeying with that forbidden institution.

MR. CLARKSON may not be quite as expert a shot as President Harrison, but he has a creditable record in the line of making dead ducks of Democratic Postmasters.

TURN about is fair play. The next thing will be a Pan-American Congress and excursion in the United States of Brazil.

INQUIRER—"Mr. Southside, what do you think of the new scheme for naming the streets of Chicago?"

Conservative Citizen—"It will come into general use about the same time the revised version of the New Testament does."

MANY of the changes proposed in the ordinance for renaming the streets will not strike the average resident favorably. The substitution of Cosgrove for Adams, Cregier for Jefferson, Forquer for Harvard, Chubb for Chestnut, Tyson for Garfield, McKibben for Custer, Escanaba for Edward, Pocahontas for Howard, Hegewisch for Center, Chebanse for Charles, Yellowstone for Columbia, Opdyke for Olive, Peabody for Pearl, Pawtucket for Phillips, and Hutchinson for Van Buren, with scores of others even worse, indicate that the committee must have been possessed of an unreasonable prejudice against euphonious names.

PRISONER COUGHLIN'S alibi is one of the sorriest looking spectacles a humane public has been called upon to contemplate since the Cronin trial began.

IF Uncle Sam's discontented Mormons ever emigrate to the Northwest Territory their annexation of the female portion of that section of British America will be only a question of time.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Wanted It Free from Prejudice.

Editor-in-Chief—"Woggins, do you use coffee?"

Woggins—"Use it three times a day. Couldn't get along without it."

Editor-in-Chief—"Jollup, do you use coffee?"

Jollup—"Never touch it."

Editor-in-Chief—"Jollup, you may write the leader for tomorrow morning on 'The Brazilian Situation.'"

Makes a Difference.

Shoe Merchant—"You have worn out these shoes, Mr. Throckmorton, in three weeks. You are entitled to another pair, of course. I warrant every shoe of this kind for eight months of ordinary wear"—(looking over the shelves)—"for eight months—let—me—see. Where are those hand-sewed, double-soled, French calf, seamless—here they are—eight months of ordinary wear. Well, what are you busying yourself about these days, Mr. Throckmorton?"

Mr. Throckmorton—"I am assisting in the collection of our pastor's salary."

Shoe Merchant (stiffly, and putting the shoes back on the shelves)—"Another pair, Mr. Throckmorton, will cost you $9.50."

PERSONALS.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has survived all but two of his fellow members of the Maine Legislature of 1836.

Joseph and Anna Wulreitz have arrived in Pittsburg on their way from Galveston to New York. They have walked the entire distance, and have been four months on the road.

Prince Louis Napoleon, son of "Plon-Plon" and younger brother of Prince Victor, has received his commission as Major in the Russian army and will go on duty in the Caucasus.

Emperor William of Germany will visit his grandmother at Coblentz in December. There are still a few people in remote parts of Europe who have not received a call from William.

Mrs. Eva Hamilton, wife of Robert Ray Hamilton, divides her time in the New Jersey State Prison between sewing buttons on shirts, reading the Bible, and scheming for a new trial.

Dom Pedro has been Emperor of Brazil for fifty-eight years, and yet he is not an old man—63 at his last anniversary. His reign has been longer than that of any living monarch. Queen Victoria is next.

The Queen of Italy is growing stout, to her great distress. She has several times tried to become a vegetarian, in hope of reducing her weight, but is too fond of good living to persevere in such a course.

The Czar of Russia has become, both in appearance and manner, a Muscovite of the old Cossack type. He is a colossal figure, being a giant both in height and in girth, quite bald, with a flat nose, an immense sweeping mustache, and a stupendous beard, which flows over his chest.

Miss Josie Holmes of Cincinnati, who became widely known through her connection with the Fidelity Bank failure, has been personally notified that she must give up her clerkship in the Census Bureau. It was decided that her record in Cincinnati would render her census work valueless, and despite all protests her services will be discontinued Dec. 1.

Henry A. Cook, who hired a hall and placed himself in nomination for the Legislature about a month ago, in Leominster, Mass., was successful at the recent election over the regular candidate in what is usually a somewhat one-sided district. He ran his canvass on the tell-the-truth principle, acknowledging that he had not been asked by friends for the use of his name, but that he was after the office, and reciting certain shortcomings of his earlier days so as to prevent his opponents from using the facts against him.

Chief Joseph, the famous chief of the Nez Perce Indians, who defied the United States a few years ago, is fully six feet in his moccasins and weighs 200 pounds. His features are fine and denote decided character; his forehead is broad and high, slightly sloping from a pair of heavy, beetling eyebrows, above a pair of piercing black eyes. His hair, black and straight, is remarkably fine for an Indian's, and is glossy without any bear's grease. His hands and feet are small and well-shaped; of the former he is proud and spends much time in manicuring them. His skin is of a light copper color and in the sunlight takes on a beautiful reddish hue.

CURRENT NOTES.

As a rule it is not wise to tell all one knows, though it is always highly expedient to know all one tells.—*Troy Times.*

Virtue wants more admirers, wisdom more supplicants, truth more real friends, and honesty more practitioners.—*Rochester Budget.*

It is not enough to be ready to go where duty calls. A man should stay around where he can hear the call.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

"The human race is a great one," said he. "Yes," said the widow to whom he was engaged; "I am now on the second lap."—*New York Sun.*

Dartmouth Street—"I wonder why the poets call these 'the melancholy days'?" Franklin Parke—"Of course you wonder! You've got a heavy overcoat!"—*Boston Times.*

When electricity is employed to execute condemned criminals we shall doubtless see a headline like this: "He Volted into Eternity."—*Texas Siftings.*

President (New York World's Fair Committee)—"The attendance today is very small." Secretary—"All the members are here, sir, excepting the six who were blown up this week in pavement explosions, the four who were killed by electric-light wires, the ten who were smashed up on the elevated railroad, and the half a dozen who were run over in Broadway."—*New York Weekly.*

Fashionmakers are the only ones who are not afraid of the signs of approaching age. They are always trying to get up some new wrinkle.—*Texas Siftings.*

Customer (finishing his hash)—"Check, waiter." Waiter (who forgot what the order was)—"What did you have, sir?" Customer—"I haven't the slightest idea."—*New York Sun.*

Carrie Yonne—"Unless she fears that he's after her money I can't understand why Miss Oldsome treats our Jack so coolly!" Jessie Bell—"Her age explains it. Thirty-two is the freezing point, you know."—*Boston Times.*

Salesman—"That piece of goods will work up into a serviceable dress if you don't think the pattern is too loud." Purchaser—"O, not at all. The lady I'm buying it for is a deaf mute."—*Binghamton Leader.*

Wickwire—"There are a heap of things a man thinks he knows until he has an occasion to air his learning, and then he finds out that he is not so smart after all." Yabsley—"What got you into that state of mind?" Wickwire—"My 10-year-old nephew has been at my house for a week."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Passenger (alighting from cab)—"What's the charge?" Cabman—"One dollar." Passenger—"Well, that's quite reasonable. I knew by your face you wouldn't try to be extortionate." Cabman—"Thankee. I knew by your face that you'd be too mean to pay more than the legal fare without a lawsuit."—*New York Weekly.*

TIPS ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Quincy *Whig:* With $10,000,000 in her inside pocket Chicago offers to run the World's Fair free of cost to the Federal Government.

Omaha *Republican:* New York and St. Louis have combined to beat Chicago out of the World's Fair. They will hardly succeed.

Leadville *Dispatch:* With the slow-going gait of New York in this race for the World's Fair it may as well give up the contest to Chicago. Windy or not, the city by the lakes usually "gets there."

Illinois State Journal: There are two reasons why Chicago will capture the World's Fair. First, because it is the best place, and, second, because it is prepared to make it a success without asking for an appropriation.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* New York is the last place to select for expositions and national celebrations of any kind. It is a great and rich city, but it lacks the municipal pride, the American spirit for an American exposition.

Arkansas Gazette: The Chicago papers announce that Chicago will ask no appropriation from Congress for the World's Fair; all it wants is recognition by the National Government. New York is fooling away time adopting resolutions and fussing over the site.

Wisconsin State Journal: Chicago is receiving indorsements from all quarters in its hustle for the World's Fair. They come from Pennsylvania to California, and from Dakota to Florida. Wisconsin is in full sympathy with the ambition of the Western metropolis and from all parts of it hopeful sentiments come.

Louisville *Commercial:* It looks more and more like Chicago. Notwithstanding that the brewers of New York have assessed themselves about a half million, the third week of effort is drawing to a close, and New York has barely reached the three million mark in her effort to raise a five million guarantee fund. St. Louis beat that and Chicago has more than doubled it.

Philadelphia *Press:* That New York girl who sued for $100,000 damages for breach of promise and got a verdict of six cents need not feel cast down—there are others in the same boat with her. Take the City of New York itself for instance. The difference between what she needs for the World's Fair and what she has got is even greater than that between what the girl wanted and what she received.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* Chicago is in dead earnest in the fight for the World's Fair. One of the best strokes it has made is the elaborate advertisement of the great growth of the city which it is running as a serial story in *Harper's Weekly.* Many New-Yorkers will get from these articles and the cuts which accompany them their first correct idea of the inland metropolis, for it is not the fashion among New York journalists to tell the truth about Chicago.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Circulating among the members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, an *Enquirer* representative quietly sounded several of them on the subject of the World's Fair. The prevailing feeling was pretty close between New York and Chicago, although the latter had much the more enthusiastic supporters, who didn't see how a Western man could indorse New York. St. Louis found spokesmen in two well-known river men, while Washington was not mentioned.

Rockford *Register:* The presumption of Chicago is something sublime. Since she entered the lists against the metropolis of the Nation for the location of the World's Fair in 1892 there seem to have been absolutely no misgivings of possible failure. An immense fund, now approaching fifteen millions, has been subscribed by her citizens, and they have a bill prepared for submission to Congress which asks no financial aid from the Government, but merely recognition and authority to invite the nations in the name of the Republic to participate in the Exposition.

MEAN FLINGS AT CHICAGO.

Baltimore *American:* A flow of natural gas has been discovered near Chicago. To those that hath shall be given.

Buffalo *Express:* "A Chicago girl never puts her foot in it," says a Western enthusiast. Good reason why! There isn't room in it for the foot.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* It is widely believed that whatever may be the advantages of other cities claiming the World's Fair, Chicago has the largest and firmest footing.

Hutchinson (Kas.) *News:* The only unnatural thing in connection with that report of the finding of gas near Chicago is the statement that the man was boring for water.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Quevedo—"Do you not think, Miss Tripe, that the use, or rather the abuse, of slang by our young ladies is altogether reprehensible?" Miss Tripe (Chicago)—"Bet yer sweet life I do."

New York *Herald:* A Kansas Sunday paper devotes a column editorial to "Morality in Chicago." It might have started off like the Irishman's essay on snakes in Ireland, "There are no snakes in Ireland."

Leslie's Weekly: A Chicago girl was cured of rheumatism the other day in a miraculous manner. When discovered she was standing on the parlor table. A mouse can sometimes do more than Christian science.

New York *Weekly:* New-Yorker (indignantly)—"I see by the papers that a vast throng of dirty Anarchists in a Chicago hall hissed the American flag, without rebuke." Chicago man (lightly)—"O, everything goes in Chicago."

Munsey's Weekly: In Chicago: "Why, my dear Mrs. De Jones, I haven't seen you for a year. How have you been? And how is your dear daughter Emily?" "Emily is very well." "And is she still married to Mr. Henderson?"

New York *Weekly:* Chicago Man (at railroad depot)—"Going to Chicago, eh? Business or pleasure?" New-Yorker (with dignity)—"Business, sir, of course. You never heard of a New-Yorker going to Chicago for pleasure, did you?"

Indianapolis *Journal:* A young man was fined $10 the other day for picking the pockets of a Chicago detective. The punishment did not fit the crime. A man who is mean enough to rob an unprotected Chicago detective would stoop to the despoilment of a grave.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Detroit Philharmonic Club made their first appearance before a Chicago audience last evening in the Auditorium Recital Hall. For a couple of years past their reputation as a remarkably fine quartet of string players has been rapidly extending itself, yet it is doubtful if any of the audience unacquainted with their work anticipated such a delightful treat as was in store for those who braved the disagreeable weather of last night. The program included two quartets, opening with Haydn's quartet in D major and closing with Schumann's in A minor, op. 41, No. 1. These two numbers served admirably to show the artistic qualities of the players in two widely differing styles of composition. A group of selections in the middle of the program included Rubinstein's "Music of the Spheres," an arrangement of Schubert's Moment Musical (à la Hongroise) in F minor, and a scherzo by Mendelssohn. The Rubinstein number was for muted strings, and was played with a delicacy and refinement that were truly astonishing. At the close the diminuendo was so perfect that it was next to impossible to determine the precise moment at which the tone ceased. The Moment Musical was played with almost equal finish, and after the Mendelssohn scherzo, which closed the group, the players were recalled. The reading of the quartets showed musical intelligence of a high order, and the mechanical side of the performance proved that the study had reached a point where each player was enabled to assert his artistic individuality and independence without the least detriment to the effect of the ensemble, which was in fact only heightened thereby. In fact, no such thoroughly finished and artistic string playing has been heard in chamber music in this city for many years—if ever. Miss Grace Hiltz was the vocalist. She sang for her first number a group of selections which included a song by Massenet, "Open Thy Blue Eyes," a "Bird Song" and "Cradle Song" by F. Ries, and a "Bolero" by

Thome, each of which was interpreted with taste and appropriate shading. For her second number she sang a charming song, "Love's Sorrows," by Harry Rowe Shelley. Miss Julia Caruthers was the accompanist.

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The most brilliant drama ever written on an American subject and the most enthusiastic audience that ever assembled in a local theater were harbored last night at McVicker's, where Mr. Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah" was presented for the first time in Chicago. The play is superb; it was finely, if not perfectly, enacted; and it was received with breathless interest in its moments of pathos, while electric flashes of merriment answered each stroke of the author's wit. No one but an American could have written "Shenandoah"; no audience but an American one could fully appreciate it. There is a quickness in it which belongs to this Nation and to no other—quick action requiring quick attention to follow it, and quick transitions from gayety or quiet reserve to that passionate earnestness which blazed out in our Civil War. The play is mirthful, like the people it portrays; like them, too, it has a purpose that is high; and thus it becomes a part of themselves—not merely the toy of an evening, but the monument of an epoch.

This is praise, perhaps, which should be given only to a tragedy; but the age of tragedy is past. We live in an era of the commonplace which hides its emotions beneath a Spartan cloak; but the emotions exist, nevertheless, and are not the less heroic because they are concealed. In a comedy, therefore, the American spirit can best be reflected, and particularly in a comedy that is flung against the dark and red-litten background of a noble war. Not as a partisan but as an American has Mr. Howard accomplished his task, and not partisans but Americans will applaud him.

Artistically considered the only fault to be found with "Shenandoah" is that the interest is diffused instead of being concentrated. There are three young couples and one middle-aged man—Gen. Haverill—that claim the attention of the spectator, who is made to feel at times that his sympathy is too widely distributed. Could that sympathy be attracted more intensely and continuously to the figure of the General, one feels that the play would be dignified and strengthened, even if it involved the sacrifice of some minor graces.

Still, one would not like to risk, by increasing the seriousness of "Shenandoah," that lightness of touch which is one of Mr. Howard's greatest charms. Who could treat so delicately as he does the momentous episode of the firing upon Fort Sumter? It is the morning after a ball in a house that looks out on Charleston Harbor. The lovemaking is still going on among the merry young people that remain. Will the attack take place? Bonbons and gloves are lightly wagered on the event. Beneath the gayety slumber the fires of sectional passion. A Northern lover is wooing his Southern sweetheart, when the heavy boom of the first gun fired on Fort Sumter is borne across the waters. It is a sound distant and dull. The warm lover of a moment before bows silently; he knows that he has received his answer. And the curtain falls on this scene of admirable restraint.

As before stated, the story has many threads that are exquisitely braided; but one prefers to follow the one of Gen. Haverill's destiny. In the second act the Valley of the Shenandoah stretches away in beautiful perspective. It is in the year 1864, and just before the battle of Winchester. Gen. Haverill calls for a volunteer to undertake a dangerous mission into the enemy's camp. He is answered by his own son, a boy who is in disgrace, but who now in disguise hopes to redeem the honor of his name. The simple parting of father and son, the former ignorant of the identity of the latter, is deeply affecting. When, later in the drama, Gen. Haverill stands over the corpse, still unrecognized, of the self-sacrificing private, he says simply and sadly: "I hoped once to have a boy like you. I will take your father's place today—at your grave."

One of the great beauties of "Shenandoah" is the consummate skill with which the imagination is appealed to by suggestions where a less cunning hand would employ gross and disillusionizing realities. The bugle calls, the distant tramp of marching men, the solemn approach of the ambulance, the flashing of signals from misty mountain tops, the booming of far off cannon telling of the desperate conflict—all these illustrative touches are given to the picture, and each one quickens the nerves of the beholder until he inhales some of the air of battle and is transported with its joy—a joy that is not lessened by the faint but certain consciousness of the security of an orchestra chair. The only departure from the correct principle of suggesting that which is too great to represent is where Gen. Sheridan's ride from Winchester is portrayed at the close of the third act. The situation is magnificent, and if the ride were pictured in the far distance it would enhance the effect; or, better still, if it were described to the audience; but the reality of the cantering nag, although visible only for a second, is a shock to the excited imagination, an unmistakable summons which calls the spirit back to earth. It is a fault in art.

The company, while not surpassingly clever, is adequate. Mr. Frank Carlyle is modest and manly as Col. Kerchival West, and sufficiently spirited. He is devoid of the affectation which besets young actors, and shows in this as in other parts the unfailing good taste that bespeaks the gentleman. The Gen. Haverill of Mr. Joseph Holland was moderate and unexceptionable. Mr. Charles Stanley as Maj.-Gen. Buckthorn gave the gruff Western soldier the one touch of unctuous humor that completed it. Mr. Vincent Sternroyd and Mr. Charles Canfield carried themselves as Confederate officers. A graphic bit of low comedy, not overdone, was the Sergeant Barket of Mr. C. B. Hawkins. Miss Esther Lyon had a difficult rôle to assume as an impulsive Southern girl. She made the character sufficiently positive, but shaded it too heavily in manner. In fact she did an injustice to the Southern maiden in making her too unrefined. Miss Eleanor Tyndale treated with discretion the character Mrs. Haverill. It was a trying rôle for a young actress to express in fullness. Miss Haswell was a dainty soubrette as the daughter of old Maj. Gen. Buckthorn.

Mr. Bronson Howard superintended the production. The audience called him before the curtain repeatedly. And no American author ever received more cordial or better deserved congratulations.

***

"The Corsair," at the Windsor, is as well presented as when it was seen at the down-town theaters. Miss Murthea Porteous, a handsome California woman, makes a spirited Conrad. Miss Gertrude Hoyt sings fairly well the part of Medora. Edwin S. Tarr of the original cast is still the Pasha. The humor of Mr. Hagan's Yussuf is painfully overdone. Miss Amelia Glover, better known as the Little Fawn, is graceful and taking as the Pasha's favorite.

At the Haymarket the much advertised melodrama, "The Stowaway," drew a large crowd. The public does not seem to grow tired of such "realistic" features as the management of a yacht in full sail or the "blowing" of a safe by ex-burglars. Frank Losee, Harry Booker, Grace Thorne, and Sara Holmes are among the members of the cast. Pretty Marion Elmore is the soubrette. Thanksgiving week the attraction will be "After Dark."

The fire engine and the white horses are reviving a sensation at the Columbia this week in "A Still Alarm." The "hitching up" scene is one which excites the interest even of Chicago firemen, who are the quickest in the world. Harry Lacy still plays the hero. Miss Virginia Harned is down on the bills as the heroine, but it is understood that Mrs. Lacy is nightly substituted for her. The change is not an improvement.

The variety entertainment furnished under the name of "The City Directory" at the Chicago Opera-House is drawing well in its second week. Miss Maud Wilson's singing continues to be the chief attraction. Misses Sadie Kirby and Ollie Archmere lend prettiness to the cast. Mr. Charles Reed, Mr. Ignacio Martinetti, and others contribute eccentric fun.

The sale of seats for the McCaull opera engagement begins tomorrow morning (Thursday) at 9 o'clock at the box office of the Chicago Opera-House. The first production will be "Clover," an opera by Von Suppe, which had a run in New York extending over five months. The engagement begins next Monday.

Miss Fanny Davenport's engagement at the Columbia in "La Tosca" opens Monday evening, Nov. 25, the Sunday preceding and following the "Still Alarm's" close being taken by the Ludwig Irish Concert company. The sale of seats for the Davenport engagement begins Thursday morning.

Joseph Murphy opened to his usual packed house at Hooley's, appearing as Dan O'Hara in "Kerry Gow." "Shaun Rhue" will be staged Wednesday night and continued for the remainder of the week.

"My Partner" is billed at Jacobs' Clark Street Theater. J. F. Pike plays Joe Saunders, and Frank Chapman takes the part of Ned Singleton.

"Diogenes Tramp," a play which brings pigs and poultry on the stage, is at the Criterion. Frank Frayne plays the principal part.

Mr. Charles Reed writes to deny that he is going to leave "The City Directory" company. The public will breathe freely.

FRANCE DESIRES PEACE

SO SAYS PREMIER TIRARD IN AN ADDRESS TO THE DEPUTIES.

She Wants a Complete Military Organization Merely "as a Guaranty of Good Faith" on the Part of the Other Powers —John Morley Speaks of the Social Reforms Needed in England—A Move to Christianize London's Aristocracy.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered an address to the Chamber today. He declared that he would endeavor to sink all personal predilections and assured the members of the Chamber the liberty of the tribune.

All France, he said, had manifested a desire that concord should prevail among her representatives, and he therefore appealed to all the forces of democracy to rally around the Republicans.

M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, also addressed the Chamber. He said:

Universal suffrage has finally been crowned with triumph, the democracy, by the recent elections, inviting all Frenchmen to unite under the banner which the Republic has raised above parties, and which, from this day forward, is above attack. France has spoken. She has not only signified that she intends to maintain, fortify, and develop the institutions which she has founded, but she has resolved that the Republic shall mean a stable government, securing order, progress, and respect at home and abroad. While laboring to complete our military organization we loudly affirm that our sole desire is an honorable and dignified peace, befitting a great nation that is confident of its strength and rights. Let us, then, labor together to complete the organization of the democracy. You have a right to demand of us persevering firmness. We need your confidence. In communicating to you our plans we ask your coöperation in the name of the Republic.

M. Manjan (Radical) moved that urgency be granted for the consideration of the question of a revision of the constitution.

M. Tirard appealed to the Chamber to set aside all such questions, which, he said, created divisions among the Republicans.

M. Manjan's motion was then rejected by a vote of 345 to 123. The announcement of this victory for the Government was received with cheers.

The Senate today voted the navy credit of 58,000,000 francs, which was passed by the last Chamber of Deputies too late for adoption by the Senate.

SWINDLING THE EMIGRANTS.

How Austrian Deserters Were Sent to America.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—[New York Times.]—Austrian papers are full of a remarkable trial proceeding in Galicia, where a gang of police customs officers and others have been systematically swindling emigrants to America for years. The part of this business which paid best was helping deserters from the army and young men of military age to escape, extortionate prices being demanded under menace of exposure. But the most fantastic devices were adopted for robbing everybody. Some of these are extremely funny. There was an alarm clock in the office, and the rascals passed this off upon the ignorant peasants as a telegraph instrument. They would sound the alarm at intervals four or five times, representing the noises as messages to and from the Hamburg Ship company and the Emperor of America arranging the peasant's business satisfactorily, and for these would be paid large sums. Then a bogus doctor would examine him on behalf of the American Government and accept a bribe for a certificate that he was unfit to serve in the American army. Then a so-called American costume and a pretended passport were sold to the poor dupe at an extravagant price.

In one year 5,799 emigrants who owed military duty to Austria were dispatched by these miscreants, and the whole number passed through their hands is estimated at 13,000. In numerous cases it is discovered that they have swindled credulous creatures out of their farms in Galicia, giving in exchange splendid estates in America bought through the alarm clock. The stories of imposture now brought out would be incredible if, unhappily, Americans had not seen only too much of this East European ignorance and stupidity in their own great cities. Probably a large proportion of the Anarchists in the Chicago organization came from this section and were decoyed into emigrating by these fellows now on trial.

ENGLAND NEEDS SOCIAL REFORMS.

John Morley Favors Free Education and Regulation of the Wage Question.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Mr. John Morley, speaking at the Eighty Club tonight, held that the social questions, to which many of the Radicals were now seeking to give the first place in the programs, would not efface the Irish question, on which the next election would turn. It was true, however, that in view of existing social injustices there was urgent necessity for legislation for the benefit of the masses. The people were overburdened enough to be relieved. Among other things the taxes on tea and coffee should be lowered. He favored free education, free meals for poor school children, reform of the pauper system, and the regulation of the wage question. He believed in the principle of giving equality of opportunity to all classes to defend their own interests. The well-off classes, he said, should sympathize with the poorer classes in their efforts to ameliorate their condition.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Move to Christianize the Fashionables of London—Cable Notes.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—An evangelistic movement of an unusual character is attracting some attention in London just now. Efforts have repeatedly been made to increase Christian influence in the great East End, and innumerable societies have been formed with that object in view. The present movement, however, seeks to reach the West and fashionable end of London. In other words, a society of good people has been formed the avowed purpose of which is to seek the conversion of the people of the West End. The plan adopted in the furtherance of this purpose by the members or agents of the society is to make personal visits upon people in the West End and seek by direct intercourse to interest them in religion. It is asserted that all the houses in fashionable London, not excluding Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales, will be visited in this way.

To Build Houses for the Poor.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Nov. 19.—Sir Edward Guinness has placed in the hands of Lord Rowton, Mr. Ritchie, the President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Plunkett, the First Commissioner of Works, the sum of £250,000 to be held by him in trust for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor. Of this amount £200,000 is to be expended in London and £50,000 in Dublin. The income derived from the rents of these houses is to be reinvested with a view to the further development of the scheme.

A Cæsar for America.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Emile Ollivier's new book has just been published. He contends that the best form of government is a monarchy. He predicts that a Cæsar will yet arise in America unless she "mitigates her omnivorous democracy," and that still more surely will one arise in France if the State is delivered over to "the cynical voracity of politicians."

Germany Will Increase Her Army.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag today unanimously adopted a bill providing for the organization of two new army corps. The Minister of War explained to the committee that the internal needs of the army required the adoption of the measure, which, he said, was entirely unconnected with the new French army law.

A Report That Dr. Peters Is Alive.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Hanover *Courier* publishes a letter dated Aden, Nov. 2, to the effect that members of the Wagalla tribe assert that Dr. Peters reached Kenia in safety after the skirmish on the Tana River.

Mrs. Nell's Misplaced Confidence.

ANOKA, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Maria B. Nell has turned over all her property to secure the creditors of the First National Bank for the sum of over $40,000 for the notes she signed for P. F. Pratt. The property consists of a forty-acre tract in Minneapolis and another tract of the same size in St. Paul, the two being worth probably $200,000. Of this large sum of money which she is called upon to pay she has never received a dollar, it all going to Pratt, the absconding cashier of the bank, in whom Mrs. Nell had the utmost confidence.

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

A Pen Picture of Dom Pedro—His Great Personal Popularity.

London Cable, Nov. 18: Dom Pedro is a man of striking physical presence, being 6 feet 4 in height and well proportioned. He writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. Thoroughly democratic in character, his manners are simple and unaffected and his tastes those of a rational and unselfish gentleman, who cares little for the pomp and luxury of state. Details of etiquette never had any fascination for him, and a discussion with a learned man on some question of science or art was more pleasing to him than having to preside over a state ceremonial. Hence it is not surprising that he was never unwilling to yield up his scepter to other hands while he traveled where he could follow his own tastes with greater freedom. In 1871 he visited London, Paris, Florence, Rome, Brussels, and other European Capitals, and in 1876 he went to the United States. As indicative of his unassuming manner it may be mentioned that at a Paris hospital he was taken for the correspondent of a London daily journal, and that gentleman received all the salutations and explanations intended for the Emperor. Dom Pedro made a sign to a doctor who had found out the mistake not to say anything about it. In the United States, as in Europe, he was always out betimes in the morning, making the most of every opportunity to inform himself thoroughly as to all he saw. He made friends readily, and the freedom and peculiar insistency and pertinacity with which he asked questions, the evident intelligence and knowledge exhibited by those questions, attracted much attention to him and made his visit more than usually noticeable. In Europe he roused Le Verrier, the astronomer, from sleep soon after dawn. Le Verrier, who worked late into the night, was furious at being disturbed so soon after going to bed. The Emperor called on Victor Hugo in the same informal manner, and invited himself to pot-luck with the great French writer.

The personal popularity of Dom Pedro with his subjects has always been considered to be great. After his recovery from a severe sickness a few years ago there were many demonstrations of public joy. During his latest visit to Europe he was again stricken down, and lay between life and death for some weeks. His restoration to health was again celebrated with general public rejoicings. A little while ago his life was attempted, but the offender was pronounced a lunatic. The growth of republican sentiment, however, in Brazil has long been an acknowledged fact, and no longer ago than last August the Conde d'Eu, the Emperor's son-in-law, announced in a public speech that the imperial family were ready to retire at any time when it was felt that their presence was impeding the progress of the country.

TRIAL OF THE BAGGAGE-CAR THIEVES.

Express Messenger Baird Turns State's Evidence and Confesses Everything.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The trial of Garrett, Lowry, Baird, and Broach, charged with the robbery of baggage on the New Orleans & Northeastern railroad, began here today. The first case put on was that of Garrett, baggage-master. The trial opened with the testimony of H. P. Baird, express messenger, who turned State's evidence. His confession was as follows:

"I have been running over the New Orleans & Northeastern with Ashley Garrett, the defendant, and Reynolds, Murray, Tullis, and lately a man whom I do not know. I have repeatedly seen Garrett open trunks. We left New Orleans on train No. 2. On one occasion we went through seven or eight trunks. This was in May or June of this year. It was a continuous habit, mutually understood between us. We found out how much through stuff there was and we examined it. If we found anything we wanted we took it."

He said he made the confession on account of his wife and baby and to get a lighter sentence.

Tonight the case was adjourned over till tomorrow morning.

GEN. ALGER'S CENSUS SUGGESTION.

Statistics of All the Soldiers Who Participated in the Rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Gen. Russell A. Alger of Detroit, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, called upon Mayor Fitler today. Later in the day Gen. Alger called upon Gen. Louis Wagner and Col. Robert B. Beath, Past Commanders of the Grand Army, in order to secure their coöperation in having a law passed by Congress directing that in the next census the enumerators shall gather the statistics of all the soldiers who participated in the Rebellion, whether in Union or Rebellion armies. The war records are yet far from complete, particularly concerning the fate of the dead. There is a large sum of money in the National Treasury owing to soldiers of the late war, and the War Department is unable to find the heirs of these men. It is thought that if the census enumerators will ascertain what persons lost husbands, fathers, or children in the war, together with the name, company, and regiment of the deceased, it will add greatly to the completeness of the War Department and Pension Bureau records.

LITTLE MISS JACKMAN STILL MISSING.

The St. Louis Heiress Being Hidden Away by Her Former Guardian.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The abduction of little Alice Jackman from the home of her guardian, W. H. Brouthers, continues to be a theme of widespread discussion. Detectives were scouring the city in all directions all day trying to locate the stolen heiress, but their search was unrewarded. In the Probate Court today John G. Taylor, the girl's former guardian, was removed and Mr. Brouthers appointed, giving the latter a legal right to try to get possession of the child. According to the testimony of Brouthers' wife, the little girl made serious charges against her late guardian. The latter and his friends insist that the girl is a precocious liar and a kleptomaniac and her statements are unworthy of belief.

Today Mr. Taylor appeared in court and on oath made statement that he had not been connected with the abduction in any way and knew nothing of the girl's whereabouts. An enterprising reporter, however, found the girl tonight incarcerated in the Convent of the Good Shepherd, where she had been placed by Mr. Taylor's son-in-law. The same parties called later on and took the child away and now have her in custody. Habeas corpus proceedings will be commenced against them in the morning.

PROGRESS OF THE WHAM ROBBERY CASE.

Testimony Regarding the Desperate Struggle—Cunningham's Sack of Coin.

TUCSON, Ari., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—In the Wham robbery case the last four days were consumed in hearing evidence which shows the desperate character of the struggle at the time of the robbery and the conspicuous bravery of Maj. J. W. Wham, who was a soldier during the war in Grant's old regiment. Henry testified today that M. E. Cunningham brought a sack of coin to his house the night of the robbery and concealed it in a haystack. About thirty days thereafter Gilbert Webb called at Fowler's ranch with instructions from Cunningham to get the sack of coin. This was a complete surprise to the defense.

CONVENTION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Action on the Eight-Hour Question Left to the Various Local Assemblies.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The morning session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to a discussion of the eight-hour question. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the matter of short hours should be regulated by the demand. The effect of this is to leave it with the local assemblies to get as short hours as are consistent with the different kinds of work. The General Assembly favors a gradual reduction of time, but is opposed to any radical movement.

A Few Reforms Necessary in the South.

New York *Tribune*: When the South has in force the Australian system and another which shall guarantee all legal voters against being shot or otherwise annoyed while they are voting, together with criminal laws honestly and equally applied against political outrages, what a splendid country it will be to live in!

Insanity from the Cigarette Habit.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The mother of William C. Hawke, who made the insane attack on Clerk Hilton at the Palmer, says that cigarettes caused the loss of her son's reason. While at Denver, where he went from here to see his sister, he became violently crazy.

FEASTING AND TOASTING.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE NEW YORK STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President Smith on the Economic and Political Necessity of Holding an International Exposition in This Country in 1892—Ex-President Cleveland on the Need of Business Men in Politics—Developments in the Rylance Case—An Incipient Street-Car Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Over Delmonico's board a band of white-haired youths broke bread this evening with their friends, and seasoned it with canvas-back and goodly fellowship. It was the 121st annual banquet of that rich, old, youthful body, the wealthiest in all the world—the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. This is always the first and greatest banquet of the year, and this evening's gathering was no exception either in point of order or importance. The men of millions were present in such numbers that the big banquet-room could scarcely hold them, and they faced a galaxy of guests well worth the looking at.

Flanking President Smith were ex-President Cleveland and Secretary Noble, and in the line of the famous faces might be discerned those of Gens. Sherman, Howard, and Schofield, representing the Nation's military genius, McKinley of Ohio and Hiscock of New York, Chauncey Depew, Edison, the wizard, and others well known. The banquet was a delight and the speeches, though somewhat weighty on the whole, not unworthy of consideration. They were made by President Smith, Chauncey M. Depew, ex-President Cleveland, ex-Minister Phelps, Justice Philps, and Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court.

When the cigars had been lighted President Smith of the Chamber of Commerce spoke. He had just come from abroad, and, referring to our commercial interests, he said:

To have an International Exposition in the United States in 1892 is an economic and political necessity—political not in its party sense, but in its broad and general meaning. Intelligent foreigners regard the United States as producing in the main only raw materials, with little skill in the production or manufacture of the higher class of the world's necessities and luxuries. We are known for our cotton, grains, petroleum, provisions, steel rails, sewing and reaping machines, steam engines, and machinery. Few in Europe know that of plain silks we are the second manufacturing country in the world, and in our specialty of plain colors in this fabric we are quite equal to the best productions of Lyons. We are the largest carpet manufacturers, and we did not show a piece of silk or carpet this year in Paris.

In conclusion Mr. Smith took occasion to boom New York for the Fair.

The first toast, "The President of the United States," was drank in silence. The second toast, "Our Honorary Members," was responded to by ex-President Cleveland. He said that the business of a country was its lifeblood. Those who understood its laws and their operation were better able to perform their duty as citizens than they otherwise could. A good goverment was best measured by business tests. Hence the greater the number of business-men who are engaged in administering the affairs of state the greater will be the efficiency of the Government. There should be more business-men in our national administrations. Mr. Cleveland stated that there was an abundance of good material available which was now going to waste. Many of the evils of public life would, in his opinion, speedily disappear if, business-men would take greater interest in public affairs. Mr. Cleveland said that there had been a great deal of discussion lately over the question, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" He hoped that the country will not take the advice of an Illinois editor, who recommended that they should be shot. He suggested that the best way of disposing of them was to let them alone and give them a chance to earn their daily bread in peace.

Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, responded to the toast "Commerce—The ally of good government, the offspring of national prosperity."

While speaking to "The Judiciary" Samuel F. Miller of the United States Supreme Court said that the separation of the powers of Government is not as perfect as it might be. The Senate partakes in the functions of the Executive by the requirements of its assent to his appointments to office. It intrenches upon the judicial function by being the constitutional body to try impeachments of officers of the Government. The judiciary has asserted and maintained its power with a moderation and a discretion which have secured for it up to the present hour the confidence and the respect of the American people.

The toast "The Mississippi, Its Relations to Ocean Commerce," was responded to by Secretary Noble, who made an earnest speech in favor of the development of that great river as a commercial highway.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

An Incipient Street-Car Strike in Brooklyn—Filed in the Rylance Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The seven surface street railroads controlled by Deacon Richardson in Brooklyn were today tied up for a few hours. As a strike it was a disastrous failure. The strike grew out of the opposition of Deacon Richardson to the Knights of Labor and his discharge of several men a while ago. Last night the men held a meeting and a tie-up was ordered. This morning the men declined to work. In an hour or so there were so many applications for work by the strikers they could hardly be attended to. By 3 o'clock this afternoon all the lines involved in the strike were running more than the usual number of cars. All the lines will be running as usual tomorrow.

To Disseminate George's Ideas.

George Hutchings, a well-to-do farmer of Gloucester County, New Jersey, bequeathed two years ago $10,000 to Henry George for the dissemination of his doctrines. The bequest was contested by the heirs. The Supreme Court of New York has decided the case in favor of Mr. George. "That is good news," said Mr. George. "I will use the money in printing an edition of 'Progress and Poverty,' which will be distributed principally among the farmers."

Another Step in the Rylance Case.

Bills of particulars were served by the lawyers on both sides in the suit of the Rev. Joseph H. Rylance against Nicholas Quackenbos and Will T. King. The suit grows out of the charges of immorality which certain ladies of the church brought against the pastor in sworn affidavits, which were laid before the members of the vestry, and the investigation of which led to a peremptory and threatening demand of Dr. Rylance's resignation in a letter written by Vestryman King to the pastor, then in Europe. The bills of particulars were filed today. The substance of the affidavits has already been published.

New York's New Music-Hall.

Morris Reno, President of the Music-Hall Company of New York, filed plans today for the new music-hall to be erected at the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street. Mr. Reno said today that the hall would be devoted to musical entertainments of the highest class. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is the principal stockholder. The grand concert-hall will seat 3,000 persons. The building will be ready for the opening Nov. 1, 1890. The cost is estimated at $1,100,000.

Cummings in Mrs. Parnell's Behalf.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings has taken up the cause of Mrs. Delia Parnell, and promised that if her case can possibly be brought to the attention of Congress he will introduce a bill at the coming session for her relief.

RECOVERED DAMAGES FROM A RAILROAD.

An Engineer Awarded $40,000 in a Suit Just Decided at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The heaviest money verdict ever given against any person or corporation in Minnesota was rendered this evening against the Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway company in the District Court of Ramsey County. It was for $40,000 in favor of Frederick A. Hall. He was formerly an engineer on the Burlington road and ran an engine on the suburban line between the St. Paul Union Depot and Pullman avenue. One night in November of last year Hall's engine collided with a switch engine, and a disastrous smashup was the result. Engineer Hall met with injuries which came near proving fatal. He was laid up almost a year, and will probably be a cripple for the remainder of his life. He brought suit for $50,000 and recovered $40,000.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, clearing in Northeastern Illinois; stationary temperature; variable winds, becoming easterly.

For Michigan, fair, clearing in eastern portions; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, fair, cooler; easterly winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota, rain or snow, preceded by fair in eastern portions; cooler; variable winds.

For Nebraska and Kansas, rain or snow, preceded by fair in eastern portions; cooler; variable winds.

For Colorado, rain, partly snow; cooler; variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours.
Montreal	30.00	38	40	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.76	34	44	E.	Cl'udy	....
Medicine Hat	29.52	38	44	....		....
New York	29.76	54	56	S. E.	Rain	1.10
Washington, D. C.	29.72	44	48	Calm.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	29.78	44	52	S. W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.94	42	52	W	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.02	46	58	N.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.98	54	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	54	64	S. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	29.98	54	62	S. E.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.90	64	66	S. E.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.92	44	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Cincinnati, O.	29.82	42	44	W	Rain	.10
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.66	46	46	W	Cl'udy	.74
Oswego, N. Y.	29.74	50	52	E.	Fair	.42
Rochester, N. Y.	29.68	48	48	E.	Rain	1.34
Erie, Pa.	29.58	46	50	N.	Cl'udy	.28
Cleveland, O.	29.66	44	50	N. E.	Rain	.24
Sandusky, O.	29.66	46	46	N.	Rain	.14
Toledo, O.	29.70	44	46	N.	Rain	.19
Detroit, Mich.	29.66	46	50	N. W.	Rain	.18
Alpena, Mich.	29.86	42	42	N. W.	Rain	.04
Manistee, Mich.	29.84	42	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.80	44	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Marquette, Mich.	29.86	36	66	N. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.68	46	46	N.	Rain	.22
Chicago	29.84	44	46	N.	Lt. r'n.	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.84	42	46	N.	Cl'dy	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	29.90	32	34	N. E.	Foggy	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.90	38	38	N.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	38	40	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	36	48	S. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	46	52	N. E.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.80	44	54	S. E.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.86	40	54	E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	46	48	S.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.86	44	50	Calm.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.98	48	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	50	60	S. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.78	44	52	S. E.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	29.70	34	48	S. E.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.76	44	50	S. E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.76	36	46	S.	Clear	....
St. Vincent	29.80	36	42	S.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.64	46	50	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Fort Buford	29.6[illegible]	38	48	E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.68	38	42	W	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.68	38	50	N. W.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo.	29.70	46	50	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.70	50	56	E.	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.86	62	70	N. W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.94	46	48	Calm.	Cl'udy	.08
*Portland, Ore.	29.52	44	..	S.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco	30.02	58	..	S.	Cl'udy	....

*Morning reports.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

Dover—Passed, the Rhine, from Baltimore for Bremen.

London—Sighted, the Teutonic from New York.

Philadelphia—Arrived, the British King, from Liverpool.

Glasgow—Arrived, the State of Indiana, from New York.

Liverpool—Arrived, the Alica and Haytien, from New Orleans.

A MARRIED MAN'S WAGES SAFE.

A St. Louis Judge Rules That They Cannot Be Garnished.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Judge Fisher of the Circuit Court here has rendered a decision of considerable interest to the employés of corporations doing business in Missouri and Illinois. John H. Roberts and others purchased claims against several employés of the Wabash & Western railway, and began attachment suits in Illinois courts, although the parties against whom the claims were held resided in Missouri. The law of Missouri exempts a married man's wages from execution. A judgment was obtained against one Jack Sparrow in a Justice's court in Chicago and Sparrow's wages were garnished in St. Louis. The railway company applied for an injunction restraining the garnishment and Judge Fisher granted it.

Navassa Rioters on Trial.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—The trial was begun today in the United States Circuit Court, Judges Morris and Bond, of the eighteen negroes from the Island of Navassa concerned in the riot Sept. 14. George Singleton Key and James Tasker are charged with the murder of James Mahon, and the rest are named as accessories before the fact. A jury was selected without much difficulty, after which United States District Attorney Hayes made a long opening statement covering the trouble on the Island of Navassa. At the conclusion of Mr. Hayes' statement the court adjourned until tomorrow.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

L. N. McConnell of Fountain County, Indiana, fell dead yesterday while helping move a stove. He was 70 years old.

United States Commissioner F. M. Gwinn and Miss Abbie Higginbotham, both of Vandalia, Ill., were married yesterday.

Alice Coon, a Rochester, Minn., schoolteacher, took a dose of rat poison by mistake yesterday and died in a few hours.

A jewelry peddler was robbed of his sample case containing over $1,000 worth of jewelry at a lumber camp near Washburn, Wis., last night.

E. P. Julian of Carthage, Ill., a veteran of the late war, died Tuesday morning and will be buried at Clayton, Ill., with military honors Thursday.

The stockholders of the Mississippi Valley Logging company met at Clinton, Ia., yesterday and elected F. Weyerhauser of Rock Island President; Artemas Lamb, Clinton, Vice-President; and Thomas Irvene, Secretary.

Only one of the Negaunee, Mich., range mines has been sold, and that is the Prince of Wales. Price paid, $125,000. An option has been given on Gen. Russell A. Alger's Volunteer Mine, the consideration named being $2,000,000.

A mass-meeting of the striking block coal miners of the central part of Clay County, Indiana, was held at Church Hill mines, near Centerpoint, yesterday. It was unanimously agreed to resume work at the operators' order.

A new and dangerous cattle disease made its appearance in Willow Branch Township, Piatt County, Illinois. The cattle are attacked in the hind legs and itch so terribly that they eat the skin off. When the disease gets up to their body death soon ensues.

Near Valparaiso, Ind., yesterday Murray W. Beach, a farmer, while descending to the bottom of his new well was overcome by the noxious gases. John Sharp, a welldigger, succeeded in rescuing Beach, but while being pulled by a rope from the bottom fell, breaking his neck and dying instantly.

Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint, and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF-INTEREST in good business; present partner cannot give attention. Address G 70, Tribune office.

Read and Reflect.

Every Man His Own Fitter.

When you leave your measure with a shoemaker you are dependent upon his ideas as to what will fit you; when you select from our immense variety of HANAN'S Men's Fine Shoes you fit yourself, and settle on the spot the question of fit, and are at the same time certain that you have the best goods the market affords for $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, and $7.50. Absolutely one price and cash.

DE MUTH & CO., 150 State-st.,
Sole Agents for Chicago.

—BEST—

Imported Zephyrs

ALL COLORS, AT

4c an Ounce,

OR $1.20 A POUND.

"THE FAIR"

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

NOTE— Our Photograph contracts expire Jan. 1, and are worth $1.50 to each purchaser, hence are not included in this offer.

AT COST, $2.67.

Our Genuine, Splendid Calf Men's Shoes. Sell for $4.00 elsewhere. ONLY NINE PAIRS have worn poorly out of 11,327 pairs sold thus far this year, and we gladly replaced these shoes with

NO PIGGISH PROFITS. DO YOU NO PIGGISH PROFITS.

NEW PAIRS, as we always make satisfactory in case of defective wear. This particular shoe is a great advertisement to us. But unless we can retail 30,000 pairs next year at our regular jobbing price—$3.00—we will be obliged to advance its price to $3.50.

All Sizes and Widths at Cost. All Styles at Cost.

AT COST, $4.37.

Elegant, Best Calf, Hand-Sewed Men's Shoes, sold elsewhere for $5.00 and $6.00. These are the much-advertised

FOOT-SHAPE SHOO'S.

NO PIGGISH PROFITS. SEE THE POINT? NO PIGGISH PROFITS.

We Are Bound to Make Our Men's and Youths' Trade Equal to Our Ladies' and Children's.

MEN'S SHOES AT COST

Any minute of the day, only to those who mention this advertisement.

This shows a few prices and profits you save:

Our Regular Price.	Our Cost Price.	Other Dealers' Prices.
$3.00	$2.67	$3.50
$4.00	$3.35	$4.00 to $5.00
$5.00	$4.37	$6.00

C. W. Lapham's PALMER HOUSE SHOE STORE 179 State. No Charge for Style.

For Ladies and Children.

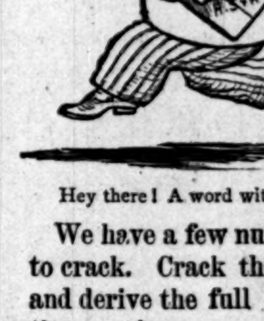
There will be no deviation in our ONE PRICE, marked in plain figures, except during the below slow hours of the day. To keep our clerks busy then and to increase our trade, we give our profits to our customers instead of newspapers.

During November AT ABSOLUTE COST,
—FROM—
5 O'Clock p. m. to 7 O'Clock p. m.
Saturdays from 5 to 10 p. m.

OUT-OF-TOWN TRADE

Can purchase our splendid Shoes just as well and cheap—sitting in their own parlors reading our most elegant and complete Catalogue ever issued—as to come to our store. Average postage on one pair is 15 cents. Send your address and receive our elegant Catalogue; also our Ivory Pocket Memorandum Tablet, worth 25 cents, FREE OF CHARGE.

Catalogue orders filled at cost price. Country trade visiting Chicago sold at cost price.



Hey there! A word with you, sir!

We have a few nuts for you to crack. Crack them gently and derive the full benefit of the meat!

We have made a DEPARTURE from the regular run of things: In other words we have a shoe store DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO MEN'S goods. The advantages we have to offer you are plainly to be seen. Our entire time is given to ONE BRANCH of the business, therefore we are better able to cater to ALL your whims and fancies than any other house in the city.

We carry DOUBLE the stock (of Men's Shoes) of any store in the city.

HATHAWAY, HARRINGTON & SOULE

153 So. Clark-st.,
Two Doors of Madison.

Must Have Room
—FOR—
Holiday Goods.

C. W. & H. C. STOREY

253 and 255 State-st.,

WILL SELL FROM THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF

FURNITURE

Carpets,

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
—AT—
LOW PRICES
—AND—
LIBERAL TERMS.

We would call special attention to our splendid line of Heating Stoves.

A Pronounced Success!

Perrin's Lacing Stud Gloves.

A great improvement in Lacing Gloves is the "Lacing Studs." They do not catch, do not unfasten, or cut the lacing.

. Thousands of ladies testify to the merits of this excellent manufacture and the perfect fit of these gloves.

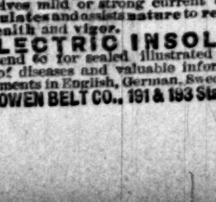
Each pair bears the stamp of the manufacturers, "PERRIN FRERES & CIE."

SOLD BY

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th day of December, 1889, for the erection and completion of two roofs at mailing platforms for the United States Custom-House and Sub-Treasury Building at CHICAGO, ILL., in accordance with the drawing and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office or the office of Superintendent of Repairs at the building. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $100. JAS. H. WINDRIM, Supervising Architect. November 11th, 1889.

Dr. Owen's Electric Belt.
FOR MAN AND WOMAN



The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Brights Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Femal Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness. Pats Aug. 16, 1887. Improved Aug. 1, 1889. Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.

ELECTRIC INSOLES $1.00.

Send 6c for sealed illustrated catalogue with full list of diseases and valuable information and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian.

DR. OWEN BELT CO., 191 & 193 State St., Chicago, Ill.

HAIR

Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

MEN'S HATS. LATEST STYLES, FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., HATTERS, 85 MADISON-ST., Tribune Bldg.

PRIVATE JOE WELCOMED.

A RECEPTION TENDERED TO GOV. FIFER AND HIS WIFE.

The Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Crowded with Guests—Assistant Harbormaster McCarthy Assaulted by a Police Lieutenant—Annexation Litigation Over School Property Brought to an Issue—The New Street Nomenclature.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Maxwell, No. 3849 Lake avenue, was last night thronged with their many friends, invited to meet Gov. and Mrs. Fifer, who are here for a short visit.

The parlors were all gay with clustered palms, to which banks of chrysanthemums lent contrasting color. In the front room these flowers were all white, in the middle room only yellow ones were seen, while beyond bronze and red were happily combined. A mandolin orchestra, stationed in a small room off the hall, supplied music for the added enjoyment of the company.

The receiving party stood in the front parlor. Mrs. Maxwell was attired in an art gown of old gold brocade, with a finish of point lace at the neck and edges of the full, puffed sleeves. Mrs. Fifer wore a trained princess robe of white faille. Its entire front was covered with cream-colored crêpe embroidered with violets. A spray of violets, fastened near the left shoulder, was drawn across the corsage and fastened with long loops of purple velvet ribbon. The sleeves were finished with cuffs of the velvet and a narrow Medici collar was added to the high-necked waist.

Refreshments were served during the evening by Kinsley. Probably more than 200 guests were present, a few of whom were:

Mr. and Mrs. William Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Addlai T. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Trego, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. William Sage, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bogue, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNally, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cone, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Risser, Mr. and Miss Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Edgerton Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Trego, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Telford Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Chappell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hackney, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Shea Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Provost, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lewis.

HIS "STAR" WAS NOT RECOGNIZED.

Assistant Harbormaster McCarthy Abused by a Police Officer.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Assistant Harbormaster J. P. McCarthy boarded Larrabee street car No. 143 going south at the corner of Chicago avenue and Larrabee street. He remained on the rear platform. When the conductor demanded his fare he showed his star reading "Chicago Police Sergeant." The conductor refused to pass him on his star, and told him to either pay his fare or get off the car.

The question of Harbormasters riding on stars the same as other police officers has been an open one all the season, and it was decided some time since to make a test case by the next conductor refusing to honor it. Capt. McCarthy declined to either pay his fare or leave the car. He told the conductor to either report him or to put him off. The conductor studied over the point for a time and then called Lieut. Smith of the Larrabee Street Station, who was inside the car in citizen's clothes, to come out on the platform. The Lieutenant examined Capt. McCarthy's star several times. McCarthy renewed his request to the conductor to take his name and report him and the conductor began hunting for his note-book. A friend of McCarthy passed by on the sidewalk and as he turned to reply to his friend's "Good morning," he says the Lieutenant gave him a blow which sent him headlong off the platform.

Capt. McCarthy gathered himself together and started after the car. Lieut. Smith, who had remained on the platform, McCarthy says, threatened to kick his head off, saying, "It is you fellows that makes it impossible for us officers to ride on the cars." Upon McCarthy's persisting in his attempt to again board the car the Lieutenant told him to come along to the Chicago Avenue Station. Supposing himself under arrest McCarthy accompanied Lieut. Smith to the station. The Lieutenant, instead of booking him, disappeared, and McCarthy was left free to do as he pleased. After considerable inquiry he learned for the first time who his assailant was, Smith having refused to give his name.

Later in the day Capt. McCarthy made a complaint against Smith before Chief Hubbard, who refused to pay any attention to it. "Jack" McCarthy, the Harbormaster, and J. P. McCarthy, the assistant, then laid the case before the Mayor. Mr. Cregier at once wrote a note to the Chief ordering that an investigation be made, and the Chief began by sending for the Lieutenant. McCarthy's statement was taken in writing, and he was told he would be notified when wanted.

If the Chief makes no serious effort to sift the case the two McCarthys decided to swear out a warrant against Lieut. Smith on the charge of assault and battery. Commissioner of Public Works Purdy was much incensed at the assault of the Lieutenant on one of his employés and the subsequent indifference of the Police Department. He instructed the two McCarthys to get from the City Attorney an opinion of the right of Harbormasters to ride on street cars the same as other police officers. By the order of the City Council last year the Chief Harbormaster was given the rank of Superintendent of Police and his two assistants that of sergeant of police. If Lieut. Smith is not punished in some way by the Police Department, the Harbormasters say they will make it warm for him in the Justice courts.

OWNERSHIP OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Issue Joined in the Long Pending Litigation Resulting from Annexation.

Issue was joined yesterday in Judge Horton's court on the long pending injunction suits of the School Districts of Lake and Hyde Park to restrain the City Board of Education from taking possession of the school property in those districts. The districts asking for the injunction are Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, and 10 of Township 38, 14, and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of Township 39, 13. The directors were represented by Messrs. Root, Booth, and Maher, while Corporation Counsel Hutchinson and Gen. Joseph B. Leake appeared for the City of Chicago.

The attorneys for the city demurred to the complaints or specifications on which the injunction was demanded, pleading that the city has full jurisdiction over all the schools and school property within the city limits under the general provisions of the school law, which provides that in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or upwards the schools shall be managed by a Board of Education, consisting of fifteen members appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. Gen. Leake made an able and elaborate argument in favor of this contention, pointing out that at the various enlargements of the city in the past the schools of annexed territory came within city jurisdiction, and that no question was raised. He quoted from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Richberg vs. the Trustees of Cicero, in which the Chief Justice held in express terms to this view.

Mr. Maher made the principal speech for the contestants on technical grounds which have been frequently reviewed. Arguments will be resumed today, and Judge Horton will take the case under advisement. There is little doubt, however, that he will decide in favor of the city, and it is not likely that there will be any appeal from the decision. The decision in favor of annexation in the True case makes it certain that the Supreme Court would decide in favor of the city. The attorneys understand this and will hardly put their clients to further expense.

It should be stated in this connection that School Treasurer Barry of the Lake-Hyde Park Township has deposited $36,000 with the City Treasurer subject to the order of President Beale of the Board of Education, the Mayor, and the Controller in order to meet the pay-rolls of the teachers of the annexed districts in the old school townships of Lake and Hyde Park. The teachers have been paid up to date, and the statement is due to Mr. Barry, who has been rather severely criticised. The jurisdiction of the city board, it should be added, is freely acknowledged in all the districts except the Stock-Yards one—No. 2 of Lake.

ADMIRES THE PLAN GREATLY.

Postmaster Sexton Thinks the New Street Nomenclature Good.

Several Aldermen, among whom are Madden, Hepburn, Muelhoefer, Chapman, Gahan, and McCormick, were loud in their praise of the new system for street naming and numbering yesterday afternoon, and did not hesitate to declare that the report would be adopted by the Council with only a few minor changes in street names. Only one strong objection was made, that being to the name of Perry avenue for South Clark street. On this point, however, Ald. Burke, a member of the Committee on Nomenclature, said it was a clerical error to report the name Perry avenue, as the name Perry had been disapproved, but a new name had not been found that was worthy of the street. The only objector yesterday was Ald. Dixon of the First Ward, who will fight any system that proposes changing Clark street. The plan proposed is strongly advocated by Aldermen from the annexed districts, who readily see the benefits to be derived from through streets of a single name.

"That committee on street nomenclature deserves the greatest credit," said Postmaster Sexton on being asked how he liked the prospective changes in street names. "Why, I'll tell you, the average citizen can't conceive the great value this change has in it. To my mind, and of necessity I have given the subject considerable thought, no change can be made without being an improvement on the present system of street naming. Just take, for instance, the confusion and muddle which the distributing clerks in the Post-Office have had to contend with for years. Letters addressed to "John Smith," Park avenue, are frequently meant for Park place. We have no recourse because of the ignorance of the writer, who does not know the difference between Park avenue and Park place. It is our duty to find the party addressed, and though we tramp from one location to another in a vain attempt to discover the person written to we are held responsible for the delivery of that letter. Many mistakes are made by the distributors, who, being crowded and rushed, will 'throw' a letter to Ogden avenue when it is meant for Ogden place. All the distributor sees is the word Ogden, and naturally thinking that it is the avenue which is meant, will so distribute it. In this way many errors are made, which, because of the haste in the distribution, cannot easily be avoided. Now, under the new order of things, there is no chance to distribute falsely. Every street will have its name separate and distinct, thus leaving no chance for the distributor to fall into the error of sending a letter to the North Side when it was meant for the South Side.

"The numbering of houses is a grand scheme. Of course it is not a new thing, as it had its first trial in Philadelphia years ago, when it proved a success from the first. Even St. Louis is and has been in the enjoyment of this system for years. The benefits to be derived from this idea of numbering blocks by hundreds is apparent. A letter addressed to Jonathan Slocum, No. 2500 Crerar avenue, will be known on the instant to belong to Twenty-fifth street and Crerar avenue. Not only will the postal service be benefited, but so also will the telegraph, messenger, and general business concerns. As an instance I will quote an occurrence which happened to me some time ago when I sold stoves. A man came to me and ordered a stove. 'Send it to No. — Grant street right away,' he said. I did so, but my man returned after three hours of fruitless search, saying that he could not find any such number as given on Grant street. On investigation we discovered that the man should have said Grant place. Now, as long as I have lived on the North Side, and I was born on La Salle avenue, I never heard or knew of Grant place. All these things will now be avoided," concluded the Postmaster, "and I can truthfully say that I am most happy that it is so."

WHAT THE LABORITES WILL ASK.

Demands That They Will Make on the Drainage Commission.

The Laborites will probably take a hand in the drainage campaign. A meeting was held Saturday evening at which were present representatives from the Tomahawk Club, the Political Reform Club, Single Tax League, Knights of Labor, and a number from the strongest trades unions and the socialistic party.

Ways and means were discussed for getting control of the Drainage Commission by putting in one man to represent labor, who, by holding the deciding vote as between four members each of the Republican and Democratic parties, would practically control the board.

This plan was found to be impracticable, inasmuch as the law does not allow the voter to plump all his votes for one man, but makes five the lowest number for which a voter can give all his ballots.

Other means were discussed for forcing on the commission the ideas of the labor men. It was decided that the laborites would not be satisfied with mere nominations of candidates by the Republican and Democratic parties, but would insist on having a platform defining their position not only on the manner of handling the canal problem but on the relations of capital and labor in general.

The most important action, however, was with reference to forcing on the Drainage Commission a policy which would give the laborites great pressure on the commission. They will demand that the work be done directly by the trustees and not by any contract system, the board to hire its own superintendents, engineers, and laborers, thus doing away with all contractors or middlemen. They instance the manner in which the Street Department of the city does all work involving an expenditure of less than $500. The Drainage Commissioners, they argue, will have no statutory requirements to observe, like that which compels the city to advertise for bids and let contracts for all work costing more than $500, and there is nothing in the way of the trustees doing the work themselves. This, together with the eight-hour day and weekly payment of wages, will be the demand of the laborites on the party conventions.

They say workingmen should not vote for men nominated without any platform or pledges simply because they call themselves Republicans or Democrats, but should support those pledged to make substantial concessions.

In order to emphasize these demands it is proposed to call a mass-meeting in the near future, perhaps next Saturday, which will be addressed by local labor leaders, those present to be asked to adopt resolutions embodying those ideas.

GRATEFUL TO JOHN CRERAR.

Resolutions Passed by the Historical Society—Reports and Annual Election.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held last evening. It was more of a memorial in honor of the late John Crerar than a business meeting, and the following was read by President Mason and adopted unanimously:

"The members of the Chicago Historical Society desire to place upon its records some expression of their respect and esteem for that one of their number who has so recently been taken from them. They knew in John Crerar a good citizen who well performed all his duties to the public, a merchant of spotless integrity and large ability, and a noble, generous, and kindly man, ever ready to do good, and to many of them he was a dear and honored friend, whose rare qualities they now appreciate even better than before. That he has nobly crowned a noble life all men feel, but while the whole city repeats his praises it is fitting that the recipient of one of his most generous gifts should make special acknowledgement of it. For his liberality to this society its members return their earnest gratitude. They believe that the influence of his bequest to it will be felt in this community now and hereafter alike in its direct benefit and in its example. And they suggest that in the new society building, which his thoughtful kindness has done so much to make possible, the audience room shall bear his name and be known as the John Crerar Hall, so this society may have in its midst a fitting memorial of its benefactor and friend, whose name and memory are henceforth to be a part of our city's life and history."

Following the adoption of the above testimonial short eulogistic speeches were made by Gen. A. C. McClurg, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, and Mr. J. Y. Scammon.

The Secretary's report showed the total membership, including honorary, life, and resident members, to be 147. It also showed that 668 bound volumes and 1,372 pamphlets had been added to the library, also a number of valuable specimens during the year.

The report of the Executive Committee showed the total amount in the building fund to be $95,000, but it was suggested that the proposed new building should not be begun until $125,000 is subscribed, or enough to build the style of a building desired, and also to have enough left to maintain it.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts $2,734, expenditures $2,683, and the society clear of all indebtedness. There is at present in the Henry D. Gilpin fund $97,763, the interest of which is applied to the building fund.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Edward G. Mason; Vice-Presidents, Gen. A. C. McClurg, George W. Smith; Secretary, John Moses; Treasurer, Gilbert D. Shaw; Executive Committee, Daniel K. Pearsons, George W. Smith.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

British-Americans Dance with a Worthy Purpose and with Great Enjoyment.

The National British-American Association gave a ball last night at the First Regiment armory. It was for a worthy object, and this seemed to make the fun the merrier. There is no greater incentive to pleasure than charity well bestowed.

The proceeds of the dance last night went to the Labor Bureau, of which A. C. Hodge is President. The Labor Bureau is a branch of the British-American Association and its object is to provide work for Englishmen who come to this country. A large sum was realized for this purpose last night.

The ball was well attended, the grand march in the upper drill hall making a line that extended clear around the hall. Below, in the armory, the tables were spread, and after the British-Americans had danced until they were weary they adjourned to the lower hall and enjoyed the best portion of the fat stock show—the slaughtered beef.

Later dancing was resumed and kept up until late, or early, according to one's way of figuring. At any rate, there were twenty-one numbers danced before they began to talk of leaving. And when they left they left with the consciousness that their pleasure had added to some one's else comfort, and President George E. Gooch's smile was cheery.

REYNOLDS WAS NOT MALTREATED.

An Attempt to Make Political Capital Out of a Hospital Patient's Death.

An attempt was made yesterday by some noisy agitators to make a little political capital out of the death of John Reynolds, a patient, on his way from the County Hospital to the infirmary at Jefferson.

The matter was fully investigated by the Public Service Committee, Messrs. Blair, Brenan, Senne, Schubert, Engelhardt, Hayes, Hodgkins, Dahl, Kimbell, and Cool being present.

Capt. Stephens made statements of the case verbally and in writing. He said that Reynolds the morning of his departure was examined by Dr. Charles Rich, the attending physician, and Dr. Samuel P. McKinney, the house physician, and was able to walk about the premises. According to instructions to remove all chronic cases to the infirmary Reynolds was transferred there. Conductor Reed of the St. Paul road tried to make the committee believe that it was a rather common occurrence for invalids in a dying condition to be removed from the hospital to the infirmary, but the only particular case he could cite was a year and a half ago, when a colored man dropped dead just as he was getting on the train. Capt. Stephens' formal explanation was accepted as satisfactory and placed on file.

The sum of $1,000 was transferred from the County Agent fund to the Town of Lake outdoor relief fund. A contract was let for the repairing of the lower floor of the Criminal Court Building.

RUMORS OF SYNDICATE DEALS.

Reported Sale of Shufeldt's Distillery and the Stock-Yards Company's Stock.

The rumor that a syndicate had purchased the distillery of H. H. Shufeldt & Co. was again revived yesterday. Dr. Rush's name was mentioned in connection therewith. As Dr. Rush has affiliations with the Whisky Trust, it was argued that the trust had at last succeeded in getting hold of the property. Another report had it that an English syndicate was the purchaser.

Dr. Rush was seen at the Clifton House last evening, and readily gave all information within his power.

"I heard a rumor not long ago," he said, "that Tom Lynch was going to buy out Shufeldt's interest. Lynch owns the buildings, ground, and plant, and Shufeldt has a half interest in the workings. So Shufeldt wouldn't be likely to sell to anybody but Lynch. Some one was telling me that they saw Tom Lynch's name on the barrels instead of H. H. Shufeldt & Co. That may be all true, too. I have been with 'Buffalo' Miller almost night and day during his last illness and haven't had an opportunity to keep informed. I think, however, that the rumor you have heard is simply a revival of that old English syndicate business. That's dead long ago. I believe Fred Winston did try to do something with it while he was abroad, but it's dead now."

"Did you hear a price mentioned in connection with the sale of Shufeldt to Lynch?"

"No. It's not a matter of public importance anyhow and would in no way affect the Whisky Trust."

Mr. Lynch was seen at his residence, No. 577 La Salle avenue, late last evening. He denied that he had either purchased Mr. Shufeldt's interest or intended doing so. Nor had the distillery been sold to any person or syndicate.

One of these rumors for which nobody accepts any responsibility was out Monday to the effect that an English syndicate had made a tempting offer to the officials who control the stock of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit company. The story for a moment seemed to have weight when it was asserted that the visit of President Thayer of Boston made to the yards a few days ago had something to do with the proposed sale.

Just what caused the story is unknown, but it is almost certain that no sale has been effected. Neither is it definitely known that any offer has been made by any English syndicate. Officials of the company, who are supposed to know, say they have no knowledge of any such thing. The Stock-Yards is a valuable plant, with track properties in which every railroad entering the City of Chicago is interested. Its ramifications are extensive, and it is too much of a bonanza for the stockholders to think of parting with their stock.

HE MAKES A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

Alfred Post Concludes to Pay His Debts at the Last Minute.

Alfred Post appeared in Judge Shepard's court yesterday and paid the decree of $11,771.38 given against him in favor of Francis A. Riddle. This finally ends the Post-Riddle litigation. The order of court was that he should pay the amount of the decree by yesterday or his horses and stables would be sold to satisfy Riddle's claim. Post waited until the last minute, but as he paid the money the sale did not take place and the order of sale was vacated, and Post's property will be restored to him. Having settled with Bicknell, his only other large creditor, he now becomes the owner of the property, subject only to a small claim by his wife, Kittie G. Post.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Mayor Cregier's New Policy.

Mayor Cregier gave utterance yesterday to an idea that will, if carried out, revolutionize the administration of municipal affairs. Timothy Murphy, desk sergeant at the Harrison Street Station, one of the most intelligent desk sergeants in the city—and as honest as he is bright—was transferred to patrol beat at Twelfth street, and no cause was given for the change. It was rumored that the transfer was the result of Murphy's connection with the objectionable bailing system at the armory, and as it was known he was guiltless of such a charge it was also reported that he was removed to shield a higher official who had countenanced illegal bailing. Murphy was such a favorite with the police reporters that a delegation of them called on the Mayor to find out the cause of his removal and speak a good word for him.

The Mayor gave the newspaper-men a frigid reception, to say the least, and after refusing to give a reason for the transfer and denying that Murphy had been moved for any connection with bailing or to shield a higher officer stated a hypothetical case that had little or no connection with the matter in question.

"Suppose," he said, "that certain people receive information about intended arrests and act accordingly, or that certain people have certain privileges behind the sergeant's screen?"

"Has Murphy disobeyed the orders of his superior officers?"

Instead of answering this question direct the Mayor made this startling statement:

"There are certain rules laid down for men who occupy Murphy's position. If a superior officer gives them instructions contrary to these rules they should not obey him, and if they do obey it is sufficient ground for their removal."

With this the Mayor turned away and gave no one a chance to ask what punishment would be meted to a superior officer in such a case. As for the desk sergeants, they have hitherto supposed their duty was to obey a superior officer.

Western Circuit of State Fairs.

The Western Circuit of the State Fairs met at the Sherman House last night, Gov. Robert W. Furness of Nebraska presiding. Each association of the circuit was represented by a delegation of three. Indiana, which belongs to the Eastern circuit, was also present, asking that the association arrange its dates so as not to interfere with the success of their meeting. This was done. Iowa will hold her fair the first Monday in September, 1890; Nebraska and Minnesota second Monday, Wisconsin and Kansas third Monday, Illinois fourth Monday, and Missouri the first Monday in October. The representatives from Illinois urged strongly that trotting by heats be abandoned and dashes substituted, and will probably adopt the change at the next State fair. Gov. Furness of Nebraska was chosen President and E. C. Lewis of Chicago Secretary.

A resolution indorsing Chicago for the World's Fair was passed with great applause. It will be placed in the hands of the members of Congress of the States represented.

The Elgin Watch Factory Not for Sale.

The opium dream recounted in a morning paper yesterday excited a good laugh at the office of the Elgin Watch company. The victim dreamed that an English syndicate had offered $12,000,000 for the works. Mr. Avery said: "While the brewery syndicate was here months ago the possible value of the works was discussed in a general way, but no specific offer was made, and no talk that could be indirectly construed as an offer was indulged in. The country is overrun with brokers out on their own hook looking for options on American holdings for possible sale in England, and these have visited us, but none of them has ever been given an option. The property could not be sold without the individual consent of 100 stockholders."

Auctioning Italian Opera Seats.

There will be a great deal of amusement at Central Music-Hall Friday evening. Franklin H. Head and John S. Runnells will appear as auctioneers to sell the season tickets for the seats and boxes for the Auditorium opera season, which begins Dec. 9. It is particularly desired that the ladies be present to see what kind of auctioneers Messrs. Head and Runnells make. There will be no charge for seats—that is, in the Central Music-Hall. The price for the choice in the Auditorium will depend on the success of the auctioneers. If the ladies turn out it will be quite a novel society event—a relief from the endless round of afternoon teas and receptions which mark the commencement of the season. Mr. Head and Mr. Runnells are both well known as eloquent, convincing, and witty speakers.

The Woman's Suffrage Society.

The Cook County Woman's Suffrage Society met in Monica Hall, No. 127 La Salle street, yesterday, with Vice-President Mrs. E. B. Harbert in the chair. Addresses were made by Mrs. Ketchum of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mrs. L. A. Underwood, who has just returned from Oregon, Utah, and the Pacific coast, in which they gave reports of the progress of the work of woman's suffrage. The following officers were elected: Mrs. E. W. Hasket, President; Mrs. E. J. Loomis, First Vice-President; Mrs. M. A. Aherns, Second Vice-President; Mrs. J. A. McKinney, Secretary; Mrs. M. E. Bundy, Treasurer. Mesdames C. B. Sawyer, C. C. Robertson, R. M. Avery, and S. A. Underwood will, with the five officers, constitute the Executive Committee.

The Hetty Thatcher Case.

W. L. Snell, the attorney for E. E. Thatcher, appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday morning and sought to placate the chancellor and modify his anger in the Hetty Thatcher case. Attorney Case, for the mother, Mrs. Keough, reported that inasmuch as Judge Tuley had had jurisdiction of the girl it was contempt of the Circuit Court on the part of Thatcher in securing from Judge Anthony a decision granting him custody of the child—a decision which Judge Tuley had refused to give. Snell was ordered to produce the girl in court this morning, but on his insisting that he did not know where she was he was directed to make a return to the habeas-corpus writ on behalf of Mrs. Thatcher.

He Was Killed by a Kick.

William Taylor, a 22-year-old lodging-house tramp, killed Julius Bluhm, a saloonkeeper at No. 318 South Clark street, by kicking him in the abdomen. Taylor, who had been on a two weeks' spree, was in the saloon about 7 o'clock last night and ordered drinks for which he refused to pay. Bluhm tried to collect the money and was kicked by Taylor. The barkeeper, Alexander Lyons, came to Bluhm's assistance, and after cutting Taylor over the head and blacking both his eyes threw him out of the store.

Bluhm went on with his work as usual, but at 9 o'clock became ill and in forty-five minutes was dead. Taylor got away, but is well known to the police.

Oakland Rifles Banquet.

Gov. Fifer has sent his acceptance to the first annual reception and banquet of the Oakland Rifles, to be given at their armory on Thirty-ninth street next Thursday evening. The officers are working hard to make this the most notable social and military event of the year. This banquet is a complimentary affair, given without charge, in honor of the Commander-in-Chief to the honorary members of the Oakland Rifles. To correct a misapprehension arising from a misstatement in one of the papers, it is stated that the invitations do not include ladies.

A Braidwood Man's Mishap.

Peter Kline became acquainted with the topography of Chicago in a peculiar way last night. He is a carpenter and arrived at the Van Buren street depot from Braidwood, Ill. He took Madison street to reach the West Side. Approaching the bridge he was handed a circular. While reading the unheard of prices at which he could buy sundry goods he walked into the river, the bridge having swung out. He was in the water fifteen minutes before he was pulled out unconscious. A physician revived him with difficulty and he was taken to the County Hospital. It is said that he will recover.

A Clerk's Encounter with a Burglar.

Fred Jungenau, a salesman in Thomas Dixon's tea store at No. 165 Blue Island avenue, while asleep in the rear part of the store at 10 o'clock last night was awakened by a noise in the front part of the establishment, and awoke to see a man tampering with the money drawer. He secured a club and prepared to attack the burglar, but before he could strike the robber drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking the clerk in the head and inflicting a long scalp wound. While Jungenau lay unconscious the burglar took the few dollars in the cash drawer and got away. The clerk is not badly hurt.

Items.

Charles J. Sohgren, collector for Pitkin & Brooks, has skipped and the firm says it is $4,000 short. He is but 20 years of age.

The friends of John E. Paxson of the Stock-Yards are not disturbed at his absence. They believe he will turn up all right.

Mr. Christopher Schutte and Mr. Charles F. Riley were each fined $50 and costs for violating the smoke ordinances by Justice Prindiville yesterday.

James Murray has sued the Griffin Wheel and Foundry company for $5,000 damages, alleging that Oct. 5 he was seriously injured by a defective machine in defendant's foundry.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday over the body of John Donnelly, found in the river Monday. The circumstances of his death are unknown, but the Coroner thought it a case of suicide.

Mrs. Annie Trayser watched by the bedside of her sick brother so long and patiently that her health gave way from the overwork. She lost her reason also and was yesterday sent to the asylum by Judge Prendergast.

Frederick Haskell has leased to B. F. De Muth and John H. Haman from Sept. 1, 1889, to April 30, 1900, the building No. 150 South State street, with ground lease, for a total rent of $64,000, in installments of $500 per month in advance.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 47°; 9 a. m., 47°; 10 a. m., 48°; 11 a. m., 48°; 12 m., 48°; 1 p. m., 48°; 3 p. m., 48°; 6 p. m., 47°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.35.

John Mintzer, Polycarp Zelsterer, E. C. Bechtold, and Richard Fitcher arrested at an Anarchist meeting at Thalia Hall last Monday, were arraigned before Justice Prindiville yesterday and held over until today in bonds of $200 each.

John Klein, a tailor, was ejected from his residence, No. 1628 Clark street, last March by his landlord, and for revenge it is claimed he burned the house. Klein appeared before Justice Prindiville yesterday, but his case was continued to the 29th inst.

Some time ago Judge Prendergast ordered Emil Werner to contribute $5 per week towards the support of his wife and child. He disregarded the order and was yesterday sent to jail, where he will remain until he concludes to obey the court's instructions.

Judge Tuthill, in his decision in the case of William Harman against the city, yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the ordinance imposing a license tax of $25 per year on boats plying in the Chicago River. Harman sued to recover $300 paid the city under protest, the amount demanded from his twelve tugs.

A convention of Spiritualists will be held at P. O. S. of America Hall, No. 144 Twenty-second street, Sunday, Nov. 24, at 2 p. m., composed of delegates representing every known society of Spiritualists in the United States. It is expected that there will be a large attendance.

While Harry and Edward Hughes, 17 and 15 years old, respectively, sons of S. R. Hughes of No. 3630 Forest avenue, were "experimenting" with a glass tube filled with powder last evening an explosion occurred which put out Harry's left eye and filled Edward's right hand full of broken glass.

The Board of Trade Directory yesterday passed a series of resolutions setting forth the desirability of increasing the membership and power of the National Board of Trade, and recommended commercial organizations throughout the country to send delegates and become active members of it.

A woman named Margaret Donohue, known around the Desplaines street district as "Crazy Mag," accidentally shot herself in the right temple last night at 9:30 o'clock at the house of Mrs. Mary Martin, No. 134 South Desplaines street, by whom she had been given a home. Her body was taken to the morgue.

The Sabbath Association of Illinois will open its third annual convention in the First M. E. Church at 2 p. m. today. The Rev. Dr. J. D. Kerr of Milwaukee and the Rev. W. F. Crafts Field, Secretary American Sabbath Union, will speak in the evening. The convention will close with a mass-meeting on "Sunday closing" Thursday evening.

Superintendent of Police Hubbard has prepared a little statement of the arrests made in Chicago during July, August, September, and October. The first two months was before Mayor Cregier's order to keep saloon doors closed and blinds drawn Sunday and there were 10,067 arrests made. After the order, during September and October, the arrests numbered 8,636.

The Western Railway Club at its meeting yesterday listened to a paper by E. W. McK. Hughes on "Compound Locomotives." Mr. Hughes gave an account of his experiments in India, which tended to show that compound engines effected an economy of 13½ per cent on fuel. E. C. Case read a paper on "Metal for Brake Shoes," recommending for such use soft cast-iron with a softer metal than the body inserted in its face.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

A Talk with President Wikoff.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—President Wheeler Wikoff of the American Association, in an interview tonight, said, among other things: "It certainly was a blow to the association to lose Brooklyn. As to Cincinnati I don't know that their desertion makes much difference. They were always threatening to go, and the effect of their constant threats was to lower the dignity of the association."

He was asked if he thought the brotherhood would be a go. He said: "It will certainly be tried. If it can keep free from the faults of most labor organizations it ought to be a success. If the players can agree among themselves the brotherhood ought to be a great success."

Field Trials at High Point.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Nov. 9.—[Special.]—The Derby stake of the Eastern Field Trial Club was continued today. Following is the result of the running: Second series—Annie F. beat Fannie M. by default, Rip Rap beat Lettie Lind, Rowdy Rod beat Nannie B. Third series—Rip Rap beat Annie F., Rowdy Rod beat Rip Rap and won first prize, Nannie B. beat Harry C., and will run with Rip Rap for second prize tomorrow. Two heats were run in the all-aged setter stakes. Betty S. beat, Desmond second, and Dick Tate beat Whitey.

Carney Knocks Out Murphy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Jack Carney and Tom Murphy, 120-pound pugilists, fought for a stake in the diningroom of a hotel near Paterson, N. J., this morning. Carney knocked Murphy out of time in the fourth round.

Sporting Notes.

A. T. W., Chicago: Axtell's record is 2:12, Sunol's 2:10¾.

The semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Cricket Association was held at the Tremont House last evening, Mr. J. P. Jaffray presiding. Delegates were present from all of the clubs, including the Pullman, Chicago, Wanderers', St. George's, and Garfield. The chief business was the reports of the committees.

Drumm Sr. Leaves with His Money.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Maj. Drumm left for Kansas City today with $35,210 cash, the money that was found planted at Newmarket. The uncle has settled matters with his scapegoat nephews, and will allow them to escape the rigor of Canadian law by being absent when the case for extradition proceedings comes up Thursday next.

15 photos, 3 styles, for $3.00, at Stevens' studios, McVickers Theatre.

ON THE INDOOR DIAMOND.

THE MARQUETTES SUFFER DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE LA SALLES.

An Interested Crowd Watches the Base-Ball Game at the La Salle Club-House—Meeting of Prominent Brotherhood Ball-Tossers—How They Are Signing Down East—Wikoff's Views—Result of the Racing at Birmingham.

The La Salle Club won the first game of the indoor base-ball league season last night. As Deacon George B. Swift remarked, "the Marquette Club was never in it from the start." Deacon Swift occupied a front seat in the hall of the La Salle Club, where the game was played, and he scored as industriously as though he were tabbing up a close vote at a convention.

The Marquette Club men are green hands at the game, and the La Salle Club chaps are almost good enough to be professionals. The visitors came over in an omnibus. They wore white flannel uniforms. The La Salle team were caparisoned in black breeches and colored flannel shirts. The teams were composed this way:

Marquette—Corbin, 3b.; Wheeler, p.; Frye, ss.; Pelouze, c.; Smith, 2b.; Laird, r. f.; Bullock, 1b.; Blake, lf.; Bromlow, rf.

La Salle—Kirkham, 2b.; Hildebrand, ss.; Eagle, 1b.; Dean, 3b.; Powell, c.; Stewart, r. f.; Keenan, c. f.; Mitchell, p.; Wilce, l. f.

Al Booth umpired for the La Salles and Colin Campbell for the Marquettes. The game was played with a ball that resembled a large apple turnover and a bat that Roger Connor might use as a toothpick. But the man who went to the game expecting to see no hitting was likely to be surprised. Shortstop Hildebrand of the La Salles would stand up to the plate with his bat on his shoulder and a defiant glance would cross his face. The turnover would come at him, the thin white stick would fly through the air like a discarded cigarette, and catch the missile with the report of a snow shovel hitting a box-car. The turnover would tear through the infield and bang up against the center-field door, shaking the building and causing a "ramps" in every pin pool table in the billiard-room.

The La Salles did most of the hitting and their friends who looked on did all the yelling. Hildebrand made five hits off Wheeler, and every time he hit the ball Deacon George Swift thrust his face forward and roared: "Hoo." Hildebrand was also a power in base-running. He knocked the ball to the rafters once, and while the Marquettes were going after it with a stepladder he made the circuit of the bases. He was also a few on "grounders" or their equivalent in indoor base-ball. He picked them off the floor as though they had grown there and hurled them at Capt. Eagle, who stood at first base and received the shots as gracefully as a hired man taking mushmelons from a wagon.

It was seldom that anything got out of that infield, and when it did the outfield took care of it. On the other hand the Marquette infield was as full of holes as a cribbage board and the outfield was in need of a carpenter. It is said that the team will be dropped from membership in the Marquette club at the next meeting. The La Salle club carried their team out on their shoulders. The score:

Marquette	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
La Salle	3	1	2	1	0	3	2	0	1	—13

A BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE.

Glasscock and Other Base-Ball Rebels in Secret Session at the Tremont.

Jack Glasscock, Captain of the Indianapolis team and a big light in the new Brotherhood of Base-Ball Players, dropped quietly into town from Indianapolis yesterday morning and went directly to the Tremont House. An hour or so later a Baltimore & Ohio train from the east landed among its passengers Mark Baldwin of the Columbus team and a brotherhood enthusiast. He too went to the Tremont. Shortly after his arrival "Silver" Flint, Ed Williamson, Jim Ryan, and Ed Bastian, all signed by the Chicago players' team, together with Jack Crooks and Reilly, the latter two of the Columbus club and members of the players' organization, joined Glasscock and Baldwin. They went into "executive session."

Glasscock at first denied that there had been any meeting, but finally acknowledged that they had been "talking over matters of minor importance."

"The brotherhood," said he, "notwithstanding stories to the contrary, is all right. It's a success. We don't intend to recede a single inch from the stand we have taken. We mean business, and the league and association are probably 'onto' that fact by this time. Dissatisfaction among some of the players already signed by us did you say? Well, none to amount to anything. In every big undertaking like this there are always obstacles to be met with and grumblers who always regret what they have done, no matter if they are satisfied they were in the right. They will come around all right, however, in time."

Mr. Glasscock left early last evening for the East.

"The brotherhood is not weakening," said "Silver" Flint. "I am willing to admit that there are two men—yes, perhaps more—not over four, however, who have signed to play with the brotherhood who are not at all disposed to stand by their contract. Perhaps these few may draw out and go back to the league, but I doubt it. They would receive rough treatment from every labor organization in the country. No, I think the brotherhood will come to the front in just as good shape as was originally intended."

Concerning the conference yesterday the league magnates started the story that the brotherhood was on the eve of a collapse; that the object of Glasscock's trip to Chicago was to warn the players that they might sue for peace with their old employers; that the move was to surely result in failure; and that within two weeks all those who had rebelled would be glad to return to the league, no matter what the sacrifice. This story was denounced as silly by the brotherhood men and their friends.

John M. Ward was expected to be present at the conference, but for some reason was detained on the road. Fred Pfeffer was also to have been here, but he likewise missed connections. They will both arrive in the city this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—H. M. Love, temporary President of the local Brotherhood club, stated today that ten men had signed with his organization without counting Clements, who had decided to stick by the National League. Thompson, Farrar, and Milligan were the additions yesterday. The latter is on the reserve list of the St. Louis Association club, but that does not trouble the brotherhood men, since they are open in their declaration of war. They say that they will secure, if possible, every desirable player who has not already signed a contract for 1890. They do not give the reserve rule a thought. B. F. Hilt returned from the West yesterday, bringing with him contracts signed by Delehanty, Myers, and Thompson. Mr. Hilt also had the contracts of the other men signed by the local brotherhood club in his pocket, and he displayed them to any one who seemed to doubt that the men had actually signed. The contracts are of regular printed form adopted by the Players' National League, but the players have signed with Henry M. Love, pending the permanent organization of the Philadelphia Players' National League Club. The team, as it now stands, is as follows: Pitchers, Buffinton and Foreman; catcher, Milligan; first base, Farrar; second base, Myers; third base, Mulvey; short stop, Hallman; left field, Wood; center field, Delehanty; right field, Thompson. Fogarty will, without doubt, play center field, and Delehanty may look after left field.

Kilroy of the Baltimore club has signed a brotherhood contract and will play in Boston next season. He said today that he believed the Baltimore club would go out of existence.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Al Myers, second baseman of the Philadelphia club, who lives in this city, signed a Philadelphia brotherhood contract today. The Phillies recently gave Washington $4,000 for him.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Von der Ahe returned tonight. He denies that he applied for admission to the league or that he supported it. He declared the brotherhood, if a success, would hurt the league, and that the association, with eight good clubs, would be in prime condition. Rochester would be admitted, and then the fight for last choice would be between Toronto and Detroit. He will have nothing to do with the brotherhood.

RACING AT BIRMINGHAM.

Good Weather and a Better Attendance—Favorites and Outsiders Break Even.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The races today were more attractive than those yesterday. The weather was fairer and the track in better condition and the crowd much larger. Betting today was spirited and the favorites and the short horses divided the money.

First race, one mile—Bonnie King led off, with Solid Silver second, and John Morris third, and these positions were held until the three-quarter pole was reached, where Morris and Amos A. passed Solid Silver, and the horses came under the string: Bonnie King, Morris, Amos A., and Solid Silver. Time, 1:50.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year-olds—Basil Duke led, with Milton second. Venango was third, and Mary K. fourth. Venango forged ahead at the first quarter, but Milton caught him at the half, and the order at the wire was: Milton, Basil Duke, Venango, and Mary K. Time, 1:19.

Third race, mile and one-eighth—Arundel took the lead and kept it to the half, where Brown Duke forged ahead. Arundel recovered almost instantly, however, and soon put two lengths between herself and the others; but as she came down the stretch she scared at a flag and jerked back, breaking her saddle-girth, and Duke won, with Arundel second and Jordan third. Time, 2:05.

Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, Hotel handicap for 2-year-olds, purse $500—Blarneystone led to the half, with the others bunched close behind. Mount Lebanon caught him at the three-quarter and Sis O'Lee came up in the stretch, but Blarneystone fought it out and won by a nose from Lebanon, with Sis O'Lee third, the others well behind. Time, 1:33½.

Conway's Pretended Suicide.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—William Conway, formerly a stock clerk in the wholesale house of A. N. Schuster & Co., was arrested lately for stealing a large amount of goods from the store, and was afterwards released on bond. When the case was called in the Criminal Court last Saturday Conway failed to appear. A story was circulated that he had attempted suicide at Terre Haute, Ind., but investigation showed that the rumor was started to throw the officers off the track. Conway's relatives are said to have arranged matters with his bondsmen, and the fugitive is in a place of safety.

New method teeth. No plate. No pain. No fancy prices. Best, $8. Drs. McChesney.

Malaria in the system instantly destroyed by using FRED. BROWN'S Ginger—Druggists.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas J. McNulty, Josie M. Davis	27—23
William S. Lewis, Lizzie Lynch	27—24
James Shugrue, Mary Boyce	30—22
Fred Jettmann, Emilie Ortmann	23—22
Wm. S. Smith, Marshall, Mich., Ada B. Moon	40—23
De Forest A. Stratton, Alice A. Brecher	23—20
Fred Bushnell, Bessie Tomlinson	22—19
John Kelly, Mary McGraw	23—19
Otto Uhsemann, Ida Herrmann	26—29
Frank Morris, Celia Steedman	25—20
J. Tenney, Kankakee, Hattie J. Bailey, same	26—23
Alex. Nicholson, Mrs. Ellen Hopper	31—24
Claes Hawkinson, Mrs. Christina Swenson	46—33
Edward H. Parker, Matilda Baumgartner	25—23
William J. Deraney, Mamie Hefferon	21—20
Matson B. Keegan, Rose Pendergast	30—24
Otto Kuba, Harlem, Augusta Wolf, same	22—18
William Cordell, Bertha He Perivitz	22—19
Leopold Kohn, Maggie Gieling	24—24
Bernard G. Kopp, Lizzie Wulper	22—19
William Bartt, Maria Catherinus	25—23
Jozef Hrabik, Anna Rudolph	20—19
Geo. H. H. Morton, Detroit, Essa Carr, same	33—28
Edward Larsen, Annie Anderson	23—20
Charles Carson, Helmina Nelson	22—24
Nicholas Thinnes, Mary Fehrenkamp	22—21
Louis J. Soult, Elizabeth Griffith	22—21
Henry Kaese, Lizzie Kaese	25—22
Josef Nohava, Thesasa Smirch	25—23
Govianni Romano, Maria Felicichia	26—15
Abraham Epstein, Bertha Bluhm	27—19
John Madin, Salma Berg	23—27
William F. Akins Jr., Virginia Boyergron	23—21
John Heelan, Nellie Manning	25—20
Adolph Zanzikowski, Lizzie Holtzenfeld	24—20
August J. Brown, Kittie Wellenstein	27—22
William W. Little, Mrs. Mary Schilo	30—36
Carl Orlich, Louisa Steingraber	23—25
Juan Wianat, Eva Vatsaf	28—20
A. Koztowski, M. Migawa, Two Rivers, Wis.	25—22
William J. Gibbins, Maggie Harvey	21—18
Jackson Moutry, Annie Anderson	25—24
Ignatz Ludkowski, Frances Strzyzewska	23—23

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

BERNERO—Nov. 19, John G. Bernero, beloved son of Emilia and J. Bernero, aged 10 months and 18 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOEHLAND—At 3 a. m., Nov. 18, at his residence, 55 Whiting-st., Henry Boehland, aged 53 years. Funeral Wednesday at 2 p. m. to Rosehill.

ENGLISH—At his residence, 364 E. Ohio-st., John English, aged 75 years. Funeral by 11:30 train Thursday, Nov. 21, to Kenosha, Wis.

GRIFFITH—Tuesday, Nov. 19, Thomas Griffith, aged 72 years, at his residence, 1019 West Twenty-first-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

HILL—At Milwaukee, Nov. 16, Cyrus F., husband of Kate Giles Hill. Funeral at residence of William A. Giles, No. 2537 Michigan-av., Wednesday, at 1:30. Burial at Oakwoods Cemetery, private.

KIRTLAND—At his residence, 1547 Michigan-av., Nov. 19, C. B. Kirtland.

LETTERMANN—Louis Lettermann, Nov. 18, aged 63 years. Funeral from his late residence, 41 Menomonee-st., Thursday, at 1 o'clock p. m. to Graceland.

PABST—At Milwaukee, Nov. 19, Elizabeth Pabst, wife of Gottlieb Pabst (deceased), aged 69 years and 10 months. Funeral Thursday, the 21st inst., from her former residence, No. 270 Fourteenth-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

RAITHEL—At Pierce City, Mo., John N. Raithel, aged 68 years and 8 months. Funeral from his late residence, 279 West Randolph-st., Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1889, at 1:30 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold an adjourned meeting at Arlington Hall, corner Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av., this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance with reference to the election of Drainage Trustee will be before the meeting. Every Republican of the ward is urged to be present.

AT 2436 INDIANA-AV., MEETING OF Nationalist Club No. 2 of Illinois, Thursday evening, at 7:45, Nov. 21. Paper by Lucinda B. Chandler, "Labor Problems." Mrs. I. Fales, President of Sociologic Society of America, will be present.

THE CONTEST NOW HELD AT ST. PIUS' Church Bazaar, Ashland-av. and Twentieth-st., between ex-Ald. Nohe and Ald. McNerney for a gold watch, closes Thursday evening at 11 o'clock.

DE VAY-SEEBOECK SECOND SOIREE musicale postponed until Dec. 12th.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 105 Wall-st., N. Y.

McVICKER'S—SHENANDOAH.
Matinee Today. Tonight.
Every evening except Sunday, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, Bronson Howard's latest success,
SHENANDOAH,
Presented under the direction of Mr. Bronson Howard.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE NOV. 28.
SECURE SEATS.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 21.
Annual Benefit Charity Fund.
Chicago Lodge No. 4, B. P. O.
E-L-K-S.
A MONSTER PROGRAM
Made up from Every Combination in the City.
Sale of Seats Now in Progress at McVicker's Box-Office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
LAST NIGHTS.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Prices from 25c to $1.00.
Russell's Comedians
In the greatest of all the laughing farces, The
CITY DIRECTORY.
Come Early And Get Seats.
Last time City Directory next Sunday night.
Nov. 25—McCaull Opera Co. in CLOVER.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
A Comedy Picture of NewEngland Village Life.
SECURE SEATS AT ONCE FOR
HOYT'S
Latest and Greatest Laughing Success,
A MIDNIGHT BELL.
THANKSGIVING MATINEE Thursday, Nov. 28.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER,
North Clark and Division-sts.
Every Evening. Matinees Today and Saturday,
Spectacular Burlesque and Specialists,
THE CORSAIR.
60—ARTISTS—60
Popular prices, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Thanksgiving Week—Rice's Beautiful Evangeline.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
CLARK STREET THEATER.
TONIGHT. TONIGHT.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2,
"MY PARTNER,"
Bartley Campbell's Best Play.
Good Reserved Seats 25 and 50c.

STANDARD THEATER.
Tonight and every night this week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
FRANKIE JONES IN "DISOWNED."

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON ..... Manager
Tonight, Matinee Today.
MR. HARRY LACY AND THE STILL ALARM.
Sunday night only—Ludwig Irish Co.
Next week—FANNY DAVENPORT in "La Tosca."

COLUMBIA THEATER—EXTRA.

THE SALE OF SEATS AND BOXES
For the Farewell Engagement of
FANNY
DAVENPORT
In Sardou's Master Reflection of Nature,
LA TOSCA
BEGINS TOMORROW.
TWO WEEKS, Commencing Monday Nov. 25th.
Saturday MATINEES Thanksgiving Day

THE AUDITORIUM.
THE AUCTION SALE OF BOXES AND SEATS
For the Dedication Monday, December 9th, and the four weeks' season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
(Commencing Tuesday Evening, December 10th, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau), will be held at the CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL next FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The season (including dedication) will consist of Twenty-one Performances (seventeen evenings and four matinees), covering a period of four weeks.
THE SALE OF SEATS.
The sale of season boxes and seats will begin at the box office of the Auditorium Monday Morning, Nov. 25, at 9 o'clock.
Boxes (seating five) for the season of twenty-one performances, $500.
Seats for the season—$20, $30, $40, $50, and $60.
The sale of boxes and seats for single performances will begin Tuesday morning, Dec. 3, at 9 o'clock.
Single seats—$1, $2, $2.50, $3, and $3.50.
No opera on Wednesday or Saturday evenings, except Wednesday of first week.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—TONIGHT.
—THE—
STODDARD LECTURES.
TONIGHT AT 8, Tomorrow Evening and Saturday Matinee,
THE SPLENDORS OF SWITZERLAND.
POSITIVELY LAST THREE TIMES.
LAST WEEK OF THE STODDARD SEASON.
But two evenings and a matinee remain for this lecture, after which Mr. Stoddard goes to Boston. Only those who apply promptly for seats can possibly be accommodated.
RESERVED SEATS, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
FAT STOCK SHOW.
Continued success. Monday, Nov. 18, two performances. New and novel attractions in the arena. Grand Four-Horse Chariot Races by Susie and Willis McDonald from the Royal Hippodrome, Paris. Hurdle contest, over 6 ft. 6, between Miss Lillie Forepaugh and Miss Minnie Cave.
Thomas Potter's attempt to beat the high jump record, 6 ft. 1⅛.
Grand exhibition by the Fire and Police Patrol Departments.
Tony Denier's Trick Mule April! Grand Cavalcade of all Stock, followed by procession of all blue ribbon animals.
Four-in-Hand Tally-Ho, driven by Master Willie Harvey.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
THE STOWAWAY.
Frank Losee, Jos. Slayter, Harry Booker, Marion Elmore, Grace Thorne, Sara Holmes, and a great Co.
See the Realistic Yacht Scene.
See the Genuine Burglars.
Special Ladies' Matinee Today.
Thanksgiving Week—Boucicault's AFTER DARK.

HOOLEY'S—This Week Only.
The Famous Comedian, MR. JOSEPH MURPHY
Matinee at 2—Last Time, KERRY GOW.
Tonight and balance of week, SHAUN RHUE,
Introducing "A Handful of Earth."
Next Sunday—HOYT'S "A BRASS MONKEY."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Monday, Nov. 18, and All Week.
THE DARE DEVILS OF THE PLAINS.
COWBOY AND CATTLE QUEEN CONVENTION.
MISS MAI SULLIVAN, THE PRAIRIE ANGEL.
Theater No. 1—The Zaros, in their Decapitation Act.
Theater No 2—"47: or, The Miner's Daughter."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME Museum. Beginning Monday, Nov. 18. Curio Hall crowded with curiosities. Theater No. 1—Crolius Comedy Co. Theater No 2—Tyson & Vaugh's '29s.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.
Matinee at 2 p. m., Night at 8—The new, novel, and original drama,
THE RULING PASSION.
A Strong Cast. Gorgeous Scenery. Next Attraction—Thanksgiving Week—EDGAR SELDEN.

CRITERION THEATER.
EVERY EVENING, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEES.
FRANK I. FRAYNE
In his Great Domestic Drama,
DIOGENES TRAMP.
New Special Scenery and Effects. A Realistic Farm Scene. Prices 15, 25, 35, and 50c.
Next week—Waifs of New York.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included.)
Thousands of interesting Northern and Southern Relics of the late civil war.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
SENSATIONAL FEATURES OF Dr. Cronin's Murder
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening by the
HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to all........50c | Children........25c

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
STANDING ROOM ONLY AT 8 P. M.
Miss Katie Emmett in the Waifs of New York.
Night prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75. Secure Seats by Telephone No. 8127.
Next attraction—Lights and Shadows.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
51 Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
PRICES........10, 20, 30 Cents—No Higher
"LESTER & WILLIAMS' LONDON SPECIALTY CO."
Sam Devere. | Haines & Vidocq.
Jutau & Brown. | Polly McDonald.
Harry La Rose. | Lester & Williams.
Sisters Coulson. | Imro Fox.
Shidman Bros. | Dog and Monkey Circus.
Daily—At 2:30 and 8 p. m.—Daily.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
Razzle Dazzle and Tutti Frutti Quadrilles this week. Amy (Colorado girl), Osbournes, Lavinia, Pickett & Bernardo, Minnie Dunn, Williams & Morris, Will Wyatt, Browning Sisters, J. J. Riley, Lizzie Smith, etc. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.
Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

EPSTEAN'S MUSEUM,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
THE BIG FOUR | The Turkish Orchestra, the Long Haired Ladies, the Colorless Family, the Dime White Horse. 2 Grand Stage Performances

CONTROLLING THE RATES.

MANIPULATING CALL LOANS TO CAUSE A REACTION.

Not Successful in Bidding the Rate Up to 20 Per Cent Again—Evidence of the Inherent Soundness of Present Speculation—An Advance in Cotton-Oil Certificates—Possibilities of the Wheat Requirements as Shown by Foreign Crops.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Once more the fact has been demonstrated that it is useless to attempt a general "boom" in stocks until the coffers of the banks shall be replenished. So long as the reserves barely exceed the legal limit it must remain in the power of the bear clique to lock up the surplus or to manipulate the rate for call loans on 'Change and so cause reactions in the market. They did not succeed in bidding the rate up to 20 per cent again today, but they did bid it up to 12 per cent, and when that figure was reached the Hanover National Bank people opportunely appeared and took advantage of the situation. While 12 was bid on 'Change, however, plenty of money was being borrowed elsewhere at 6 per cent. The marking up of the rate was managed clumsily enough. Broker A. H. Combs bid high for $10,000. Then brokers F. W. Savin and W. H. Hamilton successively appeared in the loan crowd and bid the rate still higher for small amounts. Meanwhile more or less senseless clamor was made about the possible consequences of disturbing Government funds in the national depositories. A meeting of the bear leaders was held at the house of one of the party uptown last night, and the fact that they could find nothing worse to spring on the market than this palpable manipulation of money is strong evidence of the inherent soundness of the speculation.

The net decline in the general list is only a fraction, but some of the specialties which have recently been inflated fared worse. Minneapolis & Manitoba fell 3½, Tennessee Coal & Iron is down 4, and Sugar Trusts 2⅛. The Grangers were subjected to special pressure (for the short interest in them has not been able to cover), and they are down to ⅛ to 1¼ each. Lackawanna, Louisville, and Missouri Pacific are down 1 to 1⅜.

In face of the general decline Cotton Oil certificates advanced. It is evident that a considerable interest has been caught short of these, and a strenuous effort to cover was made today. A drive carried the price down to 28, but all the stock was immediately taken and a recovery to 30 followed in spite of the bear opposition. H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Trust, who is the largest holder of the Cotton-Oil certificates, has come round in favor of the reorganization and deposited his certificates. Up to the present the amount received by the Central Trust company is $15,000,000, and President Olcott says they have come with a rapidity unprecedented in his experience of refunding or reorganizing operations.

WORKING THE MARKET BOTH WAYS.

Possibilities of the Wheat Requirements as Shown by Foreign Crops.

The range of both December and May wheat was but one-half cent yesterday. The market had a spell of animation immediately after the opening and again for a time before the close. But the rest of the session it was rather dull, having no outside orders, with the small room operators and Mr. Hutchinson making the fluctuations. The latter's trading was altogether the heaviest of any individual, and it was of a scalping character. He bought December when it weakened and sold it on its rallies, being contented, apparently, if the operation was at a difference of one-sixteenth in his favor. The crowd endeavored to tail on to him, and once when the old gentleman thought too many of them were in his wake he walked into the pit and ordered his broker to stop buying and begin selling, which he did immediately, with the effect of causing one of the few periods of anything like excitement seen during the day.

After the noon hour cables came in quoting the nearby futures slightly higher and Minneapolis telegrams stated that a sharp milling demand for wheat was apparent. This helped to infuse the bulls with some energy and they succeeded in closing the market quite strong, though in this rally the day's highest figures were not touched. December ended up at 80¼, against 80⅜ Monday, and May 84⅝, compared to 85.

The London *Miller* of Nov. 4, reviewing the European wheat situation, says that deliveries from farmers in France have been ample and seem likely to continue so for the next few months at least. Italy will not require to look beyond her own frontier before spring, when she will need good imports. Spain and Portugal are particularly self-supporting this year, but Germany is needing imports, though it is more with respect to rye than to wheat that her present attention is directed. The shipments of wheat from Russia since Michaelmas have not suggested any fear of short supplies. The new crop is conceded to be under an average, but the large reserves of the crop of 1888 are undoubted. The continuation of these liberal shipments becomes with November a matter of uncertitude. The Indian exportation of wheat has already shrunk to a mere rivulet of supply. Prices now prevailing in England fail to tempt the holders of a short crop and the doubts as to how much will be shipped of a new harvest lead to business in Indian wheat for May and June shipment at from 34s to 35s for the finest, and at 32@33s for secondary qualities. The surplus of the continent of Australia from its approaching harvest is expected to be not less than 1,000,000 quarters, but merchants show no eagerness to charter in advance.

The wants of the United Kingdom for the next nine weeks, tiding over the old year, will be influenced by the weather, but are not likely to exceed 510,000 quarters a week even with frost and snow, and they will scarcely fall below a summer level of 480,000 quarters in any event. Of the two contingencies the winter one is much the more probable, and taking 500,000 quarters as the mean of weekly wants, 4,500,000 quarters is the result. Against these requirements prospective supplies are 1,600,000 quarters on passage in wheat and flour, 1,800,000 quarters estimated deliveries from farmers, 1,000,000 quarters five-weeks' American shipments, 750,000 quarters five-weeks' Atlantic shipments, and 100,000 quarters four-weeks' Indian shipments, a total of 5,250,000 quarters. Rigorous weather would knock off one-half of the expectations from Russia and not more than two-thirds of the grain on passage can be depended on to arrive within the time given. Thus, although there is a possibility of stocks increasing by 750,000 quarters before the end of the year, there is also a possibility of there being a drain upon them to the extent of 250,000 quarters.

THE NEW BARBED WIRE TRUST.

Completing the Organization—An Interested Party on the Benefits.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The details of the new Barbed Wire Trust are about completed. At the New York office of the Iowa Barbed Wire company it was announced this morning that a number of gentlemen who are prominent in the barbed wire industry in this city left for the West yesterday for the purpose of completing the organization.

The officers of the Iowa company refused to enlighten the reporter who called as to the methods which the trust would pursue to overcome the natural tendency of a monopoly to higher prices, but H. B. Newell of No. 105 Chambers street, who is the agent of a number of the companies to be consolidated, said that while he was not at liberty to disclose the details of the proposed organization he could indicate a few of the reasons why such a plan would inure to the public benefit.

"In the first place," he said, "the consolidation of capital will enable the new organization to manufacture its product more cheaply than under the old system, owing to the fact that the magnitude of the operations will naturally enable it to make better contracts than the small concerns do. But perhaps the greatest saving to the trust, and consequently to the public, will be in the matter of freights."

This sounds nice and plausible, but the dispatches from the West say that prices will be increased.

Mr. Flagler Resigns by Request.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Not a little surprise was created in financial circles today by the announcement that J. H. Flagler of Cotton Oil fame had resigned as general manager of the National Tube Works at McKeesport. E. C. Converse of Boston, the assistant general manager, took his place, for a time at least. The plant in question is the largest of the kind in the country, employing 3,000 men, and is owned by Boston capitalists. It is understood that Mr. Flagler resigned by request. The cause given out is that he is in poor health and desires rest. Gossips declare, however, that Mr. Flagler is really in his usual good health and that the resignation is the natural sequence of the notoriety attached to the recent reorganization of the Cotton Oil Trust. Mr. Flagler will still retain his stock in the tube works company, the affairs of which are not impaired. The directors will arrive in Pittsburg tomorrow on their annual inspection tour.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Mrs. W. E. Dickinson and Her Long-Lost Willie—Sale of the Barnum Mines.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—A Los Angeles, Cal., dispatch says that Mrs. W. E. Dickinson, the mother of the long-lost Willie Dickinson, who traveled all the way from Bessemer, Mich., to Los Angeles to try and identify a waif there as her son who was abducted from Commonwealth, Wis., five years ago, while strongly impressed by the resemblance of the boy to members of her family is still in doubt as to his identity. Mrs. Dickinson will remain in California until she has traced every clew so as to establish beyond a doubt whether or not the boy is her long-lost son.

The mines composing what is known as the Barnum group on the Marquette district—being the Cambria, the Lucy, and the Lillie—have been sold to C. E. Stewart, G. R. Dacy, and others of New York for $600,000. The mines were owned by the estate of the late Senator W. H. Barnum of Connecticut, and the sale was negotiated by John Quincy Adams of Negaunee and C. A. Avery, formerly of this city and now of New York, who obtained options on the properties from W. N. Barnum, administrator of the estate. Mr. Adams, who has been in the city for several days on business connected with the sale of the Negaunee properties purchased by Ferdinand Schlesinger, will start tomorrow for New York to wind up the transaction.

James Wilson Carter, who is said to be the son of a well-known Indiana Judge, but who is known to the police as a notorious sneak-thief, was arrested here today. Carter had been locked up at Racine for some months, charged with being a pickpocket, but at his trial yesterday he made such a pathetic appeal that he moved the jury to tears and was discharged.

The Milwaukee & Northern railway company is making a survey for a proposed extension from Iron Mountain to Sidnaw, a distance of seventy miles. This would give the Northern road direct communication with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic and would also tap the Menominee iron district.

The funeral of the late Prof. Cyrus F. Hill took place from Immanuel Church this afternoon. The Rev. S. J. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Prof. Hill's former pastor, officiated. The remains were taken to Chicago for interment.

RATS OVERRUNNING AN INDIANA TOWN.

Watson and Vicinity a Prey to the Long-Tailed Pests—Crops Destroyed.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The town of Watson, seven miles from this city, is suffering from a plague of rats. Watson is situated in a rich farming district. About a week ago a sudden influx of rats began to attract the attention of the farmers in the vicinity. The rodents were first discovered in the cornfields, but so few in numbers that little attention was paid to them. Each night seemed to bring reinforcements, however, and now the whole country is overrun with them.

A few weeks ago a section of country in Floyd County was devastated by rats and later Union Township in this county was visited by thousands of the rodents. They have evidently migrated from Union Township to the section of country in the vicinity of Watson. In Floyd County and in Union Township, this county, the farmers organized and began a system of extermination which evidently had the desired effect and caused the rats to move on to another section. The farmers assembled at Watson Monday to devise plans for ridding that section of the unwelcome intruders. The rats which are giving the farmers at Watson so much trouble do not resemble the Norway rat, being somewhat smaller and the hair of a lighter brown in color.

At first they destroyed only the corn, but when their numbers increased they became bolder and entered barns, granaries, meat-houses, chicken roosts, and whenever they could gain access residences were also entered. Nothing is safe from them. Entire crops of corn have been destroyed and hundreds of chickens and other small fowls have been killed and eaten by the rodents. At night thousands of them can be seen running in every direction, and the plague of rats at Watson reminds one of the great grasshopper plague in Kansas several years ago. What mode the farmers at Watson will adopt to rid that section of the pests has not yet been decided upon, but it is certain that if steps are not taken soon to drive the rats away the farmers will not have enough corn for next year's planting.

FOUND HER SISTER IN AN ASYLUM.

Mrs. Nelson of Hamilton, Ill., Makes a Sad Discovery at Jacksonville.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. William Nelson of Hamilton, in this county, has just returned from a sad journey to Jacksonville, where she found as an inmate of the insane hospital at that place a sister for whom she has been searching for thirty years past. Mrs. Nelson's parents died about thirty-five years ago leaving a family of young children. In time these children were scattered and married, but the youngest one, a girl, who doubtless found a home in some good family, was soon lost to all knowledge of the other children. Mrs. Nelson has been searching for this lost sister for thirty years, but could find no trace of her.

A few days ago the authorities at the Jacksonville Insane Hospital informed Mrs. Nelson that it was their belief that her sister was an inmate of the hospital undergoing private treatment. Mrs. Nelson hastened to Jacksonville and requested that the supposed sister be placed in a room with other women so that the identification would be as complete as possible. This was done, and Mrs. Nelson had little difficulty in recognizing her sister though she had grown to womanhood and was changed by reason of her mental trouble. A peculiar scar on the patient's arm also served towards identification. The unfortunate woman seemed to recognize Mrs. Nelson, but persisted in calling her "Father." The patient is the wife of a prominent business-man of Peoria, but his name could not be learned.

A ST. LOUIS POKER GAME IN COURT.

Col. Joe Rickey Would Like to Recover $1,100 from Mr. John S. Elliott.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Politicians and gamblers are discussing the poker game which is now figuring in the courts, and in which the most prominent politicians of the State took part. Last June Col. Joe Rickey, who not only wields a wide influence in Missouri, but has a strong "pull" on his Democratic brethren at the National Capital, Col. J. G. Prather, Missouri member of the National Democratic Committee and Coal Oil Inspector, and Mr. John S. Elliott of Cooper County, a banker and politician, sat down to a game of draw in the Planters House. It was a big game, and when it broke up Mr. Elliott had lost all his funds and borrowed $1,100 from Col. Prather, which had also disappeared. Col. Prather assigned the evidence of Mr. Elliott's indebtedness to Col. Rickey for a consideration. Col. Rickey called on Mr. Elliott and asked for a settlement. Mr. Elliott said he owed nothing and repudiated the note. Col. Rickey then filed suit. He says that if he cannot get the money he will at least bring into publicity the refusal of the gentleman from Cooper County to honor the obligation.

Representing the English Syndicates.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Prof. Ciprico who has been in Milwaukee claiming to be the representative of various English syndicates is none other than Prof. George M. Ciprico, the elocutionist of this city. Mr. Ciprico tried to secure options on the several Minneapolis mills, but did not meet with success. He discovered that all that was necessary was to secure the option and then endeavor to sell it. He at one time conducted a school for acting here, but did not meet with much success. It was never supposed here that he had any financial strength. He has prided himself on his rendition of "Hamlet," having appeared on the local stage several times.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa
Furnishes nutriment and aids digestion.

RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA

A TWELFTH WARD COMMUNITY IS SCOURGED BY THE DISEASE.

Children Dying by the Score and the Type Most Malignant—Is the Sewerage System Faulty?—Citizens Complain of Indifference on the Part of the Health Department—Some of the Deaths—What the Physicians of the Neighborhood Say.

Had the tyrant Herod come to earth again and ordered another massacre of the innocents the result to a certain neighborhood on the West Side could have been little worse than has attended the ravages of the dreaded diphtheria this fall. Four families in one block have lost eleven little ones and numerous deaths are reported in the rest of the neighborhood.

The locality is not in the slums, where filth breeds the germs of disease and death. The fatal spot is in the center of one of the best residence portions of the Twelfth Ward and is tenanted by well-to-do families. The block between Winchester avenue and Robey street on West Congress and the immediate neighborhood east, west, north, and south is the infected district.

The testimony of physicians, druggists, and the residents themselves is that the yearly deaths from diphtheria in this neighborhood have been greater than from all other causes combined. This fall the disease has been worse and more malignant in character than ever before.

There is evidently something wrong, and time and again the Board of Health has been requested to see if the sewers were all right. But the Board of Health has paid no attention either to the death rate or these requests. A city employé told Dr. Leonard St. John a few days ago that a radical mistake had been made in building the sewers along Congress street. They were too near the surface and it was impossible to keep the house drains in order.

CITIZENS ARE FRIGHTENED.

A delegation of frightened Congress street citizens waited on the Board of Health a few days ago, after many children in the neighborhood had died of diphtheria. They demanded peremptorily that something be done. Accordingly last week the sewers were flushed, and yesterday a force of men was at work cleaning them. But this is only a temporary relief.

Mr. Charles D. Bull of No. 841 Congress street expressed himself emphatically to a TRIBUNE reporter concerning the lethargy and indifference of the Health Department.

"My children have escaped so far," he said, "but my neighbors have been unfortunate. In the next block west Mr. Moss lost two children a few weeks ago. Next, Mr. Mills' children were taken down and three died. Mr. Bradley, the liveryman, lost his three children, and a few days ago Mr. Stoner of No. 732 lost his three children. These are all in one block. I've heard of a number more on Leavitt street and south of Harrison."

Mr. Strawn, the druggist near by, knew of three cases and had heard of several more deaths on Leavitt street. There were a number of fatal cases near Western avenue and Van Buren street, he had heard.

"Last winter there were a dozen deaths from diphtheria on Leavitt street near Congress," he said. "The Health Department gave the matter no attention until today. The diphtheria this fall is of the most malignant type. Scarlet-fever is also prevalent in the neighborhood, but I have heard of no deaths from it. It is the sewers, I am confident."

From other sources it was learned that there had been three deaths in the family of Mr. Hodge on Honoré street near Congress, two more in a family on Robey street near Harrison, two in the Dean family on Winchester avenue near Polk, one on Harrison near Ogden avenue, and three or four more on Winchester avenue not far from Congress street.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

A number of well-known physicians of large family practice in the infected district were interviewed on the subject.

Dr. Leonard St. John said that he had had one fatal case in a family named Lynch on Robey street near Congress, and another fatal case outside of this neighborhood. Diphtheria had been much more prevalent this fall than usual in the neighborhood mentioned. He believed it was traceable to defective sewerage.

"It has been severe and malignant and generally fatal," said Dr. Homer Thomas. "The cases I hear of have been confined to the district west of Ashland avenue and south of Lake street. I attended the children of Mr. H. C. Stover as consulting physician with Dr. Addison H. Foster. The three children died within as many days. The operation of tracheotomy was performed on one. The child recovered from the operation, but died of exhaustion. The cases of the others were hopeless from the start. I have heard of a number of other deaths in the neighborhood."

Dr. Addison H. Foster said there had not been as many cases as usual in his practice this fall, and that those he had known of were confined to this one district.

Dr. J. Suydam Knox said that it had not been epidemic and must be traced to local causes.

Dr. J. B. Williams said there were 30 cases on Congress street. He had been called to attend many cases of diphtheretic sore throat, and what genuine diphtheria there was had been unusually malignant. He told of the two deaths in the Dean family, a fatal case on Harrison street, near Ogden avenue, and two or three on Winchester avenue.

"In one house at Lincoln and Congress streets three children died," said Dr. E. Beach Loomis. "The sanitary condition of the house was first-class and there were no cases of diphtheria in the immediate neighborhood. Diphtheria is no worse this year than usual except in these isolated spots, and there it seems peculiarly malignant. Along the line of Congress, Robey, and Leavitt streets and Hoyne avenue I hear it is bad. A year or so ago Campbell avenue, just west of Western avenue, had it the same way."

"I have heard in a general way of a good deal of malignant diphtheria," said Dr. Cotton of the Rush Medical faculty. "I heard of three fatal cases in a family named Hodge on Honoré street. I've noticed one thing about diphtheria. It more frequently attacks children of good families, who have been well cared for. The street arabs, who are used to being exposed to changes of the weather and all sorts of filth and contagion, seldom catch it."

Dr. Norman Bridge remarked that he had also noticed in his practice, which is largely in this neighborhood, more typhoid than usual this fall.

WONDERFUL NEW YORK IRON MINE.

Pittsburg to Handle Magnetic Ore from the Great Deposit at Carthage.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: The increase in the iron business around Pittsburg was never better exemplied than in a meeting held yesterday in H. E. Collins' office, Lewis block, of capitalists to consider the best means of getting magnetic ore to the furnaces at the least possible cost. As the railroads, it was said, generally have discriminated against Pittsburg in the matter of freights until Andrew Carnegie made his attack on them, the principal subject of discussion yesterday was to secure some competition.

This is to be afforded by the company operating the Benson Iron Ore Mines at Carthage, N. Y. The company claims to have an iron ore vein exposed 10,000 feet in length, and from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in width. It is regarded as the greatest deposit of magnetic iron ore in the world. The most important point, however, in the discussion was the question of freights, which, coming over the Lake Erie road, would, if the arrangements contemplated could be completed, set the ore down in Pittsburg cheaper than it could be brought from Lake Superior and of fully as good a quality. The ore in the Carthage district is of a heavy, red character, soft, and fully as good in the opinion of experts as that from the Lake Superior district. The object in forming the Pittsburg company is apparently to save on freights by getting the shipments over the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Lake Erie lines, thus forming a competitive run with the Pennsylvania system. This is the first time an effort has been made to place New York ore on the Pittsburg market and will be narrowly watched by the furnace men who have long contracts ahead.

Fined for Whipping a Pupil.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The trial of John Hill, the principal of the public school at Pleasantville, who was arrested last Monday on a charge of assault in the third degree for inflicting corporal punishment on Frank Kelly, one of his 12-year-old pupils, took place before Justice Pierre Reynolds and a jury in this village. The trial attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. Hill was found guilty of assault in the third degree and fined $25 or twenty-five days' imprisonment.

ELECTED BY ILLINOIS ODD-FELLOWS.

New Officers of the Grand Lodge—Reports of the Retiring Heads.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Grand Encampment of Illinois Odd-Fellows convened this morning in the Senate Chamber. Grand Patriarch H. H. Feltman made a short report of the work of the year. He dwelt especially upon the fact that the desire of the order for the building of an Odd-Fellows' home was about to be accomplished.

Grand Scribe Gen. John C. Smith submitted an interesting statement of the affairs of the order. He said:

Our gains are substantial, and, considering the fact that our young men are on the move and pushing from their homes into the West to found future empires, we have cause for congratulation. In all the encampments there is a feeling of confidence as to the future, and evidences of prosperity are on every hand.

The number of working encampments he stated was 177, with a membership of 5,968. Gen. Smith lamented the absence of Patriarch Tom Needles, and fell into poetry to express his regret. He said:

Mr. Needles was away in Oklahoma warbling this ditty:

"My heart's in Oklahoma, my heart is not here
My heart's in Oklahoma a-chasing the deer;
Chasing the wild deer and hunting buffalo,
My heart's in Oklahoma wherever I go."

Gen's Smith's report showed disbursements by the Grand Treasurer of $628 in excess of the receipts, but both his report and the statement of Grand Treasurer John P. Foss gave an encouraging condition of finances in the encampments throughout the State. In the year 1888 they showed that 380 patriarchs had been relieved, 21 widowed families relieved, 34 patriarchs buried, $3,663.25 paid for relief of patriarchs, $621.50 for relief of widowed families, and $853.85 for burying the dead.

Grand Representatives Charles F. Prickett and W. H. Crocker reported the proceedings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge which met in Columbus from Sept. 16 to Sept. 21. The total assets of the order in America were shown at this gathering to be $101,800.32. The growth of the army of patriarchs militant was especially commented upon. The report of the representatives closed with the quotation:

Yet, whilst men appear and disappear upon the stage of life, as wave meets wave and parts upon the troubled waters, the order does not disappear

The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand Patriarch, John A. Bush, Peoria; Grand High Priest, J. F. Van Horn, Rock Island; Grand Senior Warden, S. A. Murdock, Havana; Grand Scribe, John C. Smith, Chicago; Grand Treasurer, John P. Foss, Chicago; Grand Junior Warden, S. J. Baker, Olney; Grand Representative, Henry C. Feltham, Salem. Grand Patriarch Bush announced the following appointive officers: Grand Sentinel, S. J. Orange, Grayville; Grand Outside Sentinel, W. D. Clark, Rockford; Grand Marshal, A. J. Morer. The new officers were installed by retiring Grand Patriarch Feltham.

Grand Patriarch Bush announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year: Elections and Returns—R. K. Dewey, Greenville; O. P. Chapney, Peoria; and C. C. Turner, Chicago. Finance—John Lake, Rockford; W. L. Sweeney, Rock Island; and M. C. Eames, Chicago. Appeals—G. A. Kaiser, Bushnell; C. F. Prickett, Carbondale; and J. R. Ravile, Alton. State of the Order—William Schuchert, Chester; John F. Blaney, Quincy; H. W. Pemberton, Galatia. Judiciary—J. Ward Ellis, Chicago, George F. Adams, Bloomington, and A. J. Holden, Monmouth. The secret work of the order was then exemplified, and the Grand Encampment adjourned to meet the second Tuesday in November, 1890.

The Grand Lodge held a reception at the Capitol tonight, at which speeches were made by Secretary of State Pearson, Judge J. H. Matheny of this city, and others. Grand Canton Excelsior, No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, of Chicago, gave an exhibition drill and ball tonight at the Leland Hotel, which was largely attended and a brilliant affair.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Over a thousand delegates from the subordinate lodges of the Indiana Order of Odd-Fellows are here in attendance at the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment, the first session of which was held today. The official reports show that there are now in Indiana thirty-three cantons of the Patriarchs Militant, which was instituted only three years ago. The Presidential campaign affected the growth of the order some. The constitution was amended, fixing the ratio of representation in the Grand Encampment at one for each fifty members.

NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD.

Idaho Has a Fine Looking Placer Prospect to Show—Mining in Colorado.

IDAHO CITY, Idaho, Nov. 8.—[New York Sun.]—About four years ago G. H. C. Taylor of Zanesville, O., commenced organizing a company for the purpose of working the beds of More and Elk Creeks by means of a bedrock flume. After diligently working all that time he at last succeeded in getting capital interested in what is destined to be the greatest placer mining enterprise on the Pacific coast. Nov. 5 the Idaho Bedrock Flume company was incorporated. Posters are out calling for sealed proposals for excavations and commencement of the bedrock flume, three-fourths of a mile long, and for the delivery at the mill of 1,000,000 feet of logs. The size of the flume will be sixteen feet wide and five feet deep. Seven miles in length by 600 feet in width is the amount of ground purchased and secured by deeds, which is enough to keep the flume busy for the next fifty years at least. A large amount of the flume will be completed between this and March 1, so as to take advantage of the large amount of water during the spring freshet. After the first year the clean-ups will be enormous. It has been calculated by the miners who worked the creeks that $150,000,000 is within reach of the flume. This estimate is based on the production of gold from 1862 to the present time. In one year, from 1862 to 1864, the express companies shipped $33,000,000 from Boise Basin.

In the winze of the old works of the Washington mine the vein has widened to eight feet of high grade gold ore. The mill is turning out large quantities of bullion, but the owners refuse to give figures.

A batch of ore from Beaver Creek district, near the head of More Creek, this county, milled in the Elmira mill at Banner, yielded large returns. A few hundred sacks of ore from the same mine will be sent to Denver for reduction in a few days. This is a new district, the claims having all been located this year.

Work is still progressing on quite a number of claims at Mineral, Washington County, and every day's work is developing the mines, and giving assurance of their increase in richness.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 14.—The daily output of Leadville during the month of October has been nearly 100 tons in excess of that of the month of September, and everything points to a still further increase during the current month. The Grafton will open up a new district, and the developments along Iowa Gulch present as favorable an outlook as Leadville has seen for months. The Colorado Central mines during the year produced 1,332 tons of ore of an average assay value of 176 ounces of silver per ton, which sold for $146,000 cash, out of which was paid $80,000 in dividends, besides adding to the treasury reserve, which is at all times over $100,000.

The late rapid advance in silver and lead is giving an impetus to mining in Colorado that has not been felt for several years. Mines that have been lying dormant during that time are now being worked and a reaction is taking place throughout the entire mining territory of this State.

Considerable attention has been attracted from time to time to the fissure veins of Lincoln and other surrounding gulches by the finding of rich ores. The mines of that section have never been extensively worked, but another season will see many promising claims. The ore is of a free milling silver class, containing chlorides, gray coppers, sulphurets, and brittle silver, but no gold of consequence. The New York mine has shipped about five tons of ore recently that returned from 60 to 120 ounces of silver to the ton.

An interesting strike is reported as having been made in the Julia and Mackey at Aspen. Fourteen inches of gray copper ore has been struck, and an assay from it returned 3,308 ounces. The find has not yet been sufficiently developed to determine its value.

The Lady Helen, near Silverton, has just been sold to a syndicate for $40,000.

McAuley Was Murdered.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury which has been holding an inquest on the remains of James McAuley, the brakeman, whose body was found early Monday on the bridge near Peoria, returned a verdict today. They concluded that McAuley was murdered, and recommended investigation. It is thought he was killed in Peoria at some low dive along the river and the body taken over the river in a boat and laid on the track. A couple of knife wounds were found on his head.

Prof. J. S. Cilley of Jericho, Vt.: "I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as invaluable for catarrh."

UNDER LAKE MICHIGAN.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK ON THE NEW FOUR MILE WATER TUNNEL.

All the Land Tunnels Are Completed, and the First Section Now Runs Out for Three-quarters of a Mile in the Bed of the Lake—Engineer Fiend Says the Whole Work Will Be Finished in 1891.

The new water tunnel to the four-mile crib is now 1,000 to 1,200 feet east of the breakwater, the land tunnel being entirely completed.

This was the encouraging report given by Assistant City Engineer Fiend yesterday, and the reporter was moved to ask whether we would get water through the new tunnel Thanksgiving-Day.

"Yes," responded Mr. Fiend, "I think it will be working satisfactorily to all Thanksgiving-Day, 1891. That will be a year ahead of the World's Fair."

"But you're way out in the lake now," protested the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Fiend, thoughtfully. "We're a good ways out—must be three-quarters of a mile. That only leaves about three and a quarter miles to tunnel. We're progressing well, though. We're making about fourteen feet a day in each of the six-foot tunnels, and we're progressing slowly with the shaft at the two and a half mile station, but that is mighty hard work on account of the sand."

Work on the tunneling was begun in January, 1887, and has been pushed steadily ever since. Work was begun almost simultaneously at the Desplaines street shaft, between Harrison and Van Buren streets, and the shaft at the lake and Peck court. The former was sunk by the city and the latter by Alexander Onderdonk, with Fitz-Simons & Connell as sub-contractors. The city only did a little of the work at the western end, and the contractors have done the rest of the work.

Difficulties have been constantly encountered, but all have been overcome, although they have delayed the work a good deal. A bed of quicksand was struck in sinking the shafts, and great trouble has been experienced in getting through it. It is this same bed that is now causing the trouble at the two and one-half mile station. It is simply an aggravation and a delay, not an impassable barrier. The tunnel is now finished from the pumping station on Harrison street near Halsted to the shaft on Desplaines, from there to the shaft at the lake and Peck court, from there to the lake and Park row, where the tunnel under the lake begins, and from there to Indiana avenue and Fourteenth street, where the South Side pumping station will be located. Work has already been begun on this and will be pushed rapidly. The West Side pumping works are almost completed.

"How will you get along this winter?" was asked of Mr. Fiend.

"Well, that is difficult to say," he replied. "It will depend on the winter. Of course work will be continued in the tunnel right along—that is all right. My understanding is also that work will be continued at the two and a half mile shaft. The men are not quartered there now, but they can be. It is pretty difficult work pumping out the sand, but the caisson is sinking slowly. We have built a cast-iron shaft, 100 feet high, and are now sinking it. We have over 200 tons of pig-iron on it already. Of course, as soon as the shaft is sunk and secured, work will be begun tunneling in both directions. That will hurry matters a great deal. I confidently expect work to be carried on there all winter. If the winter is mild it will, of course, be easier, but the men can be lodged at the station anyway."

"How about the mile station?"

"Well, that is different. Work on tunneling can't be begun there this winter, that's sure. The whole structure that has been sunk there is being filled with concrete, and work on that can only be done in good weather. It has to be taken out in scows and in rough weather we can't get them up to the caisson. It is about half full now, but winter, of course, will delay work, and it will depend on the kind of winter as to how rapidly we will proceed. The caisson is full of water now and so is the iron shaft in the middle of it. This runs clear to the bottom of the lake, but is stopped up at the lower end. When the water is pumped out it will be sunk lower, and then work on the tunneling can begin. But, as you can see, it is a long job, and one that the weather will make a lot of difference with. We can hardly begin on the tunnel there until spring. When we do, though, work can be pushed rapidly. The way we stand is this: The land tunnels are done. That leaves only the lake tunnels, two of them running parallel, six feet each in diameter and about fifty feet apart. We have three stations to work from on this—one on shore, one two and one-half miles out, and one four miles out. From the first we have already gone about three-quarters of a mile. At the second we are progressing as well as can be expected, and when we get to a point where we can tunnel we will begin both ways at once. We will start to meet the tunnel coming from the shore and also in the direction of the four-mile station. When work can be started on that we will start in to meet the tunnel from the two and a half mile station. I figure at the rate of progress now that it will take a little over a year and a half to finish the work. Allowing for delays and accidents it ought to be done within two years."

"Won't the ice do a great deal of damage this winter?"

"O, no. I think they are thoroughly protected. The outer crib will be filled in with concrete, which will make it pretty firm, and then there are piles driven around it that will be a great protection. We anticipate no trouble there in this matter, for the concrete will be above the water line. The two and a half mile station is firm enough, so that there will be no trouble there. That's where we are now. When we get going both ways from the two and a half mile shaft and coming in from the four mile crib you can see how much more rapidly we can work."

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Secretary Windom in an Interview Defines His Position on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—Secretary Windom's attention was called last evening to a report that he had decided to withdraw $47,000,000 of public funds now on deposit with National banks. The Secretary said that it certainly was not his purpose to make any such wholesale withdrawal, but that the question of the withdrawal of a portion of the fund in depository banks has been under consideration for some time, and he fully recognized the necessity of calling in such portion as could be withdrawn from the banks without serious inconvenience to trade and commercial interests as early as practicable.

The Secretary said further, in response to questions, that while he thoroughly disapproved of the policy of deposits in banks in excess of amounts required for the transaction of current public business he fully appreciated the importance of proceeding in a careful and conservative way in making withdrawals, and the public could rest assured that whatever steps are taken in the matter will be of such a character as to produce the least possible financial disturbance.

WESTERN ART ASSOCIATION DISPLAY.

Second Annual Exhibition Opened at Omaha—Interesting Contributions.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—The fall exhibition of the Western Art Association began in this city tonight. The exhibition is being held on the first floor of the *Bee* Building, corner of Seventeenth and Farnum streets, and will continue during the week. The art association was organized a year ago and gave its first exhibition last year. Interest in the movement is growing rapidly, and the exhibit this year shows marked improvement over that of last both in the amount and character of the work shown. Most of the work is that of local artists. Many of the leading towns of the State, including Chadron, Beatrice, Lincoln, Ashland, and Plattsmouth, are also represented. Council Bluffs sends several contributions, and there are specimens of artistic skill from other Iowa towns.

Collom Jurors Were Unable to Agree.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The jury in the Collom forgery trial was discharged tonight, after a three days' session, being unable to agree. The vote stood four for conviction and eight for acquittal. A new trial is probable.

Whenever an external remedy can be applied Salvation Oil will reach the case. Price 25 cents.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

"Buffalo" Miller's Death.

H. B., better known as "Buffalo," Miller, died in his room at the Grand Pacific at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning of Bright's disease, at the age of 70 years. He had seemed well up to Wednesday, when he took to his bed and was never afterwards able to leave it. An operation performed Sunday afternoon was of no avail. He fell asleep about midnight and never awoke. His wife and daughter, Mrs. K. M. Reed, were with him at the time. The remains were taken to the late home of the deceased at South Bend, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Miller also leaves a son and daughter who are still in their minority. The funeral takes place tomorrow at South Bend.

Mr. Miller was born in Lebanon, Pa., in 1819, but most of his life was spent in South Bend. There he learned the printer's trade, and he was afterwards associated with Wilbur F. Storey in newspaper work at Niles and other towns in Michigan. Removing to New York he served two terms in the Legislature, representing the Buffalo district. He was also a contractor on the Erie Canal. When he returned to the West and came to Chicago he received the nickname "Buffalo" from his habit of referring so often to that place. He was afterwards a member of the Illinois Legislature and County Treasurer of Cook County in 1873 and 1874. For a great many years he was engaged in the business of a distiller, and this business caused his name to be better known than anything that occurred in his political career. In the days of the celebrated "whisky ring" Miller was among the indicted. This ring with the connivance of officials in the internal revenue service was defrauding the Government out of a large portion of its revenues in taxes on whisky. When the matter was exposed by the newspapers and Ben H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, began his prosecutions many influential citizens of Chicago were implicated, including United States District Attorney Jasper D. Ward, Chief of Police Jake Rehm, O. B. Dickinson, Dr. Rush, George Burroughs, Ald. Cullerton and Hildreth, A. C. Hesing, "Buffalo" Miller, and others. The "first batch" of those indicted, seeing that all the secrets of the conspiracy were likely to come to light, offered to "squeal," and their offer was accepted. Every distillery in the city excepting that of Shufeldt & Co. was seized. The whisky found in the distilleries as well as that distilled there and shipped to the country was confiscated. Some of those indicted served jail sentences, others fled to Canada, and after the excitement had blown over returned to their homes and compromised with the Government by paying fines. Miller was one of those who remained at home and went to jail.

Afterwards Miller organized the first whisky pool, under the name of the Western Export Association. This was the idea which led to the formation of the many "trusts" which have been the cause of so much trouble and litigation of late years. The Standard Oil company is a logical sequence of his ideas. Mr. Miller was a tall, fine-looking man, with a full beard, and though of a dignified and imposing presence, was remarkably affable. He had a favorite lounge in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific, where he was usually to be found when in the city and not engrossed in business. He leaves a fortune of $200,000.

NATIONAL PRISON REFORM CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Gathering at Nashville—A Visit to the Hermitage.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 19.—The Rev. Father Gleason of Nashville opened the second day's meeting of the National Prison Association with prayer, after which Secretary Wines read several letters from distinguished friends of the cause in the United States. C. H. Reeve of Plymouth, Ind., read a paper entitled "Arousing the Public." He claimed that the true position is prevention rather than cure and suggested laws prohibiting marriage among the criminal classes. He predicted a crisis of public sentiment after long years of toil by the practical thinkers of the land. Legislators would then enact laws partially incorporating the suggestions of the thinkers and the discussions would be forgotten.

A telegram from the Mayor of Cincinnati was read inviting the congress to meet in that city next year.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Wheaton, the Rev. Brother Justin, Warden J. L. Pearcy of the Tennessee Prison, Father Voight of Paterson, N. J.; Messrs. Patton of Indiana, Hatch and Sims of Tennessee, and Cunningham of Alabama made short talks. The association adjourned to visit the Hermitage in the afternoon.

IMPLICATED IN THE DYNAMITE PLOT.

Convicts Cummings, Dunham, and Clifford Concerned in the Jackson Affair.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The three convicts suspected of being implicated in the dynamite plot at the prison last night are Cummings, ten years' sentence; Dunham, fifteen years; and Clifford, twenty-five years, all of Detroit. When school opened Monday evening the cells were unlocked and it was supposed all convicts in the west wing went into class. This trio, however, quietly tarried after the corridors were emptied. Cummings, it is stated, ran over and touched off the bomb. It was evidently the purpose to escape when the grated window was blown out, but the explosion didn't do the work, and the boys made a rush for their cells. Two revolvers were found in the corridors, which must have been carried by these convicts. Latimer was not in the west wing and was locked up on the east when the shock occurred. It is believed he was not in this scheme.

Flooded Missouri with Counterfeits.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Robert Crockett was brought before the United States Commissioner here today charged with passing silver certificates of the value of $5. In default of bonds he was sent back to jail. Crockett has an accomplice who has been flooding the whole of Northwestern Missouri with one of the best silver certificates ever issued. His associate has not been captured yet. Crockett has made a complete confession.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

To San Francisco in 86 Hours.

C., B. & Q. train leaving Chicago at 10:30 p. m. daily connects direct at Omaha with the "Limited Fast Mail" and the "Overland Flyer" of the Union Pacific railroad for San Francisco and Portland, making the time from Chicago to the Pacific coast as quick by the Burlington as by any route. Tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street.

Hot Springs Fail

Bruise on leg leads to great suffering. Hot Springs, doctors, and all methods and remedies fail to cure. Tries Cuticura and succeeds. Not a sore about him now. A grateful testimonial.

Cuticura Succeeds

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg, and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial, with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refer to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggists.

Scrofula 7 Years Cured

I have been troubled with scrofula seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it for seven years unsuccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA RESOLVENT completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

CUTICURA REMEDIES entirely cured me of salt rheum, from which I have suffered for six years.

MRS. A. MCCLAFLIN, Morette, Mo.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

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VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

FUGITIVE REMARKS CAUGHT FROM TRAVELERS THROUGH THE CITY.

Gov. Buckner of Kentucky Says His State Is for Chicago as the Site for the World's Fair—The Future Prospects of Spokane Falls as Told by Her Citizens—Iowa Democrats Trying to Accomplish Senator Allison's Defeat.

Gen. Buckner, Governor of Kentucky, was at the Palmer yesterday. The General was here on only private business, he said, and all subjects with political tendencies were tabooed. Though he wouldn't talk politics he told what Kentucky thinks on the World's Exposition matter.

"Yes, I suppose I am in a position to say pretty accurately what the sentiment of Kentucky is in this matter," said the Governor. "If the Fair is to be a national one, under the auspices of the Government, Kentucky sees an appropriateness in holding it at the National Capital. If a gentleman invites guests to visit him he asks them to come to his home. If the Government invites foreign nations to visit us there is a fitness in asking them to come to the Capital of the country—the home of the Government. But if the Exposition is to lose this national feature, if it is to be held anywhere but in the Capital, then there is no doubt that Kentucky wants it to be held in Chicago. We admire the dash and energy with which Chicago is making the fight. We appreciate the argument that the the Fair should come to the West. It should by no means be held in New York. You can depend on Kentucky's hearty and unanimous support if it is found that the site chosen will not be at the National Capital."

W. H. Taylor, President of the Spokane National Bank, and A. A. Newberry, the leading real-estate man of Spokane Falls, are at the Richelieu. Mr. Taylor is the man who the morning after the fire which destroyed Spokane struck the keynote of Spokane's faith in her future by digging the ruins off the bank's vaults, and at 9 o'clock began paying not only checks on his bank, but checks drawn on any of the other banks in the town. The same day he paid $1,000 a foot for land for a new bank building, a price higher than it was held before the fire. "Spokane is in better shape today than ever before," said Mr. Taylor. "Spokane, in her small way, is rising from her ashes as nobly as did Chicago. We are putting the roof on five-story buildings for which the foundations were laid sixty days ago. There are under way brick store buildings having a frontage of one and three-eighths miles. Some of these are seven stories high and there are but few not over two stories."

"Do you know that but one State in the Union has built as much railroad this year as has Washington," said Mr. Newberry. "And 90 per cent of the railroad built in Washington is built from Spokane. The Northern Pacific has built the Central Washington from Spokane westward. The Union Pacific has built into Spokane. The Spokane Northern has been built from Spokane to Colville and the Columbia River. It was the original intention to build that road only the ninety miles to Colville, but it has been pushed on beyond there. Money was never so plentiful in Spokane as it has been since the fire. Eastern money has been offered in any amount to rebuild. The future of the city certainly is now assured. Its location on a water-power a third greater than that at Minneapolis insured a city being built. The fact that there is no other city within a radius of 400 miles makes a city there a necessity. We have nearly if not quite 25,000 people already. We will have 50,000 before you know it."

C. P. Treat is one of the largest stockholders in the Nicaragua Canal. Mr. Treat has had the widest experience in the superintendence of large construction projects. He has built many thousand miles of Western railroads. He is the man of whom they say in the West that he was the first to bring the business of a railroad contractor within the bounds of a respectable calling, as he was the first to insist that the code of business honesty was applicable to constructing a new railroad as much as to any other work. Mr. Treat is on his way to the new State of Washington, where he has large interests in the wonderful timber of that region.

"I have just received news from Nicaragua," said Mr. Treat yesterday. "The preparatory work on the canal is now being pushed as rapidly as is possible. The first trouble with which we meet is difficulty in landing ships at Greytown. We are working with every energy now building a breakwater and docks. The contract for the construction of the canal from the Caribbean Sea to lock No. 1 will be let in a few days. The talk of trouble between Nicaragua and Costa Rica likely to endanger the construction of the canal is all wrong. There is no trouble between the two countries, and the relations between the canal company and Nicaragua are the most cordial. I expect soon go to down there to look after the progress of the work."

"I look for Senator Allison's defeat in the coming contest," said W. G. Kent of Fort Madison, Ia., who is one of the new Democratic State Senators. "The Democrats do not expect to elect a Senator, but they are all anxious to defeat Allison. They will vote for any liberal Republican who can get the few Republican votes necessary to elect him with their help. The Republican majority on joint ballot is only five. That is so narrow that I look for some who are dissatisfied with Senator Allison to bolt his nomination. Who do I think will get the prize? Well, John C. Bills. I believe, stands a better chance than any one else. Senator Allison has no personal enemies. We have nothing to say against his record except that he is too good a Republican. He is a Prohibitionist and protectionist. That is the reason we don't like him."

"The prohibition sentiment in Nebraska is on the wane," said Judge E. K. Valentine, ex-Congressman from West Point, Neb., at the Palmer yesterday. "We have got this far with prohibition—the Legislature has passed a submission bill, and a constitutional amendment will come before the people next fall. The Prohibitionists are not so strong now as they were when they got the Legislature to submit the question, and they had a hard fight then. Nebraska now has the best liquor law of any State in the Union. The Republican party of Nebraska originated the Local Option High-License law."

"There is some of the same dissatisfaction in Nebraska over slow appointments by the President that there is in other States. The Republican administration of the Land-Office is pleasing the people greatly. Under Sparks there was a large section in the State which was tied up absolutely. No one could get a title for any of it. Sparks found what he claimed were some dishonest entries, and then went out the supposition that all the people in the State were rascals and not entitled to any attention."

"Nebraska gets about 650,000 acres from the new Sioux reservation. We are in no hurry to have it opened. Certainly it ought not to be opened before spring, for there would be suffering and dissension if settlers were allowed in there this winter. The demand for an immediate opening of the reservation comes from the Pierre real-estate men mainly. They want something to keep their boom going at any cost."

The Sioux Commissioners have practically completed their report. Maj. Warner is still here with Gen. Crook watching the preparation of the final draft, but ex-Gov. Foster has returned home.

Palmer—W. D. Cadwell, G. M. Shaw, Nashua, N. H.; Mrs. Joseph Cannon, Danville; William T. Van Pelt, Wellsten, O.; B. F. Horner, Cleveland; S. B. Buckner, Kentucky; the Hon. E. K. Valentine, West Point, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rice, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bigelow, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Raymond, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Ford Harvey, Kansas City.

Grand Pacific—Bishop and Mrs. Whipple, Minnesota; H. C. Fish, Excelsior Springs, Mo.; C. M. Hobbs, Denver; E. A. Ford, E. W. Morrow, Pittsburg; Martin Collins, St. Louis; C. P. Atmore, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilson, Milwaukee.

Sherman—J. R. Beeny, Minneapolis; F. H. Dwenger, New York; W. K. Moore, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Sweet, Fond du Lac; J. A. Vining, Akron, O.; D. S. Morgan, Brockport.

Tremont—E. B. Dickinson, St. Paul; George R. Mann, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. B. Crow, Cincinnati; Edwin T. Earl, Los Angeles; S. S. Curry and wife, Ishpeming, Mich.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 19:

Englewood court, 113 ft w. of Wentworth av, n f, 50x160 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18 (E. A. Barge to McCauley & Rose)..... $ 75,000
Twenty-second st, s w cor of Rice place, n f, 25 x100 ft, dated Oct. 30 (D. F. Cameron to P. F. Bruck)..... 1,300
Ninety-sixth st, adjoining C. & W. I. Ry., part of Blks 53 and 54, South Chicago, dated July 19 (Chicago Forge & Bolt Co. to Porter & Jackson)..... 25,000
Adams st, 250 ft e of St. Louis av, n f, 25x142 ft, dated Oct. 25 (E. A. Talcott to William N. Preston)..... 1,750
Lots 25 to 44, Blk 35, and Lots 1 to 44, Blk 36, Pennock, dated Oct. 5 (V. P. and C. P. Keeney to E. H. Fishburn)..... 12,000
Garfield boulevard, 90 ft w of Drexel av, s f, 40 x100 ft, dated Nov. 8 (Charles C. Samos to W. W. Clay)..... 5,000
Erie st, 75 ft w of Bickerdike, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 6 (L. K. Beaverford to L. V. Halverson)..... 4,500
Wright st, 25 ft s of Fremont, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 2 (G. T. Morey to T. R. Shanks)..... 1,000
Prairie av, bet Seventieth and Seventy-first sts, e f, 200x125 ft; also Indiana av, bet Seventieth and Seventy-first sts, w f, 150x125 ft, with 75x125 ft on Seventieth st, adjoining, dated Nov. 19 (H. F. Jaeger to G. L. Kilmer et al.)..... 11,100
Harrison st, 130 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 18 (A. L. Worden to W. B. Skinner)..... 1,550
Harrison st, w f, and adj above, 25x124 ft, dated Nov. 18 (Same to E. Whitewayl)..... 1,550
Southport av, s w cor of First st, n of Addison av, e f, 149x129 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Hafmeyer & Sickel to R. Galle)..... 3,200
Indiana av, 193½ ft s of Erie st, e f, 17 5-12x100 ft, improved, dated Oct. 25 (J. and S. M. Winchman to M. L. Buethner)..... 6,300
The premises No. 3429 Calumet av, dated Nov. 11 (William Clancy to Thomas H. Watson)... 12,900
Indiana av, s w cor of Thirtieth st, e f, 51x119 ft, dated Feb. 19 (W. W. Henderson to S. Huchberger)..... 27,500
West Chicago av, 122 ft e of Kedzie, n f, 25x125 ft, with 25x126 ft on Kedzie av, near above, dated Oct. 19 (E. A. Cummings to W. and E. Londergan)..... 1,300
Dearborn st, 50 ft s of Fifty-first, e f, 50x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (P. Hautsch to M. Siebrecht)..... 1,000
Wolcott av, 50 ft s of Forty-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Oct. 29 (J. A. Slack to C. Coogan)..... 2,500
Butler st, 175 ft e of Thirty-second, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1888 (J. R. Winterbotham to P. J. Monahan)..... 1,000
Utica st, 180 ft s of Fillmore, e f, 50x125 ft, also Troy st, 64 ft s of Fillmore, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 15 (estate of William Armour to L. G. Lansing)..... 2,500
Throop st, bet Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, w f, 125x158 ft, dated Aug. 31 (E. A. Cummings to R. C. Givins)..... 1,750
Dickens av, 100 ft w of Halsted st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 17 (J. A. Treacey to N. Bargis)..... 1,200
Hammond st, 180 ft n of Eugenie, w f, 70x135½ ft, dated June 11 (E. S. Dreyer to G. A. Zimmermann)..... 7,500
Central Park av, 200 ft s of Prince, e f, 200 ft to Tinkham av (estate of J. M. Nickell to J. M. Fallborn)..... 1,000
The premises Nos. 362 and 364 Milwaukee av, dated Nov. 19 (estate of N. Himes to H. A. and C. A. Chapin)..... 18,500
Division st, n e cor of Grace, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 19 (estate of P. Loftus to E. Loftus)... 4,000
Prairie av, 75 ft n of Sixty-ninth, w f, 75x121 ft, dated Nov. 15 (R. O. Russell to O. Fitch)..... 2,100
Canal st, s e cor of Wilson, w f, 149x119 ft, improved, dated Oct. 22 (E. Halpin to S. and H. Lewis)..... 7,500
Webster av, 97 ft n of Seventy-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 23 (C. B. Eggleston to F. Haird)..... 2,750
South Chicago av, near n e cor of Seventy-fifth st, s w f, 30 ft to alley, dated Nov. 8 (J. M. Black to W. H. and J. H. Lusson)..... 2,500
Dana av, 72 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 48x129, ft, improved, dated Oct. 17 (J. Nelson to P. L. Holst)..... 3,500
Commercial av, 132 ft n of Ninety-second st, e f, 25x50 ft, dated Nov. 19 (H. A. Davis to Isidor Kraus)..... 1,800
Same as above, dated Nov. 19 (Isidor Kraus to Warren Cole)..... 3,000
Custer av, bet Eighty-first and Eighty-second sts, e f, 125x125 ft, with 175x125 ft in same subliv, dated Nov. 15 (N. Gourley to J. D. Horton)..... 1,800
Oakenwald av, n w cor of Forty-third st, n e f, 62 5-12x50 ft, dated Nov. 7 (Wm. W. Clay to Charles C. Lamos)..... 26,000
Dexter av, e of Wallace st, n f, 24x124 ft, imp, dated Nov. 19 (E. Briden to M. Clancy)..... 1,350
Washington st, 150 ft e of Forty-second st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. Smith to A. Downey) 1,250
Butterfield st, 120 ft n of Twenty-seventh, w f, 24x108 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. L. De Graffenried to E. K. Perkins)..... 1,200
Butterfield st, 44 ft n of Twenty-seventh, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 3 (J. P. Long to same)..... 1,200
Eugenie st, 280 ft w of Wells, n f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18 (Charles Koenigsberg to A. S. Becker)..... 5,000
Rosenmerkel st, n w cor of Stewart av, s f, 57x 132 ft, dated Nov. 18 (P. E. Labe to The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co.)..... 1,017
Homer st, s e cor of North Rockwell, n f, 38½x 124 ft, dated Nov. 1 (E. F. and L. S. Hapgood to Peters & Witte)..... 6,000
Ellery av, n w cor of Eighty-second st, 5 acres, dated Sept. 2 (D. H. Hammer to J. S. Bydell). 3,000
West Forty-eighth st, n w cor of Iowa st, 20 acres, dated Oct. 18 (H. T. Glover to Charles H. Tebbetts, trustee)..... 30,000
Zion place, 171 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Master in Chancery to V. Paolli)..... 2,000
Southport av, 126 ft n of Addison, e f, 50x120 ft, dated Oct. 1 (Likel & Hufmeyer to H. Schrotti 1,000
Orchard av, 132 ft n of Forty-fifth st, e f, 50x 66¾ ft, dated Nov. 8 (C. C. Lamos to W. W. Clay)..... 5,000
Lexington st, n w cor of Fifty-fourth, e f, 115x 164 ft, dated May 24 (J. H. Dymond to F. C. Josslyn)..... 10,170
Lot 26, Blk 5, Cairnduff's add to Edgewater, dated Oct. 7 (William H. Cairnduff to P. L. Bradon)..... 1,650
Lot 14 and s e 75 ft of Lot 13, Blk 4, same, dated Sept. 5 (same to George F. Mills)..... 3,750
Ninety-first st, 132 ft w of Superior, n f, 25x135 ft, dated Nov. 12 (O. S. Gaither to W. J. Weeks)..... 1,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

Thirty-third st, s e cor of Central av, 8½ acres, Nov. 8 (H. W. Fenny to H. C. Bucklen), this was by error made to read 10 acres..... $ 11,000
Riverside st, n w cor of Lombard av, 41 acres, dated Oct. 30 (Robert William Hyman Jr. to Teresa B. Ross)..... 32,829

LEASE.

Frederick Haskell has leased to B. F. De Muth and John H. Harman from Sept. 1, 1889, to April 30, 1900, the building No. 150 South State st, with ground lease, for a total rent of $84,000, in installments of $300 per month, in advance.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Nora Myers, to erect two-story store and dwelling, 22x45 feet, at No. 750 North Rockwell street, to cost $4,000.

Jacob Spengler, to erect three-story store and flats, 22x41 feet, at No. 64 Twenty-fifth street, to cost $5,000.

Henry Anderson, to erect cottage, 21x30 feet, at No. 3750 Ingrell avenue, to cost $1,000.

Michael Brand, to erect barn, 31x34 feet, at No. 34 East Cedar street, to cost $1,800.

Freeman Campbell, to erect four two-story dwellings, 72x32 feet, at Nos. 23 and 29 Greenwood avenue, to cost $4,000.

F. W. Schaeffer, to erect two-story dwelling and shop, at No. 1800 West Twenty-second street, to cost $4,000.

J. W. Roediger, to erect two-story dwelling at Graceland and Sheldon streets, $1,900.

A Tip-top Hotel.

It is said that a large hotel is to be established on the first platform of the Eiffel tower, with concert and ball rooms and a restaurant open to the public.

Buck & Rayner's "Fragrant Dentrifrice" whitens the teeth without injury to the enamel.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square, New York,

Have received the following awards at the Exposition Universelle, at Paris, 1889:

FOR SILVERWARE

THE GRAND PRIZE,

and to the Managing Director of their Manufactures of Silver

The Decoration of the Legion of Honor.

FOR JEWELRY

Of Precious Metals, chased, carved, enameled, inlaid, mounted, and filigreed, set with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, and for Diamond Cutting,

GOLD MEDAL.

For Precious and ornamental stones of North America in their natural state and cut, showing various forms of Cutting,

GOLD MEDAL.

For collection of Pearls, with the species of shells in which they are found in the brooks, rivers, and on the coasts of North America,

GOLD MEDAL.

For Fine Leather Goods, Pocketbooks, Notebooks, Card, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Portfolios, Blotters, Pads, and various articles for the library table richly mounted with gold and silver; Ivory articles for the toilet and the library table, richly carved and mounted in Gold and Silver, chased, etched, enameled, and inlaid,

GOLD MEDAL.

For Copper-plate Engraving and Printing,

GOLD MEDAL.

And Five Silver and Five Bronze Medals for Collaborators.

A Pocket Pin-Cushion Free to Smokers of TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

ON SALE AT Half Value AND LESS.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

GRAND MILLINERY SALE,

Comprising the following decided bargains:

LOT NO. 1.

Very Stylish Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Bonnets.

NOTE THE REDUCTIONS:

$7.00 reduced to $3.50
10.00 " " 5.00
12.00 " " 6.50
14.00 " " 7.00
14.00 " " 9.00

LOT NO. 2.

Latest Shapes in Untrimmed French Felts.

$1.50 reduced to .50
2.50 " " .75
3.75 " " $1.00

Fancy Feathers, - 25c up

Jas. H. Walker & Co.

Wabash Avenue and Adams Street.

Rare Bargains in Ladies' UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

4-Button Prime Quality Suede Gloves, reliable in every respect and warranted.

WE OFFER TODAY LADIES' 4-BUTTON Gant de Suede Gloves, (Latest Style Embroidery), In Browns, Slates, and Tans, Actual Value $1.50 Per Pair, AT 88c PER PAIR.

ST. NICHOLAS.

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SINCE 1873, when ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS was begun, it has led all magazines for boys and girls. Nothing like it was known before, and today, as the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* recently stated, "It is the model and ideal juvenile magazine of the world." Through its pages the greatest writers of our time are speaking to the youth of two great nations, and the best artists and engravers are training the eyes of boys and girls to appreciate the best in art. There was only one way that Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, its editor, could make it better, and that was by making more of it, and so beginning with the seventeenth volume (November, 1889), ST. NICHOLAS was enlarged, and the magazine is now printed in new and clearer-faced type. During the coming year, among the many special features to be published, are:

FOUR IMPORTANT SERIAL STORIES BY FOUR WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN AUTHORS.

One of these, a story for girls by Nora Perry, begins in the December number, and another by Wm. O. Stoddard, which will interest boys and girls alike will be begun in the January ST. NICHOLAS.

ATHLETIC AND OUTDOOR SPORTS BY WALTER CAMP OF YALE AND OTHERS.

The first of these was published in the November number of ST. NICHOLAS, a second will appear in the December number, and others will be published throughout the year.

BOTH THE DECEMBER AND JANUARY ISSUES WILL BE HOLIDAY NUMBERS.

IN THE DECEMBER "ST. NICHOLAS" IS A REMARKABLE ARTICLE ON THACKERAY BY HIS DAUGHTER.

The new volume of ST. NICHOLAS, when bound, will make **two superbly illustrated books of about 550 pages each**, filled with the best work that can be obtained from the leading authors and illustrators of the day—stories of character and adventure; sketches of information and travel; outdoor papers; articles of special literary interest; suggestive talks on natural history, scientific subjects, and current events.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE. Subscription price as heretofore, $3.00 a year, 25 cents a number. *November begins the volume. New subscribers should commence with that issue.* All Booksellers, Newsdealers, and Postmasters take subscriptions, or remittance may be made (by check, draft, money or express order, or registered letter) to the publishers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF OTHER NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURES WILL BE MADE FROM TIME TO TIME.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th-st., New York.

Have You Read the December

ARENA?

THE BEST THOUGHTS of LEADING THINKERS.

W. H. H. "ADIRONDACK" MURRAY contributes an article on The Religious Question; or The Christianity of Christ; What Is It, and Where Found? That is, unquestionably, the effort of his life, and is one of the most valuable contributions to the theological literature of this century.

REV. MINOT J. SAVAGE, Pastor of the Church of the Unity, Boston, contributes an article on Agencies that are Working a Revolution in Theology, which should be read by all having faith in the ultimate triumph of Christianity.

RABBI SOLOMON SCHINDLER, claimed by the Boston *Herald* to be one of the brainiest and most original thinkers on the continent, contributes an original article on the Use of History in the Public Schools.

MARY A. LIVERMORE'S paper in this issue entitled Centuries of Dishonor is unquestionably one of the ablest productions of this gifted woman.

GEORGE E. McNEILL, the eminent labor advocate, replies to Austin Corbin's strictures on labor organizations in the September *North American Review;* a powerful argument which all laboring men should read.

Among other leading thinkers who contribute to this issue are

HELEN CAMPBELL, Causes of Poverty;

PROF. J. RODES BUCHANAN, Development of Genius;

REV. C. A. BARTOL,

O. B. FROTHINGHAM,

N. P. GILMAN, the talented Editor of the *Literary World*, and others.

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ANTONINI & CO. Pure Olive Oil. Finest for Salads and Mayonnaise Dressing. Sold by the best Family Grocers every wher

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Will Place on Sale Today

Remarkable Values in Ladies' and Children's

FINE FOOT WEAR.

Ladies' Cashmere Kid Front Lace Shoes, Patent Leather Tipped and Trimmed, all widths, sizes, and styles of lasts, $2.75.

Ladies' Paris Kid Button Shoes, With Patent Leather Tips, also Plain Toes, in Opera and Common-Sense lasts, $2.75.

Ladies' Glazed Dongola Shoes, Hand Sewed, Extension Soles. Five styles to select from, all shapes, sizes, and widths, reduced to $4.00.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

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2,000 SAMPLE

UMBRELLAS,

Each one different, made of heavy silk serge, with handles of silver, in beautiful patterns,

$2.25.

Well worth $5.00.

ECONOMICAL UMBRELLA BUYING THIS DAY.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"An Extraordinary Occasion."

AN IMPORTER'S ENTIRE STOCK OF

PARIS AND BERLIN CLOAKS,

CONSISTING OF

Long Garments, Mantles, and Coats,

Including some of the Richest Garments brought out this season, at about

HALF ACTUAL VALUE.

500 Long Garments, suitable for Carriage and Street Wear, from

$20 to $65.

Worth from $35 to $125.

125 Ladies' Wraps, in Black and Colors,

$25 to $75.

Worth from $45 to $135.

250 Ladies' Top Coats in a variety of styles and colors,

$10 to $25.

Worth $18 to $37.50.

"THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON."

FURNITURE

Reduced Price Clearing Sale This Month to make room for Holiday Novelties. An Investigation will Pay You.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,

222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold by Druggists. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. E. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING

SHIRTS

LEAVE MEASURE WITH

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.

All Patterns preserved. Established 1863.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER Confectioner, Chicago

TRADE MARK BERTIER PARABOLE GENEVA OPTICAL CO., WHOLESALE OPTICAL GOODS, 23 Washington-st., Chicago.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 and 202 Madison-st.

TODAY AT 9:30 A. M.,

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

AN ELEGANT LINE OF Boots, Shoes, and Slippers Specially Adapted to Western Wants.

—ALSO—

400 Cases Assorted Rubbers.

Consignors are now crowding for returns AND WE MUST SELL.

Thursday, Nov. 21, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING.

GRAND CLOSING SALE OF

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Pea Jackets,

By Order and for account of a

Prominent New York Manufacturer.

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

IN BASEMENT

Crockery, Glassware, Fancy Goods, Blue Willow, Majolica, and Printed Ware, Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets, Bisque Figures, Vases, Liquor Sets, Smoking Sets, China Cups and Saucers, Cuspidors, Mugs, Mush and Milk Sets, Etc. Lamps and Lamp Goods,

☞ Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Nov. 22, 9:30 a. m.,

BANKRUPT STOCKS AND JOB LOTS

—OF—

Miscellaneous Dry Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctioneers.

UNDERWRITERS'

Auction Notices

THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.,

AT STORES

237 & 239 Market-st., Chicago,

—THE—

ENTIRE SALVAGE

—OF THE—

Dry Goods Stock

From the well-known firm of

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Comprising

Staple and Domestic Dry Goods, Sheetings, Cotton Cloths, Prints, Bleached Goods, Flannels, Tickings, Jeans, Linens, Blankets, etc., etc.

Goods arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.

9:30 THIS MORNING.

REGULAR SALE

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets,

General Household Goods, Pictures, Cigars, and General Merchandise.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

CONTINUED SALE.

Rode Collection

HIGH CLASS

OIL PAINTINGS

—AT—

209 Wabash-av.,

Commencing at No. 64 on Catalogue.

Sale at 3 P. M. TODAY.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

HORSE BRAND

BAKER

IS THE STRONGEST

HORSE BLANKET

For sale by all dealers. None genuine without horse stamped inside. Made by WM. AYRES & SONS, Philada., who make the strong 5-A Horse Blankets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hotel Brunswick, Boston

The success of the Victoria has been such as to induce us to extend the EUROPEAN plan to the Brunswick. Hereafter this house will be kept upon the EUROPEAN and AMERICAN plans.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

Aiken, South Carolina.

WINTER RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE. Driest Climate in the United States. Except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mts.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. OPENS FOR SEASON of 1889-'90, THURSDAY, Nov. 21. COTTAGES—Furnished or unfurnished—TO RENT. For descriptive pamphlet and terms address B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor and Manager

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION CANNOT MAKE REPARATION.

Where a Tariff Complained Of Was Abandoned Before Complaint Was Made the Commissioners Will Not Make Order Requiring Carriers to Desist from Enforcing Such Tariffs—Claim for Damages Must Be Made in the Courts—California Tourist Rates Restored.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has just rendered an important decision in a case brought last January against the Newport News & Mississippi Valley company and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company. The complaint alleges violations of the third and sixth sections of the Inter-State Commerce act and charges in substance as follows:

For some years and previous to and during the spring and summer of 1887 there existed a tariff on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway for the transportation of lumber from points on its lines to New York, which included delivery without any charge for lighterage in New York harbor. The rate prevailing at the time was 24 cents per 100 pounds and the routing was via the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad from its junction with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and at the above rate the complainant shipped a number of cars of lumber. Subsequently the complainant shipped another car of lumber to New York, and his agent made out, as he had previously been doing, a bill of lading, etc., and handed the same to the agent of the railroad company. Several days after the freight had gone forward the agent of the railroad substituted another bill of lading routing the freight via Staunton and the Baltimore & Ohio, which incurred an additional charge of about five cents per 100 pounds, to be exacted for the delivery by lighter in New York harbor. The complainant informed the company that he had not received notice of the change of routing and increase of rate. Nor were these rates published for the information of the public by the railroad company. The complainant was shown a circular issued from the General Freight Agent's office at Richmond of instructions to agents authorizing them when one car only is shipped to change routing and make advance in rate. These instructions, it is claimed, were in violation of the Inter-State Commerce act, inasmuch as a discrimination was made in favor of a shipper of five cars at a lower rate than a shipper of one car of the same commodity. The petitioner prayed that the defendants should be required to cease and desist from the violation of the law complained of and to make reparation for the injury done to petitioner.

The decision is as follows:

In the view we are constrained to take of this case under the statute we can express no opinion as to its merits. The tariff complained of has long since been abandoned and discontinued by the carriers. It ceased to exist in the early part of the fall of 1887; and therefore there is nothing we can do in the direction of ordering the carriers to cease and desist from enforcing it. As to the reparation claimed prior to the amendment of the sixteenth section of the act to regulate commerce of March 2, 1889, we held in several cases that as the statute provided for no trial by jury in the courts to enforce our awards in controversies such as were triable at common law and where more than $20 was involved we could award no reparation in consequence of the provisions of the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The amendment of the statute of March 2, 1889, was made to cover this feature of the statute, but the amendment expressly provides that it shall have no reference to proceedings pending at the time the amendment was adopted; and this proceeding was pending at that time. The amendment to this effect is found in the proviso in Sec. 22 of the statute as amended, and is in the following language: "Provided that no pending litigation shall in any way be affected by this act." The statute, therefore, leaves the petitioner to enforce his claim for reparation in the courts as he may be advised, and accordingly this petition is dismissed without prejudice.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION RATES.

Serious Complications Successfully Adjusted.

California excursion rates from Central Traffic Association and Ohio River Traffic Association territory has been much disturbed during the last few months. In order to bring about a restoration of the rates and prevent demoralization from Western States Passenger Association territory Chairman Abbott called a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the lines in Central Traffic, Chicago and Ohio River Traffic, and Western States Passenger Associations, which was held in the "Rookery" yesterday. It appeared that a reduced or blanket rate of $100 to the Pacific coast and return had prevailed at Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and intermediate territory for several months past. This rate was found to seriously affect the business of the direct lines from Chicago and St. Louis. The prevailing opinion was that unless some action was taken to adjust and equalize the rates a general demoralization could not be prevented. After a full discussion of the subject it was resolved that the following California tourist rates be adopted, to take effect Dec. 5: From Chicago, via New Orleans, $102.50; from Lafayette, Crawfordsville, Greencastle, Mitchell, Indianapolis, and Louisville, by all routes, $102.50; from Cincinnati and Lexington, by all routes, $105.30. These rates to be submitted to connections and compilers for their use. It was also resolved that a rate of $102.50 be made from Chicago for California excursions going by direct routes and returning via New Orleans. It was further agreed that the recommendation of the meeting be submitted to such lines in interest in the territory of the Central Traffic Association as were not represented at this meeting for their concurrence.

The question of single-trip rates from the above named territory to Pacific coast points was also considered, and it was agreed that it should be taken up separately with the Chicago and Ohio River lines with the view of readjusting those rates upon a normal basis.

The action of the meeting eliminates a disturbance which has for some time past affected seriously the revenues of lines in the Central Traffic, Western States, and Transcontinental Associations, and the settlement of the trouble is particularly gratifying to the roads, as it takes effect just about the time when the winter movement of tourist travel towards the Pacific coast commences.

The conservative position taken by the Illinois Central is what secured the adjustment. If General Passenger Agent Hanson had not agreed to charge an arbitrary of $2.50 on Pacific coast business via New Orleans above the rate from Chicago direct a settlement could not have been made.

DECISION BY CHAIRMAN WALKER.

Minimum Weight of Furniture—Rates on Beer to Colorado.

An appeal was taken by the Burlington & Missouri River railroad in Nebraska from a disagreement at the October meeting of the managers of the Trans-Missouri Association upon a resolution proposing to adopt in the territory of that association the rule applying east of the Missouri River, making the minimum weight of furniture in carloads 7,000 pounds (the minimum at present applying in Trans-Missouri territory being 10,000 pounds). This matter has been heard and considered by Chairman Walker of the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association. His decision is as follows:

"It appears that there is no probability of an immediate restoration of 10,000 pounds of the minimum now in use east of the Missouri River, which was reduced to 7,000 pounds in consideration of small cars in use upon some of the lines. Many reasons exist why the same minimum should be employed west of the Missouri River that is used east thereof, and while it appears that the rate was adjusted upon the basis of the present minimum, nevertheless the actual weight in excess of the minimum is to be charged for. The application to make a uniform minimum weight by reducing the minimum in Trans-Missouri territory to 7,000 pounds is therefore granted."

Another decision just rendered by Chairman Walker is in regard to rates on beer to points in Colorado and Utah. The proposition submitted for arbitration was that the rate on bottled beer be five cents higher than the rate on keg beer from all points to Colorado and Utah points. Chairman Walker finds as follows:

It appears that two or three years since a low commodity rate was made upon beer in kegs transported from the Missouri River to Denver, in competition with the product of local breweries at the latter point. Under this arrangement a practice has arisen under which beer transported to Denver in kegs has been there bottled and sold or distributed from that point in patent stopper bottles. The result is that Eastern beer is hauled to Denver in bulk in refrigerator cars, and the kegs are returned at a nominal rate. Transportation of beer from the originating points in bottles is obviously more desirable for the carriers for many reasons. It is, therefore, claimed that the allowance of the proposition will be for the interest of the roads, as it will permit shipments of bottled beer in casks to be resumed. The reasons which influenced the concession of the exceptionally low through rate upon beer in kegs are not now presented for consideration. Accepting the result of that arrangement as for the present at least an established condition, the application to place the rate on beer in bottles at a figure five cents higher than the rate on keg beer seems reasonable, and such a rate is therefore authorized, to apply between Missouri River points and Denver. Until the operation of a tariff to that point upon this basis shall have been observed it does not seem to be judicious to extend it to other points than Denver.

WHERE WILL THE $45,000,000 GO?

Circular of the Kansas County Officials Relative to the Rock Island Extension.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—Chairman R. W. Griggs of Meade, Kas., of the committee appointed by the convention of the Kansas municipal attorneys to resist the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway, the western extension of the Rock Island, has issued a circular calling a meeting of the attorneys for Nov. 22 next at Topeka, Kas. The circular states that the municipal subscriptions to the stock were investments, not gifts. One thousand miles of roadbed were constructed, says Mr. Griggs, at a cost not exceeding $10,000,000. The capital stock issued by the company was $30,000,000. First mortgage bonds to the amount of $25,149,000 were assigned to the Metropolitan Trust company. Thus $55,149,000 has been realized by the company from the sale of stocks and bonds. Deducting from this the $10,000,000 cost of construction, where, asks Mr. Griggs, will the remaining $45,149,000 go? It ought to go toward the payment of the company's debts, he says, but fears it is to be criminally covered into the coffers of the Rock Island or into the coffers of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road.

PLANS OF THE VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

Scheming to Secure the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Other Lines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Representatives of the Vanderbilt railroad syndicate were here today, including President Ingalls, General Solicitor Bristow, J. Pierpont Morgan, and John King Jr. After a short stop the party proceeded to Chicago. It is understood that their mission is to secure the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, which, besides giving the Vanderbilt system important terminal facilities in Chicago, will shorten the line between that city and Indianapolis and Cincinnati six miles. Other important connections would be afforded. The union of the road with the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago would give a direct line between Cairo and Chicago. The building of a short line southwest to the Indianapolis & St. Louis would make the shortest line between Chicago and St. Louis, thus enabling the company to compete with the Chicago & Alton. One of the rumors started by the western trip of the party is that the next deal that Ingalls has in mind is to bring the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton into the Vanderbilt system.

Union Pacific California Extension.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific officials announce authoritatively that they will build their road through to Southern California, and that a part of the contract has already been let. Los Angeles is to be the terminal city and Redondo the Pacific seaport. The work will be completed within two years. The Union Pacific will undoubtedly complete the Fort Worth deal. Two of the Union Pacific directors were heavily interested in the Pan-Handle Construction company which built the Fort Worth, and the fact that they will be able to turn the road over to the Union Pacific at a handsome profit excites much comment here.

To Abolish Commissions and Rebates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—At today's meeting of the trunk line Presidents it was decided to abolish all commissions and rebates in the passenger business on all the trunk lines east of Chicago. Efforts will be made to induce the lines outside the association to take similar action. The question of advancing corn rates was referred to the Executive Committee.

For Uniform Classification.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association, General Freight Agents Johnson and Morton of the Rock Island and St. Paul roads respectively, Chairman Ripley of the Western Classification Committee, and Paul P. Rainer of the Joint Rate Committee, and other Western members of the Universal Classification Committee have gone to Washington, where a last effort will be made to bring about an amalgamation of the various classifications now in use by the railroads in this country. The committee has been in existence for nearly two years, but has thus far been unable to come to an understanding. The opinion is that the railroads are not anxious to bring about a unification of classifications, and the committee intentionally makes excuses for delay. The Inter-State Commission has given the committee to understand that unless it takes definite action at this meeting the commission will undertake the task of making a universal classification, and Congress will be appealed to to grant them additional powers in that respect.

A GAS WELL GIVES OUT.

Citizens of Somerset, Ind., Find Their Fuel Supply Suddenly Exhausted.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 19.—The citizens of Somerset, a town ten miles south of this city, were startled this morning when the fires in their natural gas stoves went out. Investigation showed that the gas in the great Jumbo well, which supplies the town, and which had been sunk thirty feet into Trenton rock, had given out completely; not a smell of the fluid remained. This is the first powerful well that has failed in this section of Indiana. Another well will be put down at once.

A Great Mining Feat.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—The remarkable achievement of sinking a deep shaft through treacherous ground by first freezing the earth has been accomplished at the Chapin iron mine in the Upper Peninsula by the "Poetsch process." The contract was to freeze, excavate, and curb up a rectangular shaft 15½ by 16½ feet and about 100 feet deep. This was done by first putting down the freezing pipes 3 feet apart in a circle, 29 feet in diameter, to the depth proposed to be reached by the shaft. The pipes were connected at the top and filled with a solution of brine containing about 25 per cent of calcium chloride. The brine was frozen to a point below zero by means of an ice machine, and in forty days a frozen wall of ice, earth, and stone was formed ten feet thick. The excavation in the meantime had been going on, and seventy days from the commencement it was completed to the ledge 100 feet down, in spite of some difficulty from the percolation of water near the bottom, which was stopped by freezing. Except for this ingenious method, the sinking of the shaft would, it seems, have been practically impossible on account of the great inflow of water. The Poetsch Process Company is now engaged in sinking a still more difficult shaft through quick sands and water in Wyoming, Pa. The shaft will be 130 feet deep, and would be almost impossible to make by any other process known to science.

The permanent way, motive power, and equipment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are maintained at the highest standard of efficiency. To the demands of travel it responds with the best possible accommodations at lowest rates. It traverses a vast and fertile area it has largely contributed to make populous and rich. Among its latest triumphs are the magnificent, royally equipped vestibule palace trains, which run daily between Chicago and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. New and elegant day coaches, Pullman sleepers, free reclining chair cars, and (east of Missouri river) dining cars—free from dust, warmed by steam from the locomotive, and having all modern improvements that conduce to safety and comfort. Superb dining hotels west of Kansas City. Choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Helena, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

SOME OF THE TOPICS THAT ARE NOW INTERESTING LONDONERS.

The Redecoration of the Corridor of Windsor Castle—A Statue of the Prince of Wales—Illness of the King of the Netherlands—Princess Christian's Weak Eyes—Germans Want William to Stay at Home—London Notes.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The redecoration of the corridor of Windsor Castle has just been completed at a cost of several thousand pounds. The work has been constantly in progress all the year except when the Queen has been at the castle. The new design, which was chosen by Princess Beatrice, is of sage green. In the corridor are a large number of splendid cabinets, several of which are filled with china, one being valued at £30,000. At the upper end of the corridor is a bust of Gordon, close to which is his pocket Bible inclosed in crystal. Guests for the Queen's dinner party invariably assemble in the corridor, as the oak room, where her Majesty lunches and dines, opens from it, and close to the door hangs Prof. Angelis' celebrated portrait of Beaconsfield, next to it being a curious portrait of George II. The Queen's private apartments are in the immediate vicinity of the corridor, and three drawing-rooms, the white, the green, and the red, open from it. The decoration of the corridor is the most important work of the kind that has been carried out in the private apartments since the grand dining-room at the northeast corner of the castle was splendidly redecorated in cream and gold, just before the jubilee. This room contains a magnificent carved sideboard of rosewood and also gold punch bowl for which George IV. paid 10,000 guineas.

A STATUE OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg has nearly completed a life-size marble statue of the Prince of Wales which he is executing for the Royal College of Music.

HOPE WILLIAM WILL STAY AT HOME.

A general hope is expressed in court and official circles at Berlin that the Emperor will now be content to remain at home, as it is quite a novelty to hear of a Kaiser rushing about Europe, and the old Emperor William would have been horrified at his grandson's love of wandering, as he thought that a sovereign ought never to quit his dominion unless absolutely obliged to do so.

RESTORING A NOTED CASTLE.

The King of Denmark has just completed a thorough restoration of the well-known Castle of Rosenborg at Copenhagen, wherein the crown jewels, pictures, state papers, and many objects of art are deposited and admirably arranged.

THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA'S GIFTS.

Of all the gifts which the Duchess of Sparta received at her marriage that of her brother, Emperor William, was the most splendid, being a diadem and necklace of large torquoises, all selected stones set in magnificent diamonds. One of the presents of Empress Frederick was a silver tea service which once belonged to Queen Anne, and which, being a perfect specimen of the house plate of that period, is worth more than its weight in gold. The Queen gave a tea service of rare old Derby blue china, the sugar basin being of rock crystal.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S EYES.

The sight of Princess Christian is better, and though she is still kept in a darkened room and the sight of one eye is much impaired, Dr. Pagenstucher is confident that it is only a temporary weakness.

THE DUTCH KING'S CONDITION.

The Queen of the Netherlands is reported to be much disappointed that King William's physicians have decided that he is too weak to bear a removal to the royal palace at The Hague, so that his Majesty will have to pass a second winter at Huis Hoo, their country seat near Apeldoorn, which, although a perfectly enchanting place in summer, is a most dreary one between October and May, and here the court has now been fixed for more than sixteen months. The King of the Netherlands is a hopeless, helpless invalid, retaining his faculties just enough for him to be most troublesome to all who have to do with him, as he is saturated with senile irritabilities and jealousies. The King might die at any moment in his present state, but on the other hand it is quite possible that he may linger for another year. Queen Emma has been a good wife to the King, who is old enough to be her grandfather, for she nursed him most solicitously throughout his long illness and has already conducted herself with great tact in every difficult position. But she must feel that while her husband lingers in his present state her existence will be simply a splendid slavery.

A ROYAL ORIENTAL BED.

The bed which the German Emperor and Empress occupied during their visit to the Sultan was of solid silver, with Oriental curtains of surpassing richness, heavily embroidered with gold.

CAPT. WHITE OFFERED A GOOD JOB.

I hear that Capt. Harry White has had the offer of the valuable and probably congenial and pleasant appointment of Master of Horse to the Sultan of Turkey and that he will in all probability accept.

TO ARBITRATE THE BALKAN QUESTION.

It is currently reported in diplomatic circles that Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky have definitely agreed on the proposal favorably regarded by the Czar that the Pope and the King of Denmark shall be requested to arbitrate concerning the extent of the spheres of Russian and Austrian influences in the Balkans. The question was mooted by the German Emperor when he was at Osborne, and her Majesty is said to have used her influence in order to persuade the King of Denmark to accept the delicate mission about to be intrusted to him.

THE BIG GUN BLUSTER.

The great game of gunnery brag is over and the authorities have thrown up the sponge. The Victoria's guns are so defective that even the British admiralty dare not send out the ship to carry the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station. One of the 110-ton guns is bent between the trunnions and the muzzle more than two and a half inches out of the straight line, and the worst of the business is that the Victoria and her sister ship, the Sanspareil, will probably be hors de combat for a long time, as there is no prospect of those monster 110-ton guns being of any use, and it will be a big job to alter the turrets to suit smaller and more serviceable weapons. The Camperdown, which has been selected to take the place of the Victoria, was supplied for the maneuvers with three out of four guns which were defective. The inner tubes split during the test, but the authorities decided to admit it. At the conclusion of the maneuvers these three guns were ordered to be returned to Woolwich, and Admiral Rodney was requisitioned for three others to make the Camperdown fit for sea. We now have of first-class battle-ships ready for sea in all other respects the Howe, Rodney, Trafalgar, Victoria, and Sanspareil waiting for guns. Is it not a shame and scandal?

THE BALFOUR BANQUET.

The Balfour banquet and mass-meeting at Edinburg week after next will be far and away the greatest political demonstration that has ever taken place in Scotland. The banquet is to be held in Waverley market, and there will be 3,500 guests, 1,100 being ladies in the galleries. The Duke of Fife is to preside.

"MY UNIVERSITY."

Mgr. Satolli, who went from Rome to assist on behalf of the Pope at the opening of the Catholic University in Washington, planning to pause on the way at Paris to marry Miss Gwendoline Caldwell and Prince Murat, did actually accomplish one part of his program. "My university," as Miss Caldwell calls it by virtue of £60,000 she gave to the building fund, is not likely to be completed for some years to come, and is likely to be tenanted at first only by candidates for the ecclesiastical state. Cardinal Gibbons, of whom Mr. Bodley, known best as Sir Charles Dilke's secretary, expresses so high an opinion in the American article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, was the central figure of the snow, and in a place of honor was Bishop Virtue of Portsmouth, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the "Queen's Navee" who represented the Roman hierarchy in England. Cardinal Gibbons visited London about three years ago and is probably the only prince of the church who has ever been seen either in a weighing machine or in an underground railway station.

GLADSTONE WILL NOT REVEAL HIS PLANS.

Mr. Gladstone will have no revelations to make at Manchester. The Liberal council which was held last month at Hawarden decided that it would be inexpedient to give any details regarding the proposed plan of home rule, and the Liberal leader will confine himself at Manchester, as at other places, to generalities.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The adoption of the eight-hour movement by the Liberal Radical Union has caused a good deal of irritation and ill-feeling among Liberals. Even at the National Liberal Club there is a strong contingent opposed to any legislation of the kind, and the capitulation of the Radical Union to the Socialist party is denounced as a great mistake.

TIRED OF SINGLE BLISS.

I hear that the engagement will shortly be announced of an elderly peer, who has been long regarded as a confirmed bachelor, and a lady whose fortune exceeds a million sterling.

EDMUND YATES.

JEWS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

The Men Who Have Occupied Important Public Offices.

Rochester *Jewish Tidings:* The appointment by President Harrison of Solomon Hirsch, a Jewish gentleman, for the important position of Minister to Turkey, recalls the fact that numerous citizens of the same religious persuasion have filled important public offices in this country, and investigation discloses a formidable list of Jewish names distinguished in national, State, and municipal affairs for some years back.

Marcus Otterbourg was the first American Hebrew to occupy the high office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in which capacity he represented this country at Mexico as the successor to Thomas Corwin, by appointment of President Lincoln. Oscar S. Straus was the second American Hebrew to occupy the office of Minister, being appointed to the Turkish Mission by President Cleveland in 1887. The State of Louisiana was for several years represented in the United States Senate by Benjamin F. Jonas. Leopold Morse of Boston served for five terms as a member of Congress. Joseph Blumenthal, now the Representative of the Twenty-second Assembly District of New York, was also a prominent member of the Assembly in 1870-'71. It is generally conceded that Jacob A. Cantor, Senator from the Tenth District of New York, is one of the ablest Representatives that city has ever sent to Albany. He was chosen a member of the Assembly for three terms, and while a member of that body he introduced numerous important bills, including many in the interest of various Hebrew institutions, in which he has always evinced a warm interest.

Judge Simon M. Ehrlich of the city court was elected to the bench in 1884, and during his incumbency has won the respect and esteem of his brethren at the bar and the public. Theodore W. Myers, Controller of the city of New York, was elected to office in 1887 by a majority of 40,000 votes.

Philip J. Jonchimsen was appointed Assistant Corporation Attorney of this city in 1840, and fifteen years later was made Assistant United States District Attorney. During his term of office he secured the first conviction for slave trading. By direction of President Pierce he received the thanks of the Government for the ability with which he discharged his official duties. Godfrey Morse of Boston was Consul for the United States in the court of commissioners of the Alabama claims.

Benjamin F. Peixotto has attained high rank as a diplomat. He was nominated by President Grant as Consul General to Roumania during the frightful massacres of Hebrews in that country, and his presence at once checked the tide of persecution. He declined the appointment of Consul General to St. Petersburg in 1877, and was Consul to Lyons, France, during the Administration of President Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur. At Lyons he displayed a degree of fidelity and intelligence rarely found in the Consular service, and his official reports to the Government rank as the most valuable of their kind in the national archives. The Jews of Albany are justly proud of Simon W. Rosendale, who has been Assistant District Attorney, Recorder, and Corporation Counsel of that city.

Adolph L. Sanger was President of the Board of Aldermen of this city in 1885, and Presidential Elector in 1880 and 1884. De Witt J. Seligman has been a Commissioner of Education since 1884. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer derives his title by appointment to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Florence McCarthy of the Marine Court. He was a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1860.

Few Hebrews in this country have attained a greater degree of prominence than Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C. He has been Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and Consul General to Egypt, and has been on terms of closest friendship with the leading men of the day of both parties.

The following are some of the prominent Hebrews who have occupied public office: Philip Walter, for fifteen years Clerk of the United States Court of Florida; Michael W. Ash, Member of Congress of Pennsylvania; Adolph Brandt served two terms in the Georgia Legislature; Edwin Einstein, member of Congress from New York City in 1876; Moritz Ellinger, Coroner for New York City; S. H. Fishblote, Mayor of Wilmington, N. C.; Morris Friedsam, Internal Revenue Collector, N. Y.; Solomon Heydenfeldt, Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Julius Houseman, member of Congress from Michigan in 1880-82; Leonard Meyers; member of the Thirty-eight, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses from Philadelphia; Philip Phillips, member of Congress from Alabama, 1853-'55; Charles H. Schwab, Controller of Chicago; Edward S. Solomon, Governor of Washington Territory; Myer Strouse, Congressman from Pennsylvania; David Eckstein, Consul to Amsterdam; Gerson N. Herrman, Coroner of New York; Isidor Rayner of Baltimore, State Senator and Congressman; Leo C. Dessar, Civil Justice, Eleventh District, New York; Henry M. Goldfogle, Civil Justice, New York City; Jacob Hess, Commissioner of Charities and Correction and Commissioner of Electrical Subways, New York City; Joseph Koch, Civil Justice, Deputy County Clerk, School Trustee, Dock Commissioner, State Senator, and Excise Commissioner New York City; Samson Lachman, Civil Justice, New York City; Ferdinand Levy, Alderman at large 1872, and Coroner New York City since 1882; Jacob Shroeder, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cincinnati; Alfred Steckler, Civil Justice, New York City; Samuel D. Rosenthal, Assemblyman, New York City, 1887; Myer S. Isaacs, Judge of the Marine Court, 1880; and Reuben Trier, Assemblyman, New Jersey, 1889. The Secretaryship of the Treasury was tendered by President Grant to the late Joseph Seligman, the banker, but it was declined by him.

A BRIDE AT THIRTEEN.

Little Miss Tennyson Runs Away with Her Elder Sister's Lover.

Washington *Post:* Milton Boswell, 27 years old, who has been courting a young lady 23 years old, has been married to his sweetheart's little 13-year-old sister. About a year ago he fell in love with a Miss Tennyson of South Washington. Mr. Boswell popped the question one night last spring, and a day was set for the marriage. Boswell and Miss Tennyson had a dispute over some trifling matter, but it was thought that the matter was settled, as his visits became more and more frequent. There was, however, another attraction at the home of the Tennysons for him, and that attraction was the 13-year-old sister. Boswell often left his office in the afternoon, when school was dismissed, and acted as escort to Miss Mabel, who was as deeply in love with Boswell as he was with her. The elder sister never suspected that she was being slowly but surely "cut out," as the school girls term it.

Boswell invested a portion of his salary in a brand-new black Prince Albert suit last Thursday night and then made his way to the home of the girl in South Washington. Young Mabel was at the gate waiting for him. Together they boarded a Seventh street car and went south as far as M street, where one of the Anacostia cars was standing. After about an hour and a half of painful suspense the car slowly moved off the turntable and went as far as Four-and-a-half and M streets, where it ran off the track.

In another hour they were on their way again chatting gayly and calling each other pet names, much to the amusement of the passengers in the car. At last Anacostia was reached, and, going to the residence of Mr. John L. Poates, the Rev. George Bowman was called in and the knot was tied. The newly-made Mr. and Mrs. Boswell went to the home of the bride's parents, but Mr. Tennyson declined to receive them.

FAMOUS ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD TELLS WHAT HIS TONIC CAN DO.

Practical Experiments on Himself—The Celebrated French Physician Declares That His Invention Will Prolong Life and Rejuvenate the Aged and Infirm—How the Tonic Is Made and Some of the Tests—Ridiculed by Ignorant Quacks.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—[Correspondence of the New York World.]—Dr. Brown-Séquard lives in an elegant apartment on the third floor at No. 19 Rue François-Premier, near the Champs-Elysées. The staircase is neatly carpeted. On ringing the bell, a servant in black, with a white choker, opens the door and ushers you through an ante-room into an airy drawingroom furnished in the conventional manner of French salons. The chairs and sofa, of bourgeois model, are carefully concealed under linen covers.

Dr. Brown-Séquard is a short, thin, aged man, with a thoughtful countenance, gray hair, dark eyebrows, and a fiery, penetrating eye. He speaks in a soft, quiet tone of voice, and expresses himself with great fluency in English. Those who fancy that the noted Franco-American physiologist is in his dotage are much mistaken. He is still in the full possession of his mental faculties, and his opinions are, therefore, to be received with all the respect due to his remarkable achievements.

"I have been away for two months," he began, "seeking rest at Brighton, but I am far from well yet. I suffer from acute muscular rheumatism and renal pains, so that I get but little sleep at night.

"As regards the tonic which your American friends call an elixir of life, and regard as a rejuvenating potion, I may here once for all state that it is nothing of the sort. I am a man of science, not an alchemist. If quacks in the United States try to raise money by misrepresenting my discoveries, or giving a false color to the results hitherto obtained by me, of course I cannot prevent them; but I am not to be held responsible for their quackery. Questions like these take years of patient study and investigation before we can be sure of any one single fact. Without being wealthy, my means are such that I can afford to proceed scientifically. My experiments date as far back as 1869, when I was in the full vigor of middle age.

HOW THE FLUID IS MADE.

"What I do pretend to have discovered is a valuable and powerful tonic or stimulant, the good effects of which are produced by injecting subcutaneously the blood obtained from certain animals, especially the guinea pig, and to which is added a little distilled water. I have tried ten injections of such a liquid on myself—two in my left arm and the others in my lower limbs in less than three weeks' time, from May 15 to June 4 of the present year. For each of these injections I used one cubic centimeter of the liquid. The first five injections were made on three succeeding days with a liquid obtained from a dog. In all the subsequent injections—which took place May 24, 29, and 30, and June 4—the liquid used came from guinea pigs.

"The effects of these injections on myself were extraordinary. I must tell you that I am 72 years of age, and that my general strength, which has been considerable, had diminished to such an extent that prior to my first injection in May last I had to sit down after half an hour's work in the laboratory. I got to be so weak, in fact, that when I came home at 6 o'clock every evening I took a light meal, and at once went to bed. Often my exhaustion was so great that, though sleepy, I could get no sleep, and rose tired in the morning.

"From the day I took my first injection a radical change occurred. I felt my old strength return. I went to work at the laboratory as I had not been able to do for years. The succeeding injections improved my general health and vigor to such an extent that Dr. d'Arsonval and Dr. Hénocque, my two head-assistants at the laboratory of the College of France, where I prosecute my physiological experiments, were astounded at my unwonted activity. I could run up and down stairs as I did at 60.

"One day, after upwards of three hours' hard labor at the laboratory, standing all the while, I felt so strong that I went to work after dinner—a thing I had not done for twenty years—and wrote part of a very long article on some scientific subject. My daily cycle being only twenty-two hours instead of twenty-four, as with most people, I have always been an early riser, doing most of my writing work between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. So the fact of taking up the pen after dinner, when forty years had confirmed the habit I was in of retiring early and writing in the morning, may be looked upon as a more serious test in my case than it might be for another.

PRACTICAL PROOF.

"Now, you see that instrument on the table. It is a dynamometer. My limbs, tested with it for a week before and a month following the first injection, showed a decided gain of strength. The average number of pounds moved by the flexors of my right forearm, before the first injection, was 68½ pounds, and after that injection 82, the advance being from 13 to 14 pounds. My forearm reacquired wellnigh the strength it had when I was living in London, upward of twenty-six years ago. The average number of pounds moved by me in London in 1863 was 86 pounds.

"We will now examine the assertion that imagination plays the chief part in curing people to whom the tonic is administered. The effect, some say, is mental, and not physical. This objection I had foreseen. If stimulating effects were obtained on myself, it might possibly be the result of autosuggestion. But if the same effects were obtained on others who had no idea of what was being done, such an objection would fall to the ground immediately. That was why I communicated my discovery to the Paris Biological Society. Other medical men advanced in life would make on themselves experiments similar to mine. Ready as I was to make on my own person experiments which were exceedingly painful, I refused absolutely to yield to the wishes of many people who, at this early stage of proceedings, were anxious to obtain the effects I had observed on myself.

"Thereupon Dr. Variot, without consulting me on the subject, made a trial of my method on three old men who were utterly ignorant of what was going on, and on each of them the strengthening effects were found to be much the same as those I had obtained on myself.

"Do I apprehend any dangerous effects in the administration of the tonic? No. Injections of animal matter offer no danger as a rule, unless the substances begin to be decomposed. In this latter case there is of course great danger that inflammation may set in and even death supervene. One bright medical authority objected to the injection of albuminous solutions, as it might determine albuminuria. Now I take it to be immeasurably less dangerous to take the quarter of an egg's meat under the skin than an omelet of a dozen eggs into the bowels, as Gudin, the painter, used to do every day at breakfast.

DANGEROUS TRIFLING.

"Great care should, however, be taken to avoid septic trouble incident on putrefied meat, as butchers have an elastic conscience regarding the number of hours or even days since their animals were brought to the shambles. The strictest attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the tools and vases employed, and as often as possible a Pasteur filter should be used for filtering the fluid. Doctors who have recourse to the process should bestow on the operation, simple as it is, as much care as they would in the case of any more serious surgical operation. While I was at Brighton an experiment was made, and when blood poisoning ensued from utter disregard to ordinary precautions taken in subcutaneous injections of animal substances, the fact was made known to me and my advice asked for. I replied: 'The mischief is done now. Why didn't you ask me about it before the operation?'

"I may add in conclusion that there is now no denying the fact that my tonic has a marvelous toning effect upon the system and is a nervous stimulant remarkably rapid in operation. As such it will ere long come into general use by physicians. To say that it will conquer death, however, is a preposterous exaggeration. I do not pretend to rob death of its sting or the grave of its victory. So far experiment has not yet shown even that it will restore certain functions that depart with the advance of age.

"But I do hold that, by imparting strength to an otherwise weakened constitution, it will prolong the life of the patient and render one less subject to the attacks of disease. It will rejuvenate only in that it restores physical animation, and thereby has an exhilarating effect upon the spirits, giving to the aged that gayety of youth which some people never lose, even in their eighties. As a recuperative and revitalizing agent it is the most effective tonic which has yet been found. I claim for it no higher virtue, no greater potency."

THE FRENCH DIVORCE LAW.

Results of Five Years in France of the New Law.

The French *Journal Officiel*, in its recent statistics as to the population of France, gave some tables showing the number of divorces which have been granted since the new law came into force five years ago. The total up to the end of last year was 17,177, and they are classed as under:

	Number of divorces.	For every 10,000 married couples.
1884, last five months of	1,657	6.6
1885, year	4,227	5.7
1886, year	2,949	4.0
1887, year	3,636	5.0
1888, year	4,708	6.1
Total	17,177	27.4

The proportion of 6.6 per 10,000 married couples for 1884 is, of course, calculated upon the basis of the number of divorces granted in five months, being the same for the previous seven months, when the act was not yet in force; and with regard to the decrease in the number of divorces granted in 1886 it has to be observed that the procedure was considerably simplified that year, whence, no doubt, comes the marked increase in the two succeeding years.

Speaking broadly, it may be said that there is one divorce in France for every 435 marriages, but the proportion varies enormously in different departments, as nearly one-third are obtained by residents in Paris and the suburbs, while about 45 per cent of the other divorces have been obtained by residents in large towns. Since the new law came into force there have been 5,208 divorces in the Department of the Seine, 634 in the Gironde, 612 in the Seine-et-Oise, 587 in the Nord, 555 in the Bouches-du-Rhône, 549 in the Rhône, 493 in the Seine-Inférieure, and 15 in the Aisne, while at the other end of the scale there have been only 12 in the Corrèze, 10 in the Cantal, 9 in the Hautes-Alpes, 8 in the Savoie, and 2 in the Lozère. At first the divorces granted were, in 93 cases out of 100, the sequel of judicial separations, but of late this proportion has been decreasing so rapidly that 80 per cent of the divorces granted are now obtained without any previous separation.

The causes assigned for obtaining a divorce are, in nine cases out of ten, cruelty and desertion, and where adultery is alleged the petitioner has, 71 times out of 100, been the husband. Of the 4,708 divorces pronounced last year 121 were after less than two years of marriage, 520 after between two and five years, 1,275 between five and ten, 1,162 between ten and fifteen, 740 between fifteen and twenty, 437 between twenty and twenty-five, and 453 after more than twenty-five years of wedded life. It may be added that in 48 per cent of the cases in which a divorce was granted there was no issue by the marriage.

NO LAW TO PUT DOWN THE DENS.

Opium Smoking Dives Are Doing a Flourishing Business in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—[Special to New York World.]—The trial of Chong Lee, a laundryman, for keeping an opium joint, has aroused much interest in Washington this week, because opium joints are increasing at a fearful rate in this city, and so far as the trial has gone it is doubtful if opium smoking can be punished as a common nuisance, while it is perfectly certain that the keepers of the joints are not open to any more serious charge. On E street, in the most central part of the city, is located a rather shabby-looking three-story brick building, over the door of which a flaming red sign announces to the public that Chong Lee conducts a laundry there. The fact that such an establishment should be so located is not in itself remarkable, but when the place is observed after nightfall the number of people who visit it stealthily would indicate that Chong Lee had other business than a laundry under his roof and that his patrons are not particularly desirous of being seen.

The house was the first in the city, so far as is known, where Americans were permitted to come and go as they pleased and to indulge, for a small consideration, in "hitting the pipe." The same Chong Lee was on trial in the police court last week for permitting opium smoking in his establishment, and the only law under which his prosecution was possible was against ordinary nuisances. Opium smoking is comparatively a new vice in Washington. Here, as in other cities, it is largely an importation of the Chinese, but it owes its development and adoption here not so much to the efforts of the Chinamen as to the inherent depravity or recklessness of its present votaries. During the last three or four years, in the entire absence of any law to check it, it has increased with alarming rapidity. The opium smokers in this city are generally from the lowest ranks of society, but there are many department clerks and others whose friends would be shocked to learn that they have become victims of the habit. It is safe to say that in nine out of every ten Chinese laundries in the city is to be found an opium-smoker's outfit, but the places where an American can indulge in the fumes of the drug are not so numerous. In fact, not more than half a dozen such places are known to the police, and these are watched with all the care possible when the total absence of law on the subject is considered. Owing to these circumstances, the police have been able to exert only a slight degree of control over the places, and even this is rapidly being destroyed by the growing conviction of the Chinamen that they cannot be prosecuted.

GERMANY ASKS AN ANSWER.

The Imperial Government May Tear Up the Samoan Treaty.

COLOGNE, Nov. 17.—[Special Cable to the New York World.]—Your correspondent encountered in the Cathedral this morning a well-known ex-member of Congress. He has been spending the summer and fall in Europe. He recently visited Berlin, and, as a long time colleague of Minister Phelps, spent some time in his company at the German Capital. He told me that during a conversation with William Walter Phelps that gentleman expressed the utmost anxiety about the fate of the Samoan treaty, and seemed much aggrieved that it had not been discussed by the Cabinet at Washington. He frankly expressed doubts as to whether the German Government would wait until Congress had assembled in December. Minister Phelps again stated that the synopsis of the treaty as forwarded to the *World* gave a clear idea of the shape in which it stood at the adjournment of the conference.

From other sources the ex-Congressman learned, during his visit to Berlin, that the Germans were beginning to manifest decided impatience at the delay (which they construed into indifference to Samoan affairs and hostility to the Commissioners from the United States) shown by Mr. Harrison and his Cabinet. They do not understand why it is necessary to await action by the Senate. It was also said in Berlin social circles that Mr. Blaine had failed utterly to induce the President to have the matter considered by the full Cabinet. It was declared that Mr. Harrison intended to monopolize the entire credit for the Samoan treaty, and it was asserted among American residents in the German Capital that the imperial Foreign Office had recently made several strong intimations to Minister Phelps that an answer was especially desired at as early a day as possible. Mr. Phelps, however, had declined to confirm or deny this latter statement, my informant said.

Sherwood's Recital at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—W. H. Sherwood, the famous pianist, gave a recital at the First Congregational Church yesterday evening in the presence of an audience that crowded the auditorium to the doors. He never appeared to better advantage, and was rapturously applauded. His selections were the B flat minor sonata of Chopin, the staccato étude of Rubinstein, and the dashing "La Campanello of Liszt."

HE ASKS FOR HIS SHARE.

R. J. HUFFMAN DEMANDS AN ACCOUNTING OF FRANK CLIFTON.

He Says Clifton Collected the Assets of the Partnership Between Him, Anderson Fowler, and the Plaintiff—J. H. McVicker Wants Damages from the National Opera Companies—A Burglar Gets a New Trial for an Unusual Reason—Legal Notes—The Record.

Reuben M. Huffman applied to the Circuit Court for a receiver for the general commission firm of Frank Clifton & Co. Huffman says that he and Anderson Fowler of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company and the latter company's right-hand man, Frank Clifton, formed the firm in March, 1884, with a capital of $75,000, of which Fowler put in $60,000, Clifton $10,000, and Huffman $5,000, agreeing to share the profits in the proportion of Fowler, 55 per cent; Clifton, 25 per cent; and Huffman, 15 per cent. The partnership was dissolved in October, 1884, by consent, and as it had a large amount of assets Clifton was empowered to collect them and render an account. He liquidated the firm's liabilities, but Huffman alleges he has rendered no accounting and has withheld his share of the net proceeds from him.

McVicker Wants Damages.

The suits of J. H. McVicker against the American and the National opera companies was put on trial before Judge Gresham. They are for $6,000 for failure to fill engagements to play at McVicker's Theater in the fall of 1886 and spring of 1887. The companies played at the Columbia instead, and claims that the arrangement was an option instead of a contract.

He Will Get a New Trial.

Judge Baker granted a hearing for a motion for a new trial in behalf of George Scott, a colored man, sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary for burglary. The reason for the proceeding is that it is set forth that Bryon Henderson, a colored man, who defended Scott, is not an authorized attorney.

Legal Notes.

James Quinlan, a Stock-Yards employé, was let off with a bridewell sentence of six months for a vicious assault on his wife.

Judge Anthony was obliged to adjourn court at 11 a. m. yesterday, as the witnesses summoned for the day had failed to obey the subpœnas. Attachments were issued for all of them.

George A. Harmount, arrested for criminal libel by his partner, Hugh G. Smiley, waived examination and was held to the grand jury.

Max Kasmer resented an insult offered to two ladies under his escort by Joe Uhler, a clerk in Justice La Buy's office, by slapping Uhler in the face. He was arrested on a state warrant and put under bonds to keep the peace.

The forty-seven suits by Robert Jeffrey against as many insurance companies to recover the value of tea which was burned in the Central warehouse fire was dismissed, settlements having been effected. Two suits remain.

A. R. St. John of No. 3759 Vernon avenue, a wealthy commission merchant, was committed by Judge Prendergast to the County Hospital pending an investigation of his mental condition. He is said to be violently insane on the subject of religion. Mrs. St. John had him taken into custody.

Michael C. McDonald took a default before Judge Jamieson yesterday in his suit for divorce against his wife, Mary C., who, he charges, eloped with the Rev. Father Moysant. The forty days allowed by law for an answer by the defendant elapsed yesterday morning and nothing has been heard from Mrs. McDonald. The case will be heard at an early day. The prompt action of McDonald in taking a default seems to refute the statements that the case had been compromised.

Joseph and George Nicholas of La Crosse, Wis., were remanded to jail by Judge Waterman, who heard their habeas-corpus petition. They obtained the iron for some boilers which they were to make at La Crosse, from W. S. Mallory & Co. of Chicago, promising to pay when the job was finished and they had received their pay. They got their pay as the work progressed, and when it was finished left La Crosse at night with their household goods. They were arrested in Chicago. Their plea was insolvency, but the complainants claimed that they intended to defraud them.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,483—William S. Nelson vs. Alexander MacAdams. Asst., $4,500. Pollasky & Harpham, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

124,783—C. P. Kimball & Co. vs. Emma Ritchie. Asst., $1,000. C. H. Remy, atty.

124,784—Luzerne Knitting-Mills vs. Louis Adams et al. Asst., $1,000. C. H. Remy, atty.

124,785—James H. Cooper vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co. Trespass, $5,000. George E. Cramer, atty.

124,786—Asst. Suppressed.

124,787—Asst. Suppressed.

124,788—Theodore Ercher vs. W. C. H. Phillipson. Appeal.

124,789—The Humphreys Maf. Co. vs. The Whittaker Supply Co. Asst., $5,000. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, attys.

124,790—William R. Janeway vs. Anton Thiel et al. Asst., $500. David J. Wile, atty.

124,791—The Prairie State National Bk. vs. The Sefton Maf. Co. Conf. of judgt., $519. Howard Henderson, atty.

124,792—Anna Beckley vs. Daniel W. Beckley. Bill for divorce for desertion. Harvey Hiestrand, solr.

124,793—Alfred Johnson vs. Nellie Johnson. Bill for divorce. August Marx, solr.

124,794—David Williams vs. The U. S. Oil and Gas Stove Co. Asst., $500. Boyesen & Lawrence, attys.

124,795—William M. Potter vs. Alice M. Potter. Bill for divorce for desertion. T. H. Gault, solr.

124,796—William K. Lowrey vs. Frank J. Spencer. Asst., $250. William K. Lowrey, pro se.

124,797—Spoor Mackey et al. vs. Franklin D. Clarke. Asst., $500. Lawrence P. Conover, atty.

124,798—Adelaide G. Boldeweck, admx., vs. Franceska Jaskowsky et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Arthur Schroeder, solr.

124,799—Lew Myers vs. Francis Kent. Asst., $650, and attcht. in aid, $302. Francis L. Burton, atty.

124,800—Rudolfina Hendricksen vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. Kraft, Cross & Collins, attys.

124,801—Levy Mayer vs. Cunard Steamship Co. Appeal.

124,802—Carl Mayer vs. Same. Appeal.

124,803—W. L. Allen vs. Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Appeal.

124,804—The Hintze & Baker Co. vs. Benjamin F. Cirong et al. Asst., $1,500. Holden & Farson, attys.

124,805—James Murray vs. Griffin Wheel and Foundry Co. Case, $5,000. James McEnery, atty.

124,806—J. D. Tooey and Nelson Morris. Asst., $1,000. Sydney Stein, atty.

124,807—B. A. L. Thompson vs. Mary G. Kleist. Case, $10,000. Louis J. Peirson, atty.

124,808—D. S. Crilly vs. Caroline Wilson. Bill for injunction. D. L. Shorey, solr.

124,809—Peter Van Schaack et al. vs. E. Charles Maguire. Appeal.

SUPPRESSED MONDAY—124,765—William A. Furber, for use of James A. Caverny, vs. Jacob C. Beifeld. Garn., $1,462. William E. Furness, atty.

124,779—John Stevenson vs. C. C. Voorhis. Attcht., $469. Johnson & Herring, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—7,203, C. and E. Shore Co. vs. H. J. McKane; judgt., $267.—124,785, Cooper vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co.; judgt., $150 and sat.—1,845, Webster extx. vs. Webster; judgt., $344 of Feb. 20, 1885, revived.—4,960, Patterson vs. Gehrig; judgt., $500.—4,944, Wolff Mfg. Co. vs. O'Hara; judgt., $257.—4,950, Stachelberg vs. Tanner; judgt., $484.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,372, Morse vs. Morse; dec.

JUDGE JAMIESON—444, Lee vs. Rustad et al.; dec., sale.—3,080, Jerome A. Robinson vs. Jessie Robinson; dec., div., desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

77,280—Mary E. Kellogg vs. William H. Burmeister. Asst., $1,000. Ela & Grover, attys.

77,281—John D. Parker vs. Charles Hansbrough. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

77,282—Ira B. Crissman vs. Mary Benson. Appeal.

77,283—Frieda Rausch vs. Charles W. Rausch. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Louis Kistler & Son, solrs.

77,284—James H. Anderson vs. D. W. C. Gooding. Attch., $420.62. Tatham & Webster, attys.

77,285—L. Barmach vs. Vaclav Medal. Appeal.

77,286—Emma F. Bell vs. Horatio O. Stone, Itha H. Bellows, and Thomas H. Magill. Asst., $1,000. B. F. Shaffner, atty.

77,287—Johanna McMahon vs. Richard McConnell, Ed. J. McMahon, Eliza Edwards, and Elizabeth McMahon. Repl., $200. Charles Shackelford and David J. Wile, attys.

77,288—Frederick Lohrman vs. City of Chicago. Case, $5,000. Alfred D. Eddy, atty.

77,289—Ed Connelly vs. Fred Sealiff and John P. Foran. Attch., $1,195. Beach & Beach, attys.

77,290—A. S. Dunbar vs. The Bruschke Furniture Co. Appeal.

77,291—Same vs. Same. Appeal.

77,292—Reuben M. Hoffman vs. Anderson Fowler and Frank Clifton. Bill for receiver. C. R. B. Bacon, solr.

77,293—C. B. Flinn et al. vs. H. Anderson. Conf. of judgt., $110. Frank B. Pease, atty.

77,294—D. P. Jones vs. Samuel Chandler. Asst., $800. Bangs & Bangs, attys.

77,295—Vierling, McDowell & Co. vs. Louis Adams et al. Pet for mech's lien. Howard Henderson, solr.

77,296—Louis D. Raggio vs. Margaret Raggio et al. Bill for partition. Hugh L. Burnham, solr.

77,297—Augusta Wilhoft vs. August Wilhoft. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Alanson T. Bliss, solr.

77,298—John Worthy vs. James J. Gore & Patrick H. Heffron. Asst., $4,000. W. W. Gurley, atty.

77,299—Michael Brand & Co. vs. Henry Behrens. Conf. of judgt., $442. Washburne & Brentano, attys.

77,300—Julius Jacobson vs. Albert Larsen. Appeal.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—29, Pease vs. Ritchie; decr.—180, Pease vs. Hale; decr.

JUDGE HORTON—2,990, Hasselman vs. Senne; decr. sale.—2,267, George Baas vs. Fredericka Baas; decr. div.—3,515, Dorothea Wilke vs. Julius Wilke; same for cruelty.—2,816, Edith Germer vs. Albert Germer; same for drunkenness.—3,590, James Masterson vs. Margaret Masterson; same for drunkenness.—3,577, Henry T. Wells vs. Jane J. Wells; same for bigamy.—3,547, Jeanie W. Parr vs. Robert W. Parr; same.—Carl Christianson vs. Caroline Christianson; same.

The Call.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Ritchie vs. Judd on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 24, 21, 23, 25, 28, and 29.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 4,517, 4,731, 4,648, and cases from Judge Altgeld. No. 4,550 on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 4,956, 4,958, 4,959, 4,961, 4,871, 4,962, 4,963, 4,964, 4,965, 4,966, 4,967, 4,968, and 4,970. No. 4,955 on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Nos. 1,082, 905, 1,128, 1,129, 1,165, 1,182, and 1,191.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No. 978 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—Jury trials in Nos. 2, 3, 13, and 76.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 7, 15, and 16. No. 10 on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 1 on hearing.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Calendar No. 1—Nos. 2,204, 2,213, 2,208, 1,952, 1,889, 4,716, 2,065, and 1,908. No. 2,203 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 4,335, 4,325, 4,370, 4,619, 4,885, 4,691, 4,702, and 4,705. No. 2,542 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—First 100 cases on Novem-

ber cal. Trial first eight cases marked for trial on first call.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
APPELLATE COURT—Motions at 10.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Consolidated Roller Mill Company vs. Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company on hearing.
JUDGE GRESHAM—McVicker vs. American Opera Company on trial.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Branch 1—Nos. 663, 668, 350, 486, 156, 163, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 736, 737, 738, 741, and 742.
JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2—No. 652, Russell et al., on trial.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch 3—No. 169, Burke et al., on trial.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:
John W. Howe et al. vs. William H. Lewis et al.; affirmed.
Harrison Zigler vs. Andrew J. Menges et al.; reversed.
State ex rel. Board Commissioners Decatur County vs. Edward D. Moore. Auditor, etc.; reversed.
James H. Turpie et al. vs. John W. Fagg, Constable; reversed.

Appellate Court, Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The November term of the Appellate Court for the Third District convened today and the following proceedings were had:
Cobb vs. Force; motion by appellant to continue and objections filed to motion by appellee.
Mackey vs. Plumb; suggestions of diminution of record and motion for leave to file additional record by defendant.
Condon vs. Churchman; motion by appellee to dismiss.
Andrews vs. Chambers; confession of errors by defendant, and motion by defendant to reverse and remand allowed.
Willey vs. People; suggestion of diminution of record by defendant, and motion by plaintiff in error for leave to file abstracts and briefs instanter.
Jacksonville & Southeastern Railway vs. Southworth; leave given plaintiff to file additional briefs and cause set for Dec. 3.
Priest vs. Conklin; motion by plaintiff to file briefs instanter and to continue as per stipulation.
McFall vs. Smith; motion by appellee to substitute printed for written briefs.
Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Dubois: motion to amend judgment and remand cause in accordance with mandate of Supreme Court.
Shephard vs. Clark; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal, and suggestions in opposition.
Howard et al. vs. Brownell et al.; motion to strike from record assignment of errors by E. B. Steere.
Nos. 1 to 6 and 8 to 13 were taken on call.
Court adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow. Examination of students for admission to practice will be held Thursday, Nov. 21.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court today:
Frederick E. Willoughby, Charles B. McCoy, and Charles E. Pope of Chicago, Ill., Jay L. Terrey of St. Louis, Mo., and Charles A. Hawley of Seneca Falls, N. Y., were admitted to practice.
672—The Steam Gauge Lantern company, appellant, vs. The St. Louis Railway Supplies and Manufacturing company. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. On motion of Mr. E. M. Marble in behalf of counsel dismissed per stipulation.
615. The County Court of Macon County, etc., et al., plaintiff in error, vs. United States ex rel., Alfred Huidekoper: motion to advance submitted by Mr. H. M. Caker in support of same.
127—The Pratt Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. James B. Berry et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.
129—Michael Schultz, appellant, vs. J. J. Ostrander. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the Tenth Rule.
130—The Mayor, etc., of the City of Knoxville, appellant, vs. the Knoxville & Ohio R. R. Co., et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the eastern district of Tennessee. Dismissed with costs pursuant to the tenth rule.
120—William Roemer, appellant, vs. Thomas B. Peddie et al; 121, William Roemer, appellant, vs. Albert O. Headley; 132, William Roemer, appellant, vs. Charles Kupper; and 133, William Roemer, appellant, vs. Richard C. Jenkinson. Argument continued by Mr. Frederick H. Betts for appellee and concluded by Mr. Arthur V. Briesen for appellant.
10—Samuel Hill et al., appellants, vs. Daniel B. Wooster. Argument commenced by Mr. W. E. Simonds for appellants and continued by Mr. Stephen C. Shurtleff for appellant.
The day call for Wednesday, the 12th inst., will be as follows: Nos. 10, 122, 125, 126, 128, 131, 54, 58, 134, 135, and 269.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The Stundists in Russia Are Making Great Headway in the National Church.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 15.—[London Daily News.]—You are already aware that the Archbishop of Odessa and Kherson a few days ago, when Odessa celebrated its centenary, delivered a speech in which he spoke somewhat severely of the Russian peasants. Archbishop Nikanor declared openly that "the orthodox Russian peasants are in almost everything inferior not only to the Lutherans, but also to the Jews and Tartars living among them," and he thinks that this regrettable state of affairs is due to the fact that so many hundred thousand peasants in Southern Russia are converts from the orthodox church, and he concludes his long and interesting speech by warning every one against the Stundists.

This speech has again directed general attention to the powerful religious movement known as Stunda, whose adherents already number at least 5,000,000. It is difficult or impossible to tell where this movement originated and who was its founder. It is more than thirty years old, and probably the first impulse was given to it by the German colonists in Southern Russia, not directly by propaganda, but indirectly. The orthodox church, which has always been strongly supported by the police, has from the first paid great attention to the movement, but has never succeeded in discovering its prophets.

At first the police was simple enough to think it possible to stop the movement by a generous use of prisons and the knout, but it soon learned that these measures had quite the opposite effect; and since then the Stunda has spread irresistibly even beyond the southern provinces. Nor is this to be wondered at, for a remarkable change takes place with the orthodox peasant who adheres to "the new doctrine." He gives up drinking, he is better dressed, his manners are better, he becomes a better workman, and he soon gathers a little fortune.

The new doctrine is really nothing but a somewhat modified Lutheranism, and it has happened often that the Stundists call themselves Lutherans. They will not have anything to do with the orthodox church, but yet they are generous enough to give the popes what they want for their existence, although only on condition that they do not preach against the new believers. Archbishop Nikanor stated in his speech that many of the orthodox churches in his diocese have for several years been completely empty. Many of the more intelligent orthodox priests think that the time is not far off when the Russian Church will be overthrown by the Stunda. The Government is not able to combat the steadily increasing movement. Only one measure might perhaps prove effective—religious liberty—but the Government has not the courage to grant it.

Miles.

The Irish mile is 2,240 yards.
The Swiss mile is 9,153 yards.
The Italian mile is 1,766 yards.
The Scotch mile is 1,984 yards.
The Tuscan mile is 1,808 yards.
The German mile is 8,106 yards.
The Arabian mile is 2,143 yards.
The Turkish mile is 1,826 yards.
The Flemish mile is 6,869 yards.
The Vienna post mile is 8,296 yards.
The Roman mile is 1,628, or 2,025 yards.
The Werst mile is 1,167, or 1,337 yards.
The Dutch and Prussian mile is 6,480 yards.
The Swedish and Danish mile is 7,341.5 yards.
The English and American mile is 1,760 yards.
Troy Daily Press.

Negro Colonization in Mexico.

City of Mexico *Two Republics:* The Senate has passed the Negro Colonization bill and the contract was signed by Secretary Pacheco and Mr. Ellis yesterday afternoon. By the terms of the contract we understand that negroes up to 20,000 can be placed on agricultural lands. For each actual settler the promoters will be given a subvention, not in money but public lands, and the colonists will have many special privileges. The plan will be given a fair trial and the results will probably be satisfactory to all parties.

Where Radical Reform Is Necessary.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Some method for choosing Senators must be devised that will do away with the commercial auction block system common in many States. Not only does it degrade State legislators and raise to power men who do not represent the people, but a moneyed faction, but its effects upon politics generally by force of example are fraught with much more extensive ill.

What's the Matter with "the" Molasses?

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE "'Scriber" asks: "Is it correct to say, 'Hand me those molasses?'" You reply that usage in certain States sanctions the expression, "those molasses," and that "that molasses" is preferable. Would it not be more correct to say, "Please hand me the molasses?" CHICAGO.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

For Invalids. A pleasing, delicious food, "WAGNER'S INFANT FOOD."

Arouse the faculties, stimulate the circulation purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

IT FINDS FULL EXPRESSION IN THE COLUMNS OF "THE TRIBUNE."

A Much-Asked Question Which Is Now Answered Once and for All—Candidates Suggested for Drainage Trustees—What Will Archbishop Feehan Do in View of the Action of the Baltimore Conference in Regard to Sunday Closing?—The Pope and Intelligent Catholics.

C. J., City: Dr. Thomas' sermons are not published in pamphlet form every week.

B. M. McG., Aurora: "Railroad" should have but one capital R. The two words were printed separately fifty years ago.

Peter Schuttler for Trustee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Why not suggest the name of the Hon. Peter Schuttler for the office of Drainage Trustee? He, in my judgment, would make an excellent trustee. TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Once and for All, Yes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state whether a child of American parents born in a foreign country is entitled to all rights and privileges of one native born. J. D. A. S. H.

Indian Summer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will THE TRIBUNE state whether our Indian summer comes in October or November? E. FAYWELL.

[There is no season now which corresponds to the traditional Indian summer, which used to come in November.]

Horace M. Singer for Trustee.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The election of trustees for the sanitary drainage district I regard as one of the most important elections ever held in this city. Several names have been mentioned for this position by the different papers. I would suggest the name of a gentleman whose character and integrity are unquestioned, who is fully competent to fill the position with credit to himself and the City of Chicago. He is probably the best posted on the question of drainage and the situation of the country of any man in the county—Horace M. Singer. F. D. GRAY.

He Objects to Blue Island "Road."

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Seeing in today's TRIBUNE that the Council wanted to change the name of Blue Island avenue to Caton road, I do not object so much to the name of Caton, but to alter avenue to road would be an unpardonable outrage. Why not then say Randolph road instead of Randolph street, or some other such popular street. To apply the name of road to a business street would not only be unpopular but an outrage to property-holders living thereon. Why not let well enough alone and call it still BLUE ISLAND AVENUE?

For the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me, a resident of the city of the World's Fair, to add my mite to the accumulating of suggestions for a memorial of the Columbus Exposition. Why not take a block or more on the Lake-Front—or in Lincoln Park—and build a twenty or even twenty-five story building of the various stones of the whole country. Let the block be arranged in large rooms, and besides contributing cut stone for the pile let each State furnish finishing stone for inside work for a room. Let this be the State's room for museum purposes that furnishes the material, and here would be collected the greatest exposition of the woods, stone, and metals found in the United States to be seen anywhere. To make a great show during the continuance of the great Fair on the top of a tower on this building could be placed a mammoth electric light and globe, the latter bearing the name Columbus Exposition or some other equally suggestive name. S. N. H.

Street Cars and the Bridges.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The people of the West and North Sides would like to hear of a change in the management of the horse cars while approaching the bridges. In view of the narrow escapes that have lately been recorded there must be a change or we shall soon hear of a sacrifice of human life at one of the bridges. At present we all feel relieved when we have passed safely across the bridge. The article in your Saturday's issue states that the conductors habitually disregard the rule that at night they shall go forward and signal "All clear." If there is no city ordinance containing some such simple rule of safety there certainly ought to be. Every car, night or day, should be brought to a full stop at some point near the bridge. The street railway company and the driver should be subject to a fine for each and every time a car passes the "stop" without coming to a full stop. If no more heed is paid to the last narrow escape than to the former ones then a car filled with our friends and neighbors will be thrown into that "horrible sewer" or turned "end over end" into the railroad tracks. WEST-SIDER.

What Will Archbishop Feehan Do?

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, following the example of Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, will call a meeting of his Catholic priests in this city to declare in favor of higher license tax and Sunday closing great good can be accomplished. The evangelical Protestants are in favor of both movements. The wealthy and influential Episcopal church will also lend aid. It only needs the coöperation of the Catholic denomination to carry both movements to success. The Catholics have almost half of the Council representation. They can if they will lend a hand to make the license fee $1,000 instead of $500. They can secure the passage of a Sunday closing ordinance—against Sunday whisky guzzling and drunkenness. It may be that all of those Catholic Aldermen would not be amenable to archiepiscopal influence or that they might disregard the mandate of a great mass-meeting of their coreligionists. But some of them would undoubtedly be influenced. If only fifteen of the thirty Catholic members of the Council, or even twelve, act with those other members who are now in favor of $1,000 tax and Sunday closing, both measures can be given effect. Protestants as well as Catholics will await the action of Archbishop Feehan with interest. He was present at the Baltimore congress. He came away imbued with its spirit. Members of his archdiocese took a conspicuous part in the discussions. He cannot, of course, be deterred from action on this matter by the fact that a large number of Catholics are interested in saloons, breweries, and distilleries. No legitimate interest of theirs will be affected by Sunday closing or higher license. Even if they should suffer the masses of the Catholic people would be the gainers. Archbishop Feehan has a great opportunity. How will he utilize it? A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

John Crerar's Library.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Over the signiture of S. Roberts in today's TRIBUNE is a communication relating to the late Mr. Crerar's splendid gift to our city. He takes for his text a paragraph which is attributed to THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 15. I am unable to find the paragraph in question. But whether it was in the paper or not, the fact remains that Mr. Crerar did not use in his will the words "religiously skeptical books." All the published reports concur that his language was: "I desire . . . that all nastiness and immorality be excluded . . . I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in the library."

Surely this is broad enough and clear enough to satisfy any man or woman of sense. Your correspondent is evidently one of those thinkers (?) who place the writings of fault-finding atheists above the good, old Bible and take as an evidence of intellectuality an effort to explain how much better others would have constructed the universe and taken care of the human race. A great library will never be collected which does not contain many noble works of wonderful help to all mankind, which a disbeliever in the Bible and the religion of the Protestant churches would not wish to see burnt and their places taken up by "religiously skeptical books" and "skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone." We can safely trust the splendid body of men that Mr. Crerar has named for trustees to select books in accordance with the terms of his will and build up a library broad enough for all. God bless John Crerar's gift and the wise restrictions he has placed upon those who aid in its distribution. A. C. THOMAS.

The Rev. Mr. Lee's Message.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As long as Ignatius Donnelly lives it will doubtless be a disputed point to whom the authorship of certain imperishable writings of the sixteenth century ought to be attributed. If the attention of Ignatius were directed to the Lockport communication which appeared on page 15 of last Saturday's TRIBUNE he might discover a cipher that would determine who that anonymous writer is. This writer says: "Our schools teach this [the evil effects of alcohol] five days in the week, but the 'Loyal Legion' (?) teaches it and prohibition, Sunday same as ever." He also observes: "They profess to be Christians, yet they run this prohibition school Sunday—have a great deal of singing, declamations, etc., make it attractive, teach a purely secular lesson, deplete the Sabbath-schools, and increase the third party vote. In our town this enterprise is run by a nice lady, but she is the rankest kind of a *Democrat.*" Good women belonging to the various churches of Lockport, who "profess to be Christians," and whose lives prove that with them it is *possession* as well as profession, are energetic Loyal Legion workers. They "teach a purely secular lesson," such as, "Drink not wine nor strong drink." "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine, for it is cut off from your mouth." The sentence, "In our town this enterprise is run by a nice lady, but she is the rankest kind of a *Democrat,*" deserves special attention. Concerning this statement I will make the following brief comment: The Superintendent of the Loyal Legion "in our town" is a *true* lady. What her political creed is I know not. I do know, however, that she is an earnest, devoted, whole-souled Christian woman—one who stands exceedingly high in this community, and an efficient and most faithful teacher in the Lockport Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. JOHN LEE. Methodist Episcopal Minister.

"La Salle Street" Good Enough.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was glad to read your editorial this morning setting forth objections to changing the name of La Salle street. Sentimentality and an excessive degree of gush will cause the City Fathers to do in haste what they may soon repent at leisure. Such was the case when Central Park's name was changed to Garfield. "La Salle street, Chicago," like "Wall street, New York," is known throughout the world; therefore, if for no other reason, I say let it stand so. Should the John Crerar Library be erected at the north end of Drexel boulevard—an excellent location—why would it not be well to name the great avenue leading to and beyond that point "Crerar avenue." This great street—Cottage Grove avenue—runs from Twenty-second street direct to Pullman, touches the north end of Drexel boulevard, skirts the eastern line of Washington Park, and lands you at the entrance to Jackson Park. This avenue is and will continue to be traveled by millions of people annually, of all nationalities and ages, and it does seem to me that no street in Chicago is more worthy the name of him who has done so much to alleviate and lighten the suffering of the poor of the great city he so affectionately remembered. F. P. WILSON.

The Pope and Intelligent Catholics.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As enlightened Catholics do not always approve of the doings of the Pope I think that some of them must feel mortified with if not ashamed of his recent allocution on the Bruno monument. In the first place it is impossible in this day that thoughtful and intelligent American Catholics can believe for a moment that it was the right or the duty of the Church of Christ to burn Bruno alive for any opinions that he might have uttered. Granted that he was a "heretic" of the worst stripe. Granted that he violated his monastic vows, and deserted the church of his day, or was even immoral as alleged by his enemies. Every intelligent Catholic must know that as a rational being, who was responsible to God and his own conscience, he had as clear a right to be a heretic and to leave the church as others had not to be heretics. They know that today such a right is acknowledged all over Christendom, and to burn a man alive for his opinions now would call down the righteous indignation of the whole world, and would blast the name and influence forever of any church guilty of such intolerance and brutality. But why? If it was right to burn men alive for their heresies in A. D. 1600 it is right now. But is there an intelligent Catholic in America who believes this, and who would venture to defend such an outrage upon the rights of men? I believe that no such Catholic can be found who will so declare, at least in America.

Yet, the whole tone of the Pope's recent allocution takes for granted that the Roman Catholic church has done no wrong whatever in that horrible assassination of the brave Bruno. It is on this strange assumption indeed that the allocution is based. It is on this strange assumption that Pope Leo feels that the monument to Bruno erected by the Italians is an insult. He evidently believes that the church did simply its duty to God and man when it burnt Bruno alive at the stake. But the intelligent Catholics of America cannot believe this sincerely. By their citizenship they are solemnly pledged to freedom of thought and liberty of conscience, and it is not possible that they can justify their church or any church in murdering men for their opinions. They cannot therefore respond heartily to this allocution. It is out of harmony with the nineteenth century, and the man who can heartily say "Amen" to that allocution is no true American either in thought, or spirit, or life.

But the allocution entirely ignores all those personal rights of the Italians as a people, which are protected in America as most sacred, by all the laws and institutions of the land. Now intelligent Catholics know that human rights are not one thing in America and another thing in Rome. Catholics in Rome, as in America, have the right to leave the church if they desire, and ought to have the right to build as they please—houses or schools or churches or monuments—without consulting Pope or Cardinal. This right they have simply as citizens and rational beings. It is not the gift of a church or a Pope. In the use of this right they built a monument to Bruno, and, judging from the Pope's allocution, one would suppose that they had outraged all decency, all honor, all religion, and that they had trampled ruthlessly on everything which is sacred, and pure, and good. The wrath of the Pope, therefore, knows no bounds, and he pours it out red hot in this allocution. Strange that he does not realize the fact that he lives in the last years of the nineteenth century, when men have learned, even in Rome, that they have rights of their own just as sacred as those of Pope Leo's, and that no man or church on earth has authority to rule over their thoughts or conduct.

The Pope's allocution then must seem to enlightened Catholics as a lamentable revelation of weakness and that silence under the circumstances would have been infinitely wiser. But now he has called the attention of every Catholic in Christendom to his declining power and authority in the Capital of the Papacy. He has uttered a pitiable cry of helplessness in the Holy City itself, and has made that cry wail its tones over the whole civilized world. Poor old man! He could not control himself and be silent, and though a vicegerent of Heaven God does not help him. R. HASSALL.

An Open Letter to Mr. Armour.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—P. D. Armour—Dear Sir: I am one of the many thousands who appreciate your munificent gifts to Chicago, and I desire to see realized all the good that can possibly come from the work of Armour Mission, so it is with the kindest of feeling that I venture to make a suggestion or two whereby I think the work of the mission might be greatly enhanced. For more than two years I have resided in the immediate vicinity of the mission, and have endeavored to watch closely the progress made in the work carried on, and have been gratified at the success of the free dispensary, and the kindergarten and Sunday-school work in particular. But outside of these departments I am inclined to believe the mission is not doing nearly what it is capable of doing.

In answer to this it may be said a work of wider scope was never intended by the founder. This I doubt. Why not interest a large body of young people who reside in this neighborhood and who seldom if ever attend the mission? But how can this be done? Simply by providing a series of first-class entertainments, lectures, readings, concerts, etc., at prices to meet the bare expense incurred. But what benefit would this be? I answer, it would furnish these hundreds of young people forms of amusement that would have no tendency to vitiate tastes or corrupt morals, whereas they now attend many objectionable entertainments at high prices, besides cost of conveyance. I believe if these young people were reached in this manner they would gradually become interested in the work in all departments of the mission, while now the majority of them speak sneeringly of the place and its methods.

This is the period in many lives where the church loses its hold forever on the young and they drift away only to antagonize its influence, simply because no proper efforts were made to interest them and construct for them a moral foundation independent of religious teaching.

Since the opening of Armour Mission I do not recall an instance in which the public has been given an entertainment that could be of particular interest to young and thoughtful people. Of course, there have been occasional socials and addresses by good talent, but in such cases, the public not being informed of the fact, only a limited number attended. Now, this is a field that apparently no effort has been made to occupy, as the attendance at the chapel services clearly demonstrates. Why should the mission be conducted on the theory that it is not worth while to interest any but aged people and children, and what means would attract progressive young people to the mission more than a series of entertainments running throughout the year as I have suggested?

I am informed by the Rev. Mr. McCord that no entertainment is allowed in the mission chapel with an admission fee. This means that the best available talent is excluded, or if not excluded is probably secured without proper compensation. Is not this precisely the stand taken by many unprogressive churches forty years ago that have since seen the folly of such a course? In this intelligent age can any church afford to lay down such an unreasonable rule when all know that young people will have mental recreation of some kind, and that in most cases in fact moral teaching must precede religious teaching? In communities where such a rule is enforced is it any wonder that many of the young people have come to regard the church as a sort of graveyard chapel and pass it with a shudder? My observation is that the church used almost exclusively for prayer-meetings and funerals is usually avoided by young people—at least those of any mental caliber—and to such a practice must be attributed the gradual falling off in attendance of city churches, as statistics clearly show.

I am informed that three-fourths of the tenants in the mission flats take no part in its work and seldom if ever attend the chapel. A young married man residing one block from the mission when asked why he never attended replied to me that he was not particularly interested in Sabbath school or kindergarten exercises, and that seemed to be about the extent of the exercises there. And in every case of this kind I have received a similar answer. I also find that the majority of the young people thus driven away by such a "Puritan policy" are those most progressive and most fully awake to the best thought of the day. The church can ill afford to lose this kind of material.

The plan I have suggested incurs little or no additional cost. We are willing to pay for such entertainments, and it should be considered a legitimate part of the work of the mission. Hundreds would thus be attracted and would gradually become interested in the various departments who otherwise may learn to be satisfied with entertainments actually vicious and immoral. What I have said in regard to the mission applies with equal force to every church organization. If these suggestions awaken any interest in the conduct of the Armour Mission toward progressive young people I shall feel fully repaid. HENRY E. ALLEN.

Dyspepsia, the root of innumerable evils, is readily cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WORKING SIDE BY SIDE.

THE RESULTS OF FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Remarkable Instance of Two Adjacent Communities with Similar Environments Pursuing Different Policies on the Tariff Question—Times Much Better in Protective Victoria than in Free Trade New South Wales—Some Highly Interesting and Instructive Facts and Figures.

ANAMOSA, Ia., Nov. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 9 I noticed that Mr. Paul Cunningham, among others, asks this question:

"5. Are wages in the protection colony of Victoria, Australia, higher than wages in the free trade colony of New South Wales, Australia? Are wages in New South Wales higher on an average than in the United States? If so, why so?"

To this THE TRIBUNE says: "THE TRIBUNE has not at hand any reliable statistics regarding wages in Australia." With permission of THE TRIBUNE I would like to offer a few suggestions on the question for the consideration of Mr. Cunningham.

First, it should be remembered that this is the first and only place in history that we meet with the story told in detail, of actual fact, of two communities growing up side by side with practically similar economic environments and opportunities, but pursuing the one a free-trade and the other a protectionist policy. In Victoria in 1865 Sir J. MacCulloch introduced a modified form of protection, and since 1871 there has prevailed that intensified form of which the late Premier, Mr. Graham Berry, has been the persistent advocate. During this same period, and more especially since 1874, New South Wales has followed, to all intents and purposes, a free-trade policy. And, by the way, it might be well for Mr. Cunningham to notice in this connection that even these two similar colonies are not absolutely an example of free trade and protection, for of late New South Wales has been levying a tariff under the disguise of an ad valorem taxation for revenue purposes, and in order to settle this point at the start it will be interesting to compare the free-trade revenue tariff of New South Wales with the protective tariff of Victoria:

	N. S. W. s.	N. S. W. d.	Victoria. s.	Victoria. d.
Acetic acid, per gallon	2	6	2	0
Beer, cider, etc., per gallon	0	6	0	9
Bolts, spikes, nuts, etc., per cwt	2	0	3	0
Salt, per ton	20	0	20	0
Spirits, per gallon	12	0	12	0
Varnish, per gallon	2	0	2	0
Sugar, raw, per cwt	5	0	3	0
Shingles, per 1,000	1	0	0	9

This list contains only a few of the many items taxed in New South Wales, and, as is shown above, many of them pay a heavier tax in so-called free-trade New South Wales than do the same ones in highly protected Victoria. Our authority will be found in "Labor in Europe," Vol. 3, unless otherwise stated, and the figures in parentheses will refer to the page on which they will be found.

(367) "Victoria, the protection State, has been styled the 'workingman's paradise,' and not without reason, if it is compared in this respect with either Great Britain or any other country in Europe. Much interesting information relating to the general condition of the laboring and artisan classes in the colony has been elicited by the royal commission on the tariff, and the employés in shop commission, which goes to show that the hours of labor are shorter and the rates of remuneration, on the average, are higher in Victoria than they are in England or any other country in the Old World."

(368) "According to the evidence taken before the royal commission, the cost of living to the laboring classes is, on the whole, less in Victoria than it was ten years ago."

Wages paid in Victoria:

Bricklayers, per day	$2.67
Hodcarriers, per day	1.64
Masons, per day	2.67
Tenders, per day	1.82
Plasterers, per day	2.55
Tenders, per day	1.82
Slaters, per day	2.92
Carpenters, per day	2.55
Painters, per day	2.31
Blacksmiths, per day	2.92
Butchers, per week	10.94
Cabinetmakers, per week	9.73
Teamsters, per week	9.00
Laborers, per day	1.82
Quarrymen, per week	10.94
Tinners, per week	13.38
Tailors, per week	12.81

We claim that the above table of wages is greatly in excess of those paid in New South Wales or any other free trade country in the world, and it will be remembered that the above are based on a day of eight hours and a week of forty-eight hours' work at that, and we defy Mr. Cunningham to come forward and produce figures and authority to the contrary.

The following facts and figures are taken from the United States Consular report of 1888, compiled by Mr. Cleveland's free trade representatives abroad, and whose sole aim seemed to be to make the United States Consular reports prove the inefficiency of the American system of protection, and so ought to be taken as eminently correct:

The reader will remember that Victoria has an area of only 87.884 square miles to New South Wales' 184,932 square miles, nearly double the area of Victoria; yet, at the close of 1886 Victoria had a population of 1,003,043, to New South Wales' 1,001,966, or 1,077 in excess of the latter.

In 1882 New South Wales had a debt of £16,721,219 and in 1886 it amounted to £41,038,249, an increase in four years of £24,313,030. In 1882 Victoria had a debt of £22,103,202, an excess over that of New South Wales in 1882 of £5,381,933. In 1886 her indebtedness reached £30,114,203, an increase of £8,011,001 in four years, or £16,302,029 less than the increase in New South Wales in the same period, and at the end of 1886 New South Wales' indebtedness exceeded that of Victoria by £10,920,046. In 1887 and 1888 New South Wales struggled with a heavy deficit of something like $13,000,000 for the two years, an indebtedness equal to about $150 per capita of her population, and an agent of the colony is now in London trying to borrow £2,600,000, while in Victoria the Treasurer reports a surplus in place of a deficit, and the revenue exceeded the expenditures by about £900,000.

In 1881 the assets of banks doing business in New South Wales were £27,870,483, in Victoria £27,173,809—a difference in favor of New South Wales of £696,674. In 1886 the assets of banks in New South Wales were £41,122,097, in Victoria £41,170,989—a difference in favor of Victoria of £48,892.

According to the "Australian Handbook" New South Wales has a total of 3,463 works and manufactories of all kinds, employing 40,698 hands—37,183 males and 3,515 females. Victoria has 5,783 establishments, employing 51,469 hands and 16,633 horse-power of steam engines. The proportion of males to females among the hands employed is not given in the returns. Many things that were formerly imported into Victoria are now manufactured there by reason of the encouragement given by the protective tariff. This is particularly noticeable in cloth, flannel, and tweed, of which the product in 1885 was 1,114,241 yards in Victoria, against 187,750 yards in New South Wales. A similar condition of affairs is noticeable in other industries, but the foregoing will suffice as an illustration. The imports of New South Wales in 1885 were £23,465,196 and the exports for the same period were £16,541,745, an excess of imports over exports of £6,923,451. In the same year the imports of Victoria were £18,044,604 and the exports £15,551,758, the excess of imports over exports being £2,492,846. Except by those who argue that a country or individual becomes prosperous by paying out money instead of taking it in, it will be readily seen that New South Wales is subject to an annual drain of $22,000,000 in excess of the drain upon the purse of Victoria. The former country imports a great deal that might be made at home, and of the same class of articles that Victoria does make at home in whole or in part.

In a paper read before the Society of Arts in London, May, 1888, by Mr. Buchanan, a Justice of the Peace in New South Wales, entitled "A Hundred Years' Progress in New South Wales," the following contrast between these two colonies was presented:

"Contrast Sydney (N. S. W.) with Victoria, and what do you see in the way of manufactories?"

Where you can see one chimney-stack in and about Sydney you can see ten in and about Melbourne (Victoria). But (in Sydney) factories of the artistic class do not progress now, such as fine woolen, silk, hosiery, lace—the finer sort of ironwork—of corrugated and tinning. All of a character requiring really skilled mechanics and delicate machinery have no footing, nor ever can till some stimulus is given to capital in this direction. Nor can our technical education advance without the stimulant. We have a large rising generation with no immediate prospect of artistic culture essential to a young country. The result is that the youth—both girls and boys—of Sydney have little useful employment.

"The reverse, however, is the case in Victoria. There, under a protective policy, the youths are fully employed in manufacturing industries of the fine arts. Engineering, steam, and many of the finer sorts of iron-work are carried out with credit to the country."

The following from an English paper of June, 1887, is suggestive:

"Two thousand three hundred men are employed on the relief works (in N. S. W.) at an average wage of 3s. 10d. per day (93 cents). The Government is endeavoring to find work for many more who are at present doing nothing.

"The surplus labor question is one of the acutest of the day.

"The question of the unemployed still continues to occupy a considerable amount of attention. The Government has not relaxed the assistance which it has of late been affording to deserving cases of distress. It should be stated, however, that in most branches of industry there is little demand for workmen, and consequently a number of men, married and single, are out of work.

"If a note to hand by this mail be read rightly the Government of New South Wales has wisely come to the conclusion to grapple with the industrial question in a comprehensive form. Hitherto the assistance afforded has been temporary, but now it is said that a relief board, to superintend matters, relating to the unemployed, has been appointed by the Government. The object is to provide men in batches of from 400 to 600 with work of a beneficial character for the good of the country."

In August the *Colonies and India* said: "Notwithstanding all that the Government has done for the unemployed the labor question has evidently reached an acute stage in Sydney. While specialists and professors deal with this question 'on paper', and while the Government of this country refuses to recognize the fact that the dearth in trade, which every one deplores, is due more to the poverty of the industrial classes than to anything else it would be in vain to look for any improvements as respects what may be called the cancer, which is really undermining our business foundation, both at home and abroad. The poverty of the industrial classes cannot but have an influence that is widespread.

"It is not consoling to be told that July 7 a meeting of unemployed was held at the Queen's Statue, Sydney, Mr. Jones, a secularist, presiding. He said if the unemployed had nothing to eat they should steal, and he did not care if they went into the baker shops and stole leaves. They ought to inform the House of Assembly that if work was refused them they would rush all the restaurants and baker shops in Sydney, and if they were all run in the police would have to let them out again, as there was not room enough in the jail for 2,000 more."

Much more might be said in showing the vast difference between the two colonies, but we forbear to give Mr. Cunningham a chance. WALTER F. LAKE.

The Prohibition Experiment in Iowa.

New York *Post:* The more that the outside public learns about the prohibition experiment in Iowa the greater grows the wonder that the people endured it so long. No American State ever before knew such outrages upon personal liberty and the sanctity of the home as have been practiced freely under this system. Take this case, which happened in the Capital of the State the day before election: John Fox has lived in Des Moines for thirty-six years and is a business-man of good character. Monday of last week five fellows calling themselves constables appeared at Mr. Fox's home with a search warrant issued on information sworn out by one Filing, and demanded admittance. Mrs. Fox and her two daughters were the only members of the family in the house, and they were of course much frightened at such a raid. The men forced their way in and searched every room in the whole house from garret to basement. They found no liquor, but Mr. Fox has no redress for the outrage, and it might be repeated any day that a loafer would make a charge that he suspected there was liquor in the house. What would our forefathers have thought if they had been told that they were throwing off the yoke of a foreign King only to impose upon their descendants such tyranny as this?

Mrs. Parnell's Alleged Poverty.

As was suspected the story put in circulation as to Mrs. Parnell's poverty turns out to be a gross exaggeration if not an absolute fabrication. The truth is that Mrs. Parnell is very eccentric and self-willed and has been so for years. She has frequently declined the home offered by her son in Ireland and by another son in Georgia. It is not prudent on account of her stock speculative disposition to intrust her with much money. Sensationalists, taking advantage of her weakness—her love of notoriety being one—interview her frequently and put forward the most absurd views in her name. Demagogues and charlatans use the influence of her name to boom themselves. The Clan-na-Gael triangles used her name to build up their plunder and murder ring, just as Dan Lamont and the Tammany politicians used her name in the interest of Grover Cleveland in two Presidential campaigns. Mr. Parnell has taken proper provisions so that his mother shall not suffer. The statements made that she is suffering, as the other statements that Mr. Parnell is again a bankrupt, are lies made of whole cloth.

He Is a Fellow Sufferer.

Milwaukee *News:* Mr. Cleveland hasn't been interviewed on the fall of Dom Pedro, but probably he is convinced in his own mind that the tariff did it.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—STOLEN NOV. 14. FROM Franklin and South Water-sts., a dark-brown mare, left hind fetlock white, light mane, and long, heavy tail; scar mark on left leg; good condition; weighs 1,200 pounds; newly shod, shoes marked Shea; nickel-plated collar and round Haines harness; C. S. on blinds of bridle. Send information to CHRIST SEEGER, 137 Cleveland-av.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, NO COLLAR. BLACK spot on back. Reward for returning to 4402 Lake-av.

LOST—RED IRISH SETTER FROM MY barn at 4330 Ellis-av.; liberal reward offered for its return. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—NEAR NORTH SIDE P.-O., small yellow terrier dog, lame in hind leg. 57 St. Clair-st.

$50 SPOT CASH REWARD—INFORMATION; missing Tuesday, Nov. 12, girl, French; dark, handsome; upper front tooth missing; wears an artificial in place sometimes. 151 Illinois-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

255 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY - FURNISHED rooms with board; first-class accommodations.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished and heated, with board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT SUITE; also single room; superior board; reasonable.

2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—GRESHAM HOtel—Elegantly furnished suites of rooms on parlor and second floor; excellent board.

2316 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; private family.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms; excellent table. Best references.

A FRENCH FAMILY WOULD RENT TO GENtlemen or a couple alcove room; table all that can be desired; near I. C. R. R. and Thirty-seventh-st. References exchanged. S F 83, Tribune office.

FINE LOCATION, SOUTH SIDE—UNUSUALLY nice room for two or three gentlemen, with or without board; terms moderate. H V 25, Tribune.

North Side.

38 GRANT-PLACE—A NICELY FURNISHED, large room, with good board, for two; $4.50 each; heat, gas, bath; modern; private family.

200 DEARBORN-AV. — HANDSOME LARGE and small rooms, with board.

221 DEARBORN-AV., NORTH SIDE—WELL furnished rooms, with best board; references.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—A COZY WARM DOUBLE room, pretty and convenient; first-class board. References.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms; good board; billiard table.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE LARGE room for two, $4.50 per week, with good board; other rooms.

549 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room for two with best board, $5 each per week; all conveniences.

West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—TWO VERY nice front rooms, furnished; board or not.

PERSONS DESIRING FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACcommodations for the winter, away from the cold lake winds and noisy center of the city, can find large sunny rooms with open fires, with or without baths, and reasonable prices at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, Washington-boulevard and Elizabeth-st.

Hotels.

CHICAGO HOTEL—156 CLARK, NEAR MADISON. Clean and respectable rooms, 50 cents; baths free.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY YOUNG COUPLE AND infant; good locality and modern conveniences; $45. G 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM WITH OR WITHout board (in good private family preferred) in exchange for stock in a first-class manufacturing company. References exchanged. BACHELOR, G 2, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.'S NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 87, 89, 91, and 93 S. Jefferson-st. Telephone 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.—Cheapest and best storage in city; cartage free; money advanced; packing and shipping; careful handling.

COOK STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 3734 COTTAGE Grove-av., new, clean, dry; the most favorable rates on furniture and merchandise; separate rooms. Telephone 10036.

FIRST-CLASS DRY STORAGE ON 2D FLOOR; building brick, new and clear; at 3438 Forest-av. Orders can be left at 363 Wabash-av. JOHN MCCOY.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Telephone 1475.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,579. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELEGANT SEWING MACHINES AT PRICES THAT WILL INTEREST YOU. We have no canvassers. We sell direct to consumers, and you save agent's commissions.

THE HELPMATE SEWING MACHINE IS THE FINEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET. Doing the widest range of work on all kinds of material; a full set of attachments for doing all kinds of fancy work with each machine. Every machine warranted five years. SAVE YOUR MONEY. Don't buy a sewing machine before calling. THE HELPMATE SEWING MACHINE CO., 347 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD WILLCOX & GIBBS, $10; 1 elegant Automatic, new, $35. 212 South Clark-st., northwest cor. Adams, Room 1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL TO TAKE the financial management of a company; a Yankee comedian who has played Yankee characters with great success, similar to Den Thompson in "Old Homestead," which is now being played to $1,500 nightly at Academy of Music, New York; has a very fine, new, and original comedy of the same order. There's a fortune in it. F 157, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—HALF INTEREST ($700) best manufacturing business in Chicago; 80 per cent profits; staple as sugar; partner can handle all money. A 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $10,000 CAPITAL to take one-third interest in leading desk and assembly chair manufacturing business; practical man preferred; grand opening. Address H S 29, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD CONFIDENTIAL HOME FOR LADIES BEfore and during confinement; female diseases skillfully treated. 1629 Wabash. Dr. KATE RICHER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND fast bill or entry clerk or assistant bookkeeper; 10 years' experience. H O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN FIRE INsurance office. First-class references. Moderate salary. F 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED DRUGGIST graduate; 8 years' experience. F 166, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FEW HOURS' OFFICE work every evening by a student; reference from last employers. G 85, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with reliable stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GENUINE MALE stenographers. Telephone or address United Stenographers' Association, 94 La Salle-st., Suite 58.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FINE GENTLEMAN stenographer. D 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF EXPERIence and ability as stenographer; owns machine. Address F 163, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN SOME wholesale house to remain in the city; have been on the road 12 years. Can give good references as to ability, etc. Address F 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON COMMISSION, A LINE of goods to sell on the road. J. R. C., 102 Randolph.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS KENtuckian (male) cook. Apply at 289 Huron-st., in rear.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT watchman or janitor. Address F 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A livery stable on stock and to drive. Address F 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY Y. M. C. A. MAN AS coachman, or first-class groom; best city references. 3845 Ellis-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF RESPONsibility by young man with best of city references. F 139, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—$100 WILL BE PAID TO any one procuring a paying position for a young married man of education and thorough business training. References and bond given. F 173, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED COUPLE, man as gardener and florist, wife good plain cook. Good references. C. S., care of W. Burchall, Genesee-av., Colorado-av., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk, cashier, or office work. Address F 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS cashier, bookkeeper, or office work. F 176, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY FOR office work; good penman; wages $7 per week. Good references. G 82, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GENUINE STEnographers. Telephone or address United Stenographers' Association, 94 La Salle, Suite 58.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some with machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer. D 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer and Remington typewriter of two years' experience. F 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS typewriter, office work, clerking, etc.; moderate salary. G 77, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, middle-aged woman; is experienced in chamberwork, sewing, and in the care of children; is neat and careful. G 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL at general housework in small family. Address G 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SWEDISH girl for general housework. Please call at 158 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SECond girl in a private family. Best of references. Call at 1840 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SIX SUPERIOR girls, two Protestant; cooking, laundry, second, and general work; private family desired. 141 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRLS, one as cook and one for general housework. Best city references. 3708 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. 2821 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls (sisters) for general housework in small private family. Call at 419 35th-st., up-stairs, after 9 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN small family. Call at 389 East North-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 3 GIRLS IN BOARDing-house; kitchen work, chamber and dining-room work. Call 1355 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SECond girl; private family. Call 353 North Market-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS cook and laundress and second girl in private family. Reference. S O 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL; first-class cook and laundress. 353 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. 3769½ Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN private family. 3259 Halsted-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like steady employment with a few private families as dressmaker or seamstress; good reference. Call or address 3727 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at 3442 Butterfield-st., down-stairs.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING AT HOME or go out at $1.50 per day; very stylish and good fit guaranteed; best reference. Call or address DRESSMAKER, 192 W. Congress-st., 2d flat.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND light housework. Call at 221 Illinois-st. Best references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED seamstress willing to do light second work in private family. Call 125 E. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL to assist in family sewing and taking care of a child. H C 59, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress by the day in private family. Call Wednesday and Thursday corner Ellis-av. and Fifty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRY, SWEEPING, any day work. MISS C., rear 3418 Monroe-st., east door.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE IN HOSPITAL or private, with good reference. MRS. F. S. RUSH, care Bennett House, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED, RELIAble person for children. 353 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE OR SEAMstress. Address H W 1, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW OF 30 AS housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house, or to take full charge of furnished rooms. Best city reference. Address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; widower's family preferred; with or without children; good cook and seamstress; intelligent, middle-aged American widow; best references; good home main object; no objection to leave city. G 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ELDERLY LADY AS housekeeper; can do washing and cooking; best of references. 3769½ Lake-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WELL TRAINED AND thoroughly reliable servants of all nationalities, with the best of (verbal) city references will be promptly supplied for city and suburbs at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GERMAN, SCANDINAvian cooks, nurses, general and second girls, 559 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY, GERMAN, ABLE to teach in German and French, desires a place in good American family. E. P., 470 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY IN a private family to give lessons and do all kinds of fancy crochet work; will give the best of reference. Address 459 South Wood-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—TWO BRIGHT, SMART, YOUNG men, about 18 years old, familiar with the crockery and glassware business; one for bookkeeper and one for city collector; must be of first-class character and habits, and live with parents. Address F 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 IN OFFICE; must write good hand and have good references. Apply Room 32, 221 5th-av., after 2 p. m.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; one who can furnish best of references and bonds; state salary wanted. F 179, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; MUST SPEAK GERman. 575 Blue Island-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—AT ONCE, ACTIVE AND INTELLIgent male stenographer and typewriter who can assist at bookkeeping when necessary in iron manufacturing concern on South Side. State age and experience. F 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND REMington typist for railway office at $50 to $60 per month. Sweet's Reference Agency, Phenix Building.

Boys.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNE routes on the North Side. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, A BRIGHT, capable lad of about 18 years who has some knowledge of embroideries and laces. Address, in own writing, giving references, F 174, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY WITH SOME EXPERIence. Address, in own handwriting, G 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 16 YEARS FOR errands and work around store. R. G. UHLEMANN, 74 and 76 Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN (10) SNAP BENCH MOLDERS AT once at Loeb Foundry Co., Decatur, Ill.; none but sober men wanted.

WANTED—A PRINTER WHO IS ALSO A PRESSman to work in a small printing office; who can also direct other help. Address S, 1136 Sycamore-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO SALESMEN TO travel who understand the soap business thoroughly. Address S. 1136 Sycamore-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—RETAIL SHOE SALESMAN, ONE OF practical experience in fine goods and city trade; no other need apply. STREETER BROS.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN TO SELL BOOTS and shoes to city trade; none but experienced men need apply. G 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE ARE MANUFACTURING GOOD-selling line for wholesale millinery trade and want a man traveling south to sell on liberal commission: a good thing for first-class man. References required. G 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL soap to trade in Illinois; only those having experience need apply. Address, with references, and stating experience, G 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW SALESMEN TO CARRY A side article; easy sale; 15 per cent commission. D. W. OGILVIE, 12 River-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; MUST BE COMPEtent and strictly temperate. G 90, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IN CHICAGO—THE ENGINEERING and Building Record, 277 Pearl-st., New York, desires to enter into an arrangement with a young man to act as the representative of the business department of the paper in Chicago and adjacent territory. While previous newspaper experience is not essential, it is important that the applicant have some appreciation of the requirements necessary to make a successful advertising solicitor. An acquaintance with the engineering and building trades, and some experience as a commercial salesman is desirable.

Apply by letter, giving age, previous business experience, and references, and stating expected remuneration.

WANTED—TEAMS AND MEN; EXCAVATING; 40th and West Madison-sts. NELSON & CLEARY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC AND fairly educated, in permanent, responsible position; salary, commission and expenses; rare chance; small security required. Manager 84, 232 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor to solicit for the advertising in a souvenir program. A gentleman of tact can earn $200 in 20 days. Apply to EDMUND W. BALLENTINE, Manager, Chicago Bureau of Popular and Scientific Lectures, Room 43 Central Music-Hall.

WANTED—DO YOU USE FIGURES—FARNSworth's new system of addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to the Farnsworth Co., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A MAN TO REPRESENT A LARGE manufacturer of a staple line of goods in this city and State. A business-man with satisfactory references can secure a permanent position. Address STATIONERY, Station G, New York City.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNE routes on the North Side. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune Bldg.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AS BUTLER WHO can also cook a little. Apply at Room 32, 99 Randolph-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN TO SOLICIT CRAYON portrait work; good wages made. Address F 182, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING CANvasser to take exclusive charge of Chicago business for three long established and widely circulated journals. Address, with full particulars, E. L. KELLOGG & CO., 25 Clinton-place, N. Y.

WANTED—COMPETENT, INTELLIGENT young man with a few hundred dollars. Address S T 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN WITH ENergy and enough money to start out with a doctor on the road, on shares; will travel West. Address G 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must furnish references. Apply at 404 Belden-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR SECOND work and nursing; good wages. 3421 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 3559 WABASH-AV.—COMPETENT second girl; wages $4. References.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; American or Swedish preferred. 6826 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SWEDISH GIRL for second work. Good references required. Call at 407 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; no washing; good cook; family not large; $4 per week. 3324 Vernon-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS COOKS FOR first-class families. Apply at Holland & Barrett's fruit and flower store. 263 N. Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework; must be a good cook; no washing; German or Norwegian preferred. Call 4621 Ellis-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. References. 532 La Salle-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECOND girl. Best of references required. German or Swedish preferred. 4001 Drexel-boulevard, first flat.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD. 389 57th-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LAdies, on salary, to take charge of my business at their homes; entirely unobjectionable; light, very fascinating and healthful; no talking required; permanent position; wages, $10 per week in advance; good pay for part time. My references include some of the best well known people of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Address, with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY AND GENtlemen solicitors to handle sale of concert tickets in the city and disposal of program space. Address G 1, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

LADIES REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS DOMESTIC help please call at 112 W. Madison-st., corner Desplaines. Employment bureau, removed from 275 W. Madison-st.; girls wanted; verbal references required. Telephone 4758.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD THE BEST teachers of the piano and organ in the East desires a few more pupils, especially beginners; particular attention given to technique and execution. Terms, 75 cents an hour where two lessons are given a week at pupil's residence; two pupils at the same house, 50 cents per hour each. Reside west of Lincoln Park. Address C K 58, Tribune office.

ATHENÆUM DAY SHORTHAND SCHOOL (MUNson's)—Sixteenth year; liberal advantages; no extras. Evening classes Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 7 to 9, with privilege of arithmetic and bookkeeping.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

ELOCUTION—FLUENT SPEECH—87 PARK-AV., near Wood-st.; day or evening lessons; weak voices strengthened, stuttering, etc., cured.

GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND—Our system is learned in half to two-thirds the time required by any other. This is because it is based upon uniform, fixed principles instead of upon arbitrary signs, rendering its comprehension, application, and execution both easy and quick. Send for circulars and business testimonials. 726 Chicago Opera-House.

GERMAN LESSONS BY EXPERIENCED MALE teacher at pupil's or teacher's residence, 624 Sedgwick-st., first floor.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING, NO. 70 STATE-ST.—Preferable to business colleges. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—CHICAGO Athenæum; 16th year; dictation in all systems. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 195 State-st., N. E. corner Adams. Branches, New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Louisville, Paris, Berlin. Conversational knowledge in shortest time. Highest references. Trial lessons free. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

THE CHICAGO HARMONIC SOCIETY—A CHORUS of mixed adult voices; Mr. Wm. L. Tomlins, musical director; meets in Apollo Hall, Central Music Hall Building, on Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m.; instruction in sight reading and vocal culture a special feature. For information call at the Hall on Thursday evening, or address the Chicago Harmonic Society, Room 53, Central Music Hall.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WITH good voices at the Italian-American Opera-School, 1400 Michigan-av., where they will be taught in the fine art of singing and prepared for the operatic and concert stage under most favorable terms. Voices tested free of charge. DR. H. SCHWERIN, late of Milan and Paris, Director.

WANTED—SOME PUPILS TO INSTRUCT IN the French language; the best pronunciation guaranteed; charges moderate. MAXIME BONNET, 93 South Sangamon-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A GROCERY article; big profits. Apply at 260 South Paulina-st.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK, "A CONNECTIcut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," is having an immense sale. Call or write for agency and let us show you what agents are doing. We want first-class agents for this work. R. S. PEALE & CO., 315 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL "THE CRIME OF the Century; or, the Murder of Dr. Cronin," with full account of trial, speeches of counsel, and will close with jury's verdict; 500 pages; cloth $1.50; complete outfit sent on receipt of 30c. L. H. BARKDULL, 214 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY AND GENtlemen agents. Call at 18 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AGENTS AT ONCE, ON "THE Crime of the Century; or the Murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin." Will contain 500 pages; full particulars of trial and verdict of jury. Cloth bound, $1.50. Send 30c for outfit. Globe Publishing Co., 407 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by anyone; circulars and samples free. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 25 Michigan-av.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FULL-BLOODED GORDON setter, 4 months old. G 95, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—PLANT FOR SMALL FOUR PAGE paper and printer to run it in Florida. E. L. STEWART, 607 Tacoma Block.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FOR SALE—DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RING, 2¼ carats; very fine; cost $300; price $160; bargain. 631 East Division-st., Flat 1.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
MANUFACTURING SITES,
WAREHOUSE SITES,
COAL-YARD PROPERTY.
11,000 square feet on C. & N. W. track, near Chicago-av. and Halsted-st.
200,000 square feet on Chi., Alton & St. Louis track, near Halsted-st.
30,000 square feet on Pan-Handle track, near Western-av.
100,000 square feet on Pan-Handle and C., B. & Q. tracks, near 18th-st.
100,000 square feet on C., Mil. & St. Paul track, near North-av.
20,000 square feet on C. & N. W. R. R. track, near Van Buren-st.
80,000 square feet on Wabash track, near 35th and Ullman-sts.
Large and small lots, with and without railroad tracks, in all parts of the city.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES RIPE FOR SUBDIVISION.
With a Sure Profit.
Lots desirable for homes or investment in a number of the best subdivisions in the city. Call or send for particulars.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property our specialty; will erect buildings to suit tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY F. L. DAWSON, 20 Tribune bldg.: Vacant business lots for Bv'd, improved, west; improved business lots, for flats, brick, west; improved, 12th ward, for Lake or Calumet, vacant.

FOR SALE—
5 acres, Ridgeland-av., near 12th........$6,500
5 acres, 13th-st. and Evangeline........3,800
40 acres, only 2 blocks from corner 12th-st. and Oak Park-av.: $740 an acre.
JOHN WAIN, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$20 MONTHLY FROM START BUYS beautiful 7-room house and lot; 6 cents fare. McDONALD, Room 75, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM HOUSE FOR $20 monthly; no payment down; only two left. EBERHART, Room 12, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
TEAMING COMPANIES AND LIVERYMEN please notice!
Brick barn, with 40 stalls, wagon room, etc.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT.
RENTAL $2,712.
$9,000 CASH. PRICE $21,000.
Balance 4 years, 5½ per cent.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLAT BUILDING, $12,000 equity; will take part in vacant lots; paying over 10 per cent net. G 96, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
20 LOTS
on
CENTRAL PARK-BLVD.,
between
GRAND-AV. AND HUMBOLDT PARK.
585 feet east frontage.
AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
RIPE FOR BUILDERS.
Neighborhood sewered.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—
WEST VAN BUREN-ST.,
Southwest corner Morgan, 202x165 to Tilden-st. and Bowery on the west. This fine lot, surrounded by streets with almost the whole Van Buren-st. frontage vacant, yields an annual rental of more than 6 per cent on the price; 10 per cent net could be readily realized by improving the vacant frontage; a bargain is offered in this property.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AT POPULAR PRICES; PRESSED-BRICK HOUSES BUILT TO YOUR ORDER, BETWEEN MADISON AND HARRISON-STS. AND W. 43D-ST. THE MOST POPULAR INVESTMENT IN THE MARKET TODAY. SURE TO DOUBLE IN VALUE. THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST., 1979 W. MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—
$4,000 cash will buy my equity in a new and handsome flat of 6 and 7 rooms, between Madison and Van Buren-sts., and the property is paying 10½ per cent net. Buy quick, if you want the above. Address F 128, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER PUT ON THE MARKET ON THE WEST SIDE. INTERSECTED BY MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, JACKSON, VAN BUREN, CONGRESS, HARRISON-STS., FRONTING ON W. 44TH-ST. GREAT SALES OF LOTS AT POPULAR PRICES. AN INVESTMENT SURE TO DOUBLE IN VALUE. MADISON-ST. CABLE AND WISCONSIN CENTRAL TRAINS. EASY TERMS.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 1979 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
$1,500—One lot left on Colorado-av. and Jackson-st. This is $500 to $1,000 less than what others are asking on this street; owner wants money.
$750—Lexington-st., near Francisco-av.
$1,000—Twelfth-st., near Central Park-av.
$1,200—On Ogden-av., only one left at this price, near 24 Lexington-av., north front.
$1,650—Chicago-av., near Springfield-av.
$1,200—Erie-st., near Robey.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 LA Salle-st., main floor. Here is the finest home on the West Side for the money, No. 936 Adams-st., a beautiful 2-story and cellar and mansard roof pressed brick house; has all the latest improvements; 9 or 10 rooms; all light and roomy. Call and see it.

FOR SALE—
FIVE ACRES.
Corner Harrison-st. and East-av.; adjoining property is all subdivided. Call for particulars at once.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AT POPULAR prices; pressed brick houses built to your order between Madison and Harrison and West 43d-sts.; the most popular investment in the market today; sure to double in value; the easy payment plan.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 1979 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—
8 lots on West Adams-st., south front, near California-av.; make us an offer on one or all; 24x125 to 16 ft. alley; per lot, $1,600.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A CHANCE TO MAKE $200—VAN Buren-st, near California-av., 25x125. Call at once. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
227 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
96 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
97 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
96 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV., only $75 per foot. M. A. WELLS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
West Madison-st. Investment.
Near Centre-av.
Entire south frontage between two streets.
Well improved with stores and flats.
PAYS GOOD RATE OF INTEREST.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—NEW 3 STORY BRICK flats on Harvard-st., south front, near California-av., 6 rooms each flat: every convenience; must be sold; lot 25x125 to 16 ft. alley; $1,000 cash; balance to suit; frame barn; $4,500.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,500—82 CYPRESS-ST., TWO-story brick in 2 flats; rents $20 per month; this is a big bargain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—A RARE opportunity to secure a first-class home cheap; vicinity of Ashland-av. and Adams-st.; only $9,500. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD, CORner of Western-av., 49x166; price $1,300; on easy payments; this property is accessible by horse and steam cars; only 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare 6¼ cents; Humboldt-boulevard is already laid out 250 feet in width. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR HOMES IN GUNDERSON & GAUGER'S ADDITION ON W. 43D-ST., BETWEEN MADISON-ST. AND COLORADO-AV. HIGHLY IMPROVED AND VERY CHOICE. WE BUILD BRICK HOUSES TO YOUR ORDER ON THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST., 1979 WEST MADISON-ST.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
Manufacturing coalyard and stoneyard sites on Pan Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
25 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
25 ft on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft deep.
25 ft on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; price $425 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW MODERN 9-ROOM house, South Leavitt-st., north of Harrison. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st., R. 59.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV. NEAR MONROE-ST., west front, a 3-story and cellar stone front residence, all modern; 2-story brick barn. For a few days only at $13,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES, VACANT and improved, for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—
Look at this desirable property and make offer.
New modern brick and stone front flat, 409 Marshfield-av.
Fine modern brick residence, 693½ Monroe-st.
Large new brick store, 965 W. Van Buren-st. All rented.
B. F. GEORGE, 353½ Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—
ADAMS-ST.
East of Garfield Park.
Choice lots, 25x180.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—142 ASHLAND-AV., NEAR MONROE-st., 3-story stone-front dwelling, with brick barn; will be sold for a few days only at $13,000 to close an estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., room 6.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4955 VINCENNES-AV., NEW MODERN brown stone front dwelling, 9 rooms; every improvement; $7,500; $1,000 down, balance monthly payments; see it before you buy. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 12TH and 13th-sts., 25 feet, improved, for which I want an offer. Must be sold. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 25X180 FEET, Prairie-av., near 29th-st.; only $10,000. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAIN—100X208, MICHIgan-boulevard and 58th-st.; east front. Owner, Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st., Stock Exchange Building.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—Michigan-av., east front, south of 16th-st., good 10-room frame house, brick basement, in fine order; frame barn; lot 23½x176 to 18 ft. stone paved alley; incumbrance of $7,500 due in 3 years; now is the time to get a bargain; come and see us about the above; $13,500. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—342 OAKWOOD-BLVD., SMALL MODern stone front house, neat and cheap at $7,000; in good condition; possession any time; terms given; it's a bargain. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50X171 facing lake front. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEAR LINCOLN PARK.
The new and modern 3-story rock-front residence at 601 Dearborn-av. Wide lot; good alley. Immediate possession.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—EASY PAYMENTS—MODERN stone-front house near south end Lincoln Park. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st., corner Monroe.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TAKE NOTICE, INVESTORS, SYNDICATES.
AN 80-ACRE TRACT NEAR INTERSECTION OF CRAWFORD AND ARCHER-AVS. AND 51ST-ST.
CONVENIENT TO STATION; also near CAR SHOPS. If subdivided lots would go off like HOT CAKES.
PRICE ONLY $1,250 PER ACRE.
The special attention of HEAVY INVESTORS and SYNDICATES is called to this property. There is money in it. Full particulars on application.
TURNER & BOND. Exclusive agents for this tract, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—AS UNDER:
20 acres, Center-av. and 92d-sts.
10 acres, Robey and 83d-sts.
5 acres, Robey and 81st-sts.
20 acres, Robey and 80th-sts.
In the immediate locality above within past six months over $1,000,000 has been invested in acre property, subdivisions made, improvements going in, so that an opportunity now presents itself to INDIVIDUAL OR SYNDICATE buyers to purchase all or any of the above tracts at prices and on terms that will give large profit. This property has the advantage of both the Rock Island and Pan-Handle suburban service; call or write for prices and more detailed information.
A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94 Illinois Bank Building.

FOR SALE—
A BRICK FACTORY
(75 H. P. engine and boilers),
With 7 lots on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.
Switch accommodations.
Leased for a term of years,
NETTING 6 PER CENT ON $19,000.
Possession given if desired.
Price $16,000.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 48.

FOR SALE—
5 ACRES (48 FULL-SIZE LOTS)
Located in center of Chicago Lawn,
Between 61st and 63d-sts., Kedzie and Homan-avs.; fine houses adjoining; streets graded: adjoining lots selling at $350 to $450.
We are authorized to offer this block for $10,000 on easy terms.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—
Income property
on Wentworth-av., Englewood,
144 ft. front.
YIELDS 6 PER CENT NET ON $19,000.
On long lease.
Price $15,000.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 48.

FOR SALE—
A CHOICE SMALL INVESTMENT.
Sixteen lots on Fifty-first-st., west of Western-av., at less than acre prices; streets made and water-pipes laid; lot will retail at more than 100 per cent profit; a bargain for a few days; price $200 per lot.
WM. L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 3,129.
AUBURN PARK.
A handsome, new, 9-room house, built for a home, of the best material and finely finished, with every modern convenience. Large east front lot, 60x144. A bargain at $7,500. Could not be duplicated for $8,000.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
20 ACRES
FRONTING ON 63D-ST., INSIDE CITY LIMITS,
Near Chicago Lawn and Stickney tract. Street-cars soon to run on 63d-st., passing by this tract. A prompt offer of $1,000 per acre will buy this. This is a real bargain. Full particulars on application.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—
Garfield-boulevard lots,
west of Wentworth-av.
7 lots, together or singly,
at last year's prices.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES CORNER SIXTY-SEVENTH-st. and Oakley-av. one block east of Western-av., 2 blocks from depot and street cars at $1,550 per acre. Several tracts in Southwest part of Lake and in vicinity of Chicago Lawn. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES, LOOMIS AND 78TH-STS.; any reasonable offer will be accepted. MOAK & DUTHIL, 116 La Salle-st., R. 50.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES 63D-ST., NEAR CRAWford-av., at a bargain if taken this week. Room 12, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
At Englewood. 3 lots on Sixtieth-st., just west of School-st.
$1,000 each.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—
LOTS ON TRACY-AV.,
NEAR GARFIELD-BOULEVARD,
CHEAP.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 48.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES BET. 67TH AND 69th-sts., California and Western-avs.; near depot and street-cars; a big bargain at $1,200; worth $1,400 per acre.
18 acres at Gage Park, Western-av. and 55th-st.; ripe for retailing; near depot; at $1,800.
40 acres, Johnson-av. and 71st-st., at $1,250.
10 acres, California-av. and 71st-st., at $1,200.
60 acres, Western-av. and 75th-st., at $1,200.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES WEST OF AUBURN, IN Town of Lake, adjoining new car shops, $35,000; half cash; a fine investment. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; two blocks from horse cars; price $500 to $750 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ADJOINING DEPOT AT Chicago Lawn, cor. 87th-st. and Grand Trunk R. R., ripe for retailing. Can be had at a bargain for a few days. For price and terms apply to E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NICE FRAME HOUSE arranged in flats on Wabash-av., near 47th-st., with lot 25x176. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 57.

FOR SALE—$600; COTTAGE GROVE-AV. LOTS, adjoining Dauphin Park; water main in street; cable when extended will pass this property. J. B. WOODRUFF & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW KENWOOD STONE FRONT, only $8,500; $1,300 or more cash, balance easy, 6 per cent; location, Lake-av., at 46th-st.; very choice; one block to Kenwood depot (Illinois Central) and clubhouse. Send for circular or call; will build there to suit. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK, BETWEEN cable and I. C. Ry. depot, 63d-st., beautiful residence lots; one-fifth down, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. Water, sewer, gas, macadamized streets, stone sidewalks, all paid for, and no taxes until 1891. This is a rare opportunity to secure a home or make quick money. L. A. GILBERT, 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—4324 EVANS-AV.—NEW MODERN frame house, on brick basement, 9 rooms, 28 foot lot, east front, street to be paved, one block from cable; only $4,850; monthly payments; you can't miss it; open. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST PROPERTY FOR MANUfacturing purposes in South Chicago, near the harbor, in lots of 10, 40, and 160 acres. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN COTTAGE GROVE-AV. and Jackson Park and 65th-st. Highly improved property known as Woodlawn Ridge; stone sidewalks, boulevard lamps, water, gas, and sewer pipes all in; wooded lots; easy terms; great bargain at present prices. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av., 65th-st. and Cottage Grove, Woodlawn Station.

FOR SALE—Seven acre block between 61st and 62d-sts. and Ellis and Wharton-avs.; great bargain, for a few days only. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW MODERN 3-STORY brick house, 12 rooms, 13 closets, and a barn; lot 25x218, east front, south exposure, for $10,500; terms, $1,000, balance monthly; short walk to I. C. R. R. or cable. 4532 Ellis-av. or 16 Central Music-Hall.

FOR SALE—50X190, STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD, beautiful high lot, fronting Jackson Park, near 63d-st. main entrance; World's Fair will double value; $80. Room 509, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL railroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale Station; water pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $650 per lot, on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK—BOND-AV., E. F., 187 feet south of 76th-st., 100x200 feet; beautiful high wooded lot; bargain at $38. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— GREAT SUCCESS.
OVER 50 LOTS SOLD.
24 LOTS SOLD IN ONE WEEK.
—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—
PRICES $450 TO $1,250 PER LOT.
Fronting Stony Island-boulevard, Grand terrace, Shergold-court, Jefferson-av., South Chicago-av., 75th, 76th, and 77th-sts.
The best on the market.
High, dry ridge land, containing water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, and shade trees. This property can be reached via the Illinois Central, P., F. W. & C., and L. S. & M. S. Rys., all entering one union depot, five minutes' walk from the property. The best transportation in Cook County. 150 passenger trains daily. Call for free transportation.
But three left of the 7-room modern houses which we have recently built on the above property, on detached brick foundations, containing hot and cold water, bath, gas, mantels, fire-places, hardwood stairs, etc., each on a lot 25x125 to alley. Price $2,500; terms $300 cash, balance monthly payments if desired. Agent on the ground daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., 144 La Salle-st., and branch office Cor. 76th-st. and R. R. tracks, Grand Crossing.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR IMMEDIATE purchase.
Good business corner on Cottage Grove-av., only $60 per foot.
Lots on South Chicago-av., Grand Crossing, only $500 each.
Lots on St. Lawrence-av., corner 72d-st., only $600 each.
Lots 50x120 on Forrestville-av., near 45th-st., $3,250, all improved.
Modern residence on Forrestville-av., near 45th-st., $8,000. Very cheap.
Lots on St. Lawrence-av., near 45th-st., only $1,500 each.
Elegant brown-stone house on Lake-av., near 35th-st., 16 rooms, modern improvements, only $14,500; will trade for small house.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 144 La Salle-st. and cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN
FRONTING ON
55TH-ST. CABLE LINE
Will submit any
REASONABLE OFFER.
PROUDFOOT, JOHNSON & CO., 126 Washington-st., R. 48.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN RIDGE—CHOICE PROPERTY INTERSECTED BY ELLIS, DREXEL, WHARTON, WOODLAWN, AND OTHER CHOICE BOULEVARDS ADJACENT TO JACKSON PARK AT 65TH-ST. THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE. POPULAR PRICES. EASY PAYMENTS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS NOW IN.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST., 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 65TH-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., WOODLAWN STATION.

FOR SALE—
THE FINEST CORNER ON
43D-ST.,
EAST OF COTTAGE GROVE-AV.,
AT A LOW PRICE AND ON VERY EASY TERMS.
TAYLOR & JONES, Room 1,011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ON WRIGHT AND 58TH-STS.—Large frame house, well built; all improvements in street; a bargain at $3,750; very easy terms; see it and us; would take part in trade. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
DEMING-CT., NEAR LINCOLN PARK.
NEW AND MODERN RESIDENCE,
2½-story brick basement 12-room brick and frame dwelling; every convenience, including a 2-story 6-room frame barn.
LOT 40X190. RENTAL, $1,200. MAKE AN OFFER.
THOMAS G. WINDES, 702, 112 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE VACANT, INCLUDing two (2) corners, north of Belmont-av., fronting the Lake Shore drive. This property will double in value in a short time; will make deferred payments on or before with 6 per cent. P. A. FEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOME IN best part of Oak Park; a rare chance; terms to suit; must be sold immediately. F 177, Tribune.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES, SECTION 4, CICERO; 6 acres, Section 5, Cicero; 10 acres, Ridgeland-av. and Jackson-boulevard, a bargain; 10 acres, 63d-st., near Reese-av. Rich iron mine, Hickman County, Tenn., to lease on favorable terms. F. P. WILSON, 359 Rookery.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MAYWOOD LOTS, BEAUTIFUL MAYWOOD!
Only 10 miles from the Court-House, Chicago, one of the greatest cities on earth. Lots this week $150 to $200, $2.50 to $5 per month. 650 lots sold since last July 4th in this subdivision. Everybody delighted with their purchases.
Parties living outside of Chicago can send their payments by postal order. $25 cash down.
Maps and photographs of Maywood mailed free to any address on demand.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
A sixty-five (65) acre tract on the north lake shore, in the Village of Wilmette, joining Evanston on the north.
This property has 1,600 feet of water front. The Sheridan drive runs through this tract.
The new Chicago & Evanston R. R. line is now laying tracks within two blocks of the property, and runs through the southwest corner of it. The railroad company has agreed to construct two depots, one at the north line and one within a block of the south line. It is also within three blocks of the C. & N. W. R. R. depot.
More than one-half of this property is covered with a natural growth of timber, and has a beautiful bluff at least fifty (50) feet above the lake. Can be purchased at a bargain. Inquire of
L. H. BISBEE, Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—
80 acres, Sec. 25, Lyons, adjoining the Stickney tract; only $250 per acre; decided bargain.
Several tracts in n. w. portion of Worth; prices range from $250 to $350 per acre. Call for particulars.
20 acres s. w. cor. Crawford-av and 59th-st., just west of Chicago Lawn depot and east of the Stickney tract; ripe for retailing and a bargain at $1,200.
6⅔ acres s. w. cor. Wentworth-av. and 75th-st., cornering on Vincennes road; street cars pass the property and near depot; ripe for retailing; $20,000.
25 acres Vincennes road and 79th-st., through to Wentworth-av.; $65,000; ripe for retailing; over 100 per cent profit in a short time.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
TWO NORTH SHORE INVESTMENTS IN
ACRE TRACTS.
In WINNETKA, adjoining the new town of KENILWORTH, which is being laid out (to be another Edgewater).
The price of acres in this vicinity is constantly increasing, and will double within a year.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.
I have the only two 10-acre tracts for sale at $500 and $800 per acre.
THOMAS G. WINDES, R. 702, 112 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT WINNETKA, ON THE NORTH shore—50-foot lots at the price of 25 feet elsewhere. You can double your money buying at present prices.
38 TRAINS DAILY. HIGH SCHOOLS. PURE WATER. NO SALOONS. LAND 75 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE.
Lots 50x177 feet; $150 to $300; easy payments; lots covered with shade-trees; houses building; free tickets; Sheridan Road runs through Winnetka.
E. PERCY MAYNARD, Room 14 Tribune Bldg.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
80 acres on the ridge, near two lines of railroad.
$750 PER ACRE.
Really cheap and desirable.
Not inflated. No boomed price.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—40, 80, OR 110 ACRES LYING NEAR two depots, high, rolling prairie, for immediate subdivision, investment, or for manufacturing it cannot be excelled in ten miles from the Court-House. J. L. LEE, R. 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—SPECIAL CHANCE—Speak quick—4 fine lots (1,067 feet frontage), including 2 corners, only $4,000. Notice this is but $4 per ft.; C., B. & Q. and Ill. Central. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—$36,000 BUYS $100,000 WORTH OF LOTS on 87th-st.; 80 acres near Stock-Yards, $400; 40 acres on 79th-st., $85,000; 13 acres on the W. C. R. R., at Kirwin Station, $25,000; 23 acres at Maywood. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—35 ACRES CHOICE land for subdivision, 22 acres choice woodland, and 18 residence lots, each 50x135, half mile from depot. Must be sold at once to close an estate. Full particulars and plat at my office. F. D. COSSITT JR., 81 Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES—I HAVE FOR SALE 80 acres on 87th-st. and Hyman-av. C. S. ENGLE, 58 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE—80 ACRES 63D-ST., directly opposite principal frontage Stickney tract, $550; exclusive authority; Rhode Island owner; will divide commissions. HENRY C. JACOBS, 87 Washington.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, near the crossing of Panhandle and Rock Island R. R.; $800 per acre. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 32, THE CHEAPest acres in Lyons; just south of the Stickney tract; now is the time to buy. WALTER C. GUNN & CO., 87 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CALIFORNIA VILLA FRUIT farm which will yield good income can be had by the payment of small monthly installments for three years. For particulars send your address to G. B. ADAMS, Post-Office Box No. 361, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—82½ ACRES—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Allegan County, within the fruit belt of Michigan, with good buildings, which cost half the price asked; all kinds of fruit; two miles from corporation limit of Allegan, the county seat; price $45 per acre. Address P.-O. Box 680, Allegan, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRE PLANtation near Natchez; dwelling, gin-tenant houses, etc., etc. B. P. HINMAN, 307 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—KANSAS AND NEbraska farms for dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, improved or unimproved city property. JOHN R. KENNEDY, 110 Wabash-av., Care of L. E. Crandall & Co.

FOR SALE—NATURAL GAS LANDS—160 ACRES on Noblesville road, 8 miles from Indianapolis; no wells yet drilled on this land, but lands on all sides have flowing wells, from which entire supply for Indianapolis is obtained. For prices apply to L. A. COQUARD, 124 N. 3d-st., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HAVE CASH BUYER FOR 50 OR 100 ft., corner preferred, between Madison and Polk, Halsted and Carpenter. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, R. 659 The Rookery.

WANTED—CHEAPEST 20 ACRES NEAR CITY on Wisconsin Central. Give full particulars. Address G 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEE OF GROUND LEASED 99 years. P.-O. Box 391.

WANTED—LARGE RESIDENCE, WITH NOT less than 50 feet of ground, on Washington-boulevard, west of Union Park, not to exceed $35,000. G 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT FOR CASH A 25 TO 50 FT. business corner arranged in brick stores and flats paying good percentage on investment: West or South Side, not too far out; will take bargain in vacant corner. T. G. WINDES, 702 Opera-House Bldg.

WANTED—JEFFERSON ACRES NEAR TRACK; also real estate atlases of Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake. D 28, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A MANUFACTURING business; merchandise $1,000, tools $300; established trade; owner lady. Will take furnished house or suitable partner who can handle business. G 94, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—100 ACRES BELT R. R. station on through road, near deep water, with other facilities. B. P. HINMAN, 307 Tacoma Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—800 SHARES OF GOOD MINing stock for timber land or suburban lots. MOAK & DUTHIL, 116 La Salle-st.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—5 LOTS FOR EXCHANGE; also in San Diego, 10 acres of choice land; what have you to give? A. P. W. SKINNER, R. 5, 260 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE hardwood lands in Wisconsin for Chicago or suburban property; will invest $5,000 cash in addition if desirable property is offered. J 32, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN THE center of city for as many as desired. What have you got? G 79, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THIRTY ACRES NEAR PULLman at $1,250 per acre for city property, improved, clear. Address G 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE OF FOUR ROOMS for diamond earrings or gentleman's watch and chain. F 167, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND— NO COMMISSION.
5, 5½, and 6 per cent money to loan on Chicago real estate in sums from $2,000 to $50,000. Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.
Money to loan on real estate security in any amount at lowest rates without delay. Parties desiring loans please call for rates.
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at our rent rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit. Apply at The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

TO LOAN—$50,000 TO $100,000 ON CITY PROPERTY. Money in hand; no delay except for examination of title. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

5 PER CENT—
Money to loan on real estate in large or small amounts. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY PART OF $7,000 TO LOAN ON PERSONAL property, diamonds, etc.; private party. Address F 180, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITALISTS, PLEASE NOTICE—GOOD INVESTments in improved real estate for sale. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $300 AT 2½ PER CENT a month; chattel mortgage security, $1,000 worth of furniture, nearly new: no mortgage men need answer. F 172, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 TO OPERATE IN CONNECtion with one of our clients in a profitable real estate investment. CRATTY BROS. & ASHCRAFT, Tacoma Building.

$50,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES for sale: interest 7 and 8 per cent, according to amount. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS—
CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH TO BUY FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, FOLDING-BEDS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH—SPOT CASH (NO TIME, NO EASY PAYMENTS)—IS AT UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE, 101 S. HALSTED-ST., SOUTHWEST CORNER MONROE.
THE GREAT CASH BARGAIN STORE.
Also good second-hand furniture and carpets at great bargains.
REMEMBER, THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH TO BUY.
MANY GOODS HALF PRICE!
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!
WE UNDERSELL ALL.
UNITED STATES FURNITURE STORE, 101 S. HALSTED-ST.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

GREAT — MORTGAGE — SALE.
564, 566, 568, 570 W. LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Union Park—An immense stock of FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS, CROCKERY, AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Must be sold regardless of value. Don't miss this sale. Open evenings.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels bought without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. SHOWERS & MILLER, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—THE FOLLOWING TO IMPERSONate two original characters in a new comedy: A child not over 11, with long blonde hair, and a good voice; also young lady of excellent figure (Greek measurement) and long auburn hair; a good reader preferred: applicants must have a knowledge of the stage and means to dress characters. Address MANAGER, G 86, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INVESTMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLIARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS, MOVEMENT cure, vapor, sulphur, ocean brine, lobster, medicated, and plain water baths; office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; established 6 years. Rooms 14 to 18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS AND TREATments; genuine Swedish movement cure. Rooms 47 to 51 Central Music-Hall.

PERSONAL—WE WILL MAKE YOU BEST CRAyon portrait for $5 this week only. Chicago Art Co., 616 Stock Ex. Bldg.

MACHINERY.

NEARLY NEW—FOR SALE CHEAP—SCREW machine, Gould shaper, band saw, buffing machine, four lathes, forge, pulleys, hangers, vises, belting, and lot small tools. REYNOLDS, 238 Dearborn-st.

DENTISTRY.

CHICAGO DENTAL PARLORS, 99 MADISON-st.—Full set, $5; gold crown, $5; porcelain crown, $3; silver and amalgam fillings, $1; extracting painless; all work warranted. Call and see us.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE.
HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST OF ANY REAL ESTATE FIRM ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
WE CAN SHOW YOU THE FINEST HOUSES WHICH ARE TO RENT.
RENTS ARE LOW.
WE also have SEVERAL GOOD STORES.
PLEASE CALL ON US AND GET OUR LIST IN PAMPHLET FORM.
WE WILL DRIVE YOU OUT AND AFFORD EVERY FACILITY IN MAKING A SELECTION.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.
Main telephone, 976. Branch office, 9828.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 3238 Graves-place; furnace, gas-fixtures, hardwood floors in hall and dining-room; rent reduced to $40 per month to May 1, 1890; also 9-room house, 259 Bowen-av.; rent reduced to $25 per month to May 1; $35 thereafter. GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF FOURTEEN ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, near cable and Illinois Central R. R., one block south of Thirty-ninth-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av. F 165, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED—NEW HOUSE last May; contains 11 rooms, bath, laundry, and all modern conveniences; handsomely furnished throughout; moderate rent to May 1, 1890; Jewish family preferred. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$12 per month, 5-room cottage, 512 Campbell-av.
$15 per month, 5-room brick cottage, 1170 Harvard-st.
$9 per month, 1 flat, 498 Campbell-av.
$10 per month, 1 flat, 1157 Grenshaw-st.
$10 per month, 1 flat, 1163 Fillmore-st.
Inquire 540 South Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Ontario-st., between State and Dearborn, in nice order. Furniture and carpets must be sold very cheap if house is rented. Must be closed immediately. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—NICE SMALL marble front, 5 minutes from Lake-st.; 8 rooms; first floor dining-room and kitchen; bath, furnace, and also grates; all conveniences. NO DEPENDENCE ON CABLE-CARS. Call at 39 Cass-st., near Illinois.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3, 4, AND 5 ROOM FLATS. 6, 7, AND 8 ROOM FLATS.
FLATS, $12. FLATS, $14. FLATS, $15. FLATS, $20.
WW MM. AA. MM EE RR II GG OO LL DD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. AND 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., HAVE THE LARGEST LIST.
FLATS, $25. FLATS, $30. FLATS, $35. FLATS, $40.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS, NOW READY for occupancy, 191 and 193 Thirty-second-st.; each has 6 and 7 rooms, bath, and laundry, furnace, stationary range and laundry stove; shades and hardwood finish throughout; outside light in every room; reduced rent to May for parties taking long lease. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—Very pleasant 6 and 7-room flats, finished in hard wood and complete in every regard; don't rent without seeing them; our agent at 407 33d-st. will show. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLAT IN NEW building corner 17th and State-sts. GETCHEL, BARNEY & CO., Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—FRONT FLATS IN MONTGOMERY Block; 5 rooms each; first floor; $18, $20, $22. Inquire corner druggist. 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FIVE, SIX, AND SEVEN room flats in new brick block, $20 to $30. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—
CHEAP FLATS.
791 Ogden-av., 5 rooms........$12.00
793 Ogden-av., 5 rooms........11.00
761 W. Ohio-st., 6 rooms, with bath........12.50
114½ N. Wood-st., 5 rooms........12.50
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE PELHAM—GARFIELD-AV. AND North Clark-st., overlooking Lincoln Park—Apartments of 3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms in this elegant new building will be ready Dec. 1; they all have steam heat, grates, hot water, gas cooking ranges, shades, screens, store-room in the attic, handsomely carpeted halls and stairs, electric bells, speaking tubes, janitor service, etc.; all rooms have direct light; no courts or light shafts; south, east, and west exposure; these are the best small apartments in Chicago; rent very moderate. Plans at office of BURBANK & CO., Agents, 409 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS IN THE BELLEVUE, corner Bellevue-place and North State-st.; also second story, 7-room, in the Kirkwood, 558 East Division-st., east of State; new and modern. Call at No. 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, 7-ROOM flat, in thorough repair; steam heat and janitor service; $50. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED, STEAM-heated flat of 4 rooms, all complete for housekeeping. Apply in music store, 237 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—IN THE "CHARLEVOIX," 87 RUSH-st., 7-room apartment; steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor service, hardwood floors, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 188 ERIE-ST.; BATH, gas fixtures. Inquire at 269 La Salle-av. $25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT PLACARDS FREE TO ADVERTISERS.

South Side.

TO RENT—DEARBORN PARK BUILDING CONtains pleasant rooms, richly furnished, heated by steam, and thoroughly respectable; the pleasantest, most homelike accommodations to be found in business center; good table in building; passenger elevator. 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, HANDY TO THE business center; all conveniences; rent reasonable; by the day, week, or month. The Avon, 282 Wabash-av., near the Auditorium.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 23 UNIversity-place, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., for gentlemen only.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; NEW PLACE, second floor; warm, pleasant outside rooms; reasonable; by day, week, or month. 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE ALCOVE SOUTH-FRONT SUITE, elegantly furnished: old couple owning home; company more than money. 6 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—2301 WABASH-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove room, also back parlor.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE; also other rooms; all conveniences; near Auditorium Building.

TO RENT—1734 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURnished front room, $16 monthly, suitable for two gentlemen; also other rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, 4; NICELY furnished, with use of piano, stoves, bedding, dishes, etc.; $25 per month. Call 12 to 1 or after 5 p. m. HOLLENBECK, 195 Oak-st., first flat.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT AND WELL furnished rooms, one large and one single. 77 Rush-st.

TO RENT—AT 68 RUSH-ST., NICELY FURNISHED double room, front parlor floor; furnace heat; also single room, front.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, NICELY FURnished large front room, with fire, gas, and use of bath. 215 Illinois-st., near State.

TO RENT—ALCOVE AND OTHER WELL HEATed, furnished, south front rooms; refined private family. References. 261 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—299½ INDIANA-ST.—LARGE SOUTH front room with all conveniences; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY NEXT—
THE STATE-ST. 6-STORY STORE BUILDING, Situated between the Bee-Hive and The Fair. Inquire at Room 11, Honore Building, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., from 10 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—STORE, 67 MARKET-ST., NEXT corner Washington: two-story, basement, elevator; reduced rent. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—SALOON WITH FINE FIXTURES on West Madison-st.; rent till May 1, $25 per month; or with flat over for $35. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT STORE IN NEW Palace Hotel, cor. Indiana and Clark-sts., suitable for first-class restaurant and cafe, connected with hotel dining-rooms, parlors, reception, ball, and club rooms, with finely caparisoned kitchen and bake oven, new; an opportunity rarely offered restaurateur or caterer; long lease guaranteed; also large, elegant ball-room, polished floor; cheap. Inquire at hotel office.

TO RENT—2 STORES IN A BRICK BLOCK ON Chicago-av., cor. N. State-st.; very low rent; in nice order. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—NEW BLOCK, CORNER Wells and Eugenie-sts.; five living rooms in rear, cellar. Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, ETC., COMplete city list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—
STORES IN THE FORRESTVILLE BLOCK, COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 45TH-ST.; SPLENDID LOCATION FOR GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET COMBINED, HARDWARE STORE, AND BARBER SHOP. FINEST LOCATION ON THE SOUTH SIDE FOR FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 43D-ST., AND 144 LA SALLE-ST.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES—WE OFFER FOR THE NEXT 30 days strictly fire-proof safes at the following very low prices: Inside dimensions, 27x19x14, $50; 23x17x13½, $45; 18x14x12, $35. Safes have never been sold as low as this before. Safe moving and repairing done at lowest prices. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
CO UNSELMAN BUILDING,
N. W. Cor. La Salle and Jackson.
One suite of offices, very desirable for a general insurance agency. Also some very desirable single offices in same building; fireproof; steam heat; rapid elevator; all conveniences.
N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON.
Dearborn Building.
Desirable offices, single and en suite; rapid elevator service. Rents very moderate.
WANAMAKER AND BROWN BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. State and Adams.
First-class offices and salesrooms. Also any desired space to suit. Passenger and freight elevators. Steam heat.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Rents and Collection of Rents. Real Estate and Loans.
Tel. 976. 156-158 La Salle.

TO RENT—OFFICES, REAL ESTATE BOARD Building, 59 Dearborn-st. Apply to PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., Room No. 5 Real Estate Board Building.

TO RENT—CORNER WASHINGTON AND DEARborn-sts., small office on 3d floor, fronting Dearborn-st.; $12 per month. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 14 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—2 NICE ROOMS FITTED UP FOR DENtist at 897 W. North-av., fronting Humboldt Park; not a better place in the city for a good dentist. Call at number.

TO RENT—OFFICE—NEW STOCK EXCHANGE Building, n. e. corner Dearborn and Monroe-st.; electric light, gas; finished in hardwood; electric heat regulator throughout building. Room 204 Stock Exchange Building.

Lofts.

TO RENT—
LOFTS.
113-115 STATE-ST.—WILSON BROS.' BUILDING—For a factory or for cloak, dress, bonnets, or for any light manufacturing.
We have part of the second floor, all of the third, and part of the fifth floor of this building which will be divided to suit tenant; handsome marble entrance; freight and passenger elevators; steam heat.
STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS—
Wanamaker & Brown Building.
The fourth floor of the above building will be rented entire, or any desired space can be had; will be fitted up to suit tenant; passenger and freight elevator and steam heat.
125-127 MARKET-ST.—
Second, third, fourth, and fifth floor lofts in good condition, at reasonable rates; steam heat, elevators, etc.
212 and 214 East Randolph-st., second floor, 40x75; will rent cheap.
Our list is too large to advertise in full. For particulars call on
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156-158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT—in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators, buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160. 7 floors, 60x160.
2 floors, 42x76. 1 floor, 40x50.
1 floor, 42x38. 1 floor, 48x48.
WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 27 AND 29 MARKET-ST.; ADjoining building occupied by H. C. & C. Durand; lot 30x160; building will be arranged to suit tenant, and will be ready for occupancy about May 1, 1890. ECKHART & SWAN, Canal and Fulton-sts.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED steam heated room for two gentlemen; convenient to 39th-st. and Indiana-av. References exchanged. F 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT ON NORTH Side; state price. G 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FOUR OR five-room unfurnished flat in desirable location on South Side, by small family of adults; best references given; rent must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, G 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED room; West Side; best of references. Address LADY, 5 Ashland-blvd.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, near business center. G 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN WITHIN ONE mile of Post-Office, large enough for three horses and three wagons. SNOW & GOODNOW, 99 Van Buren.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DRUGGIST LOCATED ON PROMINENT SUburban corner, with $15,000 to $16,000 annual sales, having outside interests taking part of time, wants first-class man to take interest and share responsibility of the business, to a capable man this is an opportunity not often open; not less than $2,000 required; principals only. G 87, Tribune.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING USEFUL BUSINESS connections in New York, London, and Paris desires to form connection with a brokerage or banking house here, or will assist competent parties in establishing a concern here. Address G 88, Tribune office.

BEST OPENING IN UNITED STATES FOR AN evening Republican paper. The right man with $4,000 or $5,000 can secure position of business manager on such paper. F 160, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—Will take part real estate. D 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
We offer for sale in this place our lumber mill and door and sash factory, combined with ice factory, salt grinding mill, and match factory, all run by a 50-horse power Wilcox cut-off engine, with new steel boiler, 30 woodworking machines of all kinds, dwelling house, blacksmith shops, stable, barn, horses, wagons, buggy, and everything belonging to carry on the business. All in first-class order and now doing a profitable and increasing business. This is the only factory of the kind on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Price, $30,000. Apply by letter or direct to us.
WILLIAM LUND & CO., Guaymas, Mexico.

FOR SALE—
On specially easy terms, a completely equipped malleable and gray iron foundry in full running order; property is 225x160 feet; brick building, with machine shop, patterns, etc., and is situated within three blocks of the switch track in the heart of St. Louis. For full particulars apply to JNO. GRETHER, 304 N. 8th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—CONTROLLING INTEREST IN FOUNdry and engine company in Nebraska; might take eligible Chicago property in part pay. Address J. C. K., Advance office, 155 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—RAIL COAL YARD IN CHICAGO; well located on principal Eastern lines; in thickly settled locality; light competition. Address W. S. GILBERT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FURNISHED FLAT of 7 rooms, Evans-av.; bargain. Room 12, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD REAL estate, no Western land. No. 1 grocery and market doing fine business; reason, other business. F 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 10-ROOM house, cheap. D 14, Tribune office.

NEW HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO RENT TO A party who can furnish it in Pierre, Dakota—Will be completed by Dec. 15; it will accommodate over 200 guests; gas, steam heat, electric bells; meeting of Legislature and opening of Sioux Reservation for settlement insure good business from the day the hotel is opened. Address BAKER, McDONALD & CO., Traders' Bank, Pierre, Dakota.

OPPORTUNITY AT SIOUX CITY FOR INSTALLment house; none here; fine building, wide front, four floors; 28,000 square feet of floor; rent can be made free out of storage department. Address J. S. WHEELER, Sioux City, Ia.

SPOT CASH FOR JOB LOTS AND COMPLETE stocks of merchandise; warehouse receipts bought. H. A. GOULD, 77½ Traders' Building.

SPECIAL MACHINERY FOR ANY PURPOSE DEsigned and built, patents avoided, inventions perfected. W. E. WILLIAMS, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, 345 S. Canal-st.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO MEET PARTY who can control $30,000 to $35,000 to join him in buying out stockholders, in company organized and now managed solely by him; concern now paying an average of $1,000 per month net on $16,000 capital, and this can be easily doubled; prefer an energetic man to take active interest, although this is not absolutely necessary. Address P., Box 1025, Post-Office, New York.

THERE IS AN OPENING FOR A MANUFACtory at Princeton, Ill. Address Business Men's association.

YOUNG MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, SAVING money and wanting to place a portion of their surplus earnings where they can be used to the best advantage in going into business for themselves, send address to Tribune for valuable particulars; no speculative or visionary scheme. G 74, Tribune.

$400 WANTED—PARTY TO ASSIST A MEchanic in a business that will return principle and $300 profit in three months. G 73, Tribune.

$900 TAKES BEST LOCATED RESTAURANT in city; immediately. Room 25, 150 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete, for which I will exchange exceptionally good South Side lots, as to the value of which I invite the closest investigation: will pay cash difference if necessary; I have a market for this class of property, and you can in this way get a good, full price for it instead of sacrificing it, as must be done for cash at this time of the year. O. J. BARRETT, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HEAVY GRAY HORSE IN good condition very cheap; owner has no use for him. Apply to WM. LEWIS, 2915 South Clark-st., between 12 and 1 or after 5:30 p. m.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOT OR diamond a fine large black horse, very stylish mover, 6 years old, sound. Call at 233 Honore-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A FINE DOUBLE SLEIGH; must be in perfect order. Address, giving name of manufacturer, time in use, and lowest price for cash, H S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS FOR EXCAVATING. 82D-ST. and Cottage Grove-av. NELSON & CLEARY.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WEARING APPAREL.

OPERA SHAWL, INDIA SILK, CREAM, PARIS hand worked; finest in city; value $50; will be sold much cheaper to some lady who can afford to wear it. Never been worn. Especially suitable for coming opera season. May be seen, etc. G 75, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts., the leading Chicago music house, are now showing an incomparable line of fine pianos from the following wellknown makers:

STEINWAY
STEINWAY
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STEINWAY

The Steinway piano has triumphed at every world's fair whenever exhibited. The most famous artists and composers unite in declaring it the grandest instrument made and its standing in the musical world was never higher than it is today.

The remarkable popularity of this timetried piano is attested by the sale of more than 80,000 since the manufacturers commenced business. It is undoubtedly the PIANO FOR THE PEOPLE and they realize it.

FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER

LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER
LESTER

Although a comparatively new instrument in the west, it is already making for itself an enviable name, and is recommended thoroughly as a GOOD SERVICEABLE PIANO.

The Pease is a popular piano and a bargain for the money. The manufacturers use only well seasoned wood and select materials and give their instruments a beautiful finish.

PEASE
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PEASE

PIANOS REPAIRED, TUNED, AND MOVED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN TRADE.
SECONDHAND PIANOS FOR SALE.
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.

ALL MUST GO.
ACCUMULATION OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS taken in exchange on new goods.
EVERY ONE A BARGAIN,
and
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
and sold at one price only.

SQUARE PIANOS.

Hall & Pond	$25	Grosskopp & Ritter	$35
Barlow	30	Gale	35
J. & D. Walker	35	Boardman & Gray	40
Gt. Union	55	Newton & Co.	75
Lighte & Co	90	Bradbury	100
Hallet & Cumston	125	Hallet & Davis	175

And many others too numerous to mention at correspondingly low prices.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Lyon & Healy	$100	N. Y. Piano Co.	$140
Hale	155	Hale	175
Christie	185	Emerson	195

Also several HALLET & DAVIS, CHICKERING, EMERSON, and other standard pianos, at low prices on easy payments.
ORGANS in large numbers from $10 to $50.
Examine our large new stock of HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS in fancy casings for holiday trade.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of pianos and organs ever shown in this city can now be seen at the two warerooms of the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., 223 STATE-ST. AND 223 WABASH-AV.
CHICKERING GRANDS AND UPRIGHTS.
New scale, new action, new designs, French pitch. Indorsed by the first artists in the world.
GABLER PIANOS
In English and French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, antique oak, and ebonized cases.
Also a full line of COLBY, SCHUBERT, C. A. SMITH, and KURTZMAN PIANOS.
Every instrument fully warranted. OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Prices and terms within the reach of all.
NOTE—Tuning and moving orders receive prompt attention.

PIANO SALE—
—PIANO SALE.—
WE ARE OFFERING PIANOS AND ORGANS AT HARD CASH PRICES.
TO REDUCE OUR STOCK TO THE UTMOST PRIOR TO JANUARY 1ST.
VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT ALLOWED IF DESIRED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
Save one profit, buy direct, and get MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Cash or on monthly payments.
UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Second-hand organs, square and upright pianos.
LOW PRICES.... EASY TERMS.
B. SHONINGER, 215 State-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Steger pianos, 2 upright pianos, 1 Chickering, 1 Bauer, 1 Vose & Son, 1 Lyon & Healy, 1 Fischer, for $100, $145, $175, to $250; payments to suit purchasers. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson, second floor.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, Steger pianos, second-hand Steinways at a bargain; one Lyon & Healy upright, 3 Bauer pianos, 2 Chickerings, for nearly half the original cost. Cash or time payments. Pianos for rent. Rent applied if purchased. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., n. w. corner Jackson, 2d floor.

$75 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DECKER PIANO—TWO LARGE HANDsome uprights, nearly new; $200 and $235; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125, $135, and $150 EACH, THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HAZELTON PIANO, HANDSOME ROSEwood case, in fine condition; a bargain, $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARVED legs; $65; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

TWO CHICKERING & SON'S UPRIGHT pianos for sale cheap, cash or time. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIanos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STEINWAY PIANO—IN FINE CONDITION; 7⅓ octaves; $125; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE piano; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BAUER UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE, HANDsome case, in fine condition, 7⅓ octave, triple strung, $200; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

HO, FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Good upright piano........$ 60
Kranich & Bach........175
Chickering........190
Bauer........135
Others on payments of $5 per month; rent some at $3 per month. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

STECK PIANO—HANDSOME CASE, FINE tone, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO; A GREAT bargain; $185; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 150 State-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS Rare Books, Costly Books, All Kinds of Books, LIBRARIES, CYCLOPÆDIAS, and Magazines, at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

5,000 VOLUMES BOOKS FOR SALE CHEAP—
Cyclopedia Britannica, 28 vol........$100
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Old books and magazines bought.
MILLER, 2 Arcade-court, rear of 155 La Salle-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A FRANK— 376 State—376.
The highest price will be paid for ladies' and gents' good cast-off clothing; special for silk dresses, good cloaks, and overcoats. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Ladies by Mrs. Frank, gents by A. Frank.

H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for ladies and gents' cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

MEDIUM—MRS. FLORA A. BROWN OF PORTland, Ore., gives full life readings: business and social matters; satisfaction guaranteed or no charges made. 29 North Ada-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, residence 32 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PLATFORM SCALE, 42X44, IN firstclass condition; good as new; Chicago Scale Co. make. Inquire of cashier Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD HOME AND WARM ROOM FOR THE winter will be given to a middle-aged, companionable lady for her society by an invalid; no duties required. Address H S 30, Tribune office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ADOPT A BABY, she has lost her own; good care and kind treatment. 214 North Sangamon-st.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—$1,000 REWARD FOR any case of superfluous hair that modene will not permanently remove. Address GEORGE SCHREINER, 18 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN AND AROUND Chicago—I would like you all to know that I am doing my best to get the World's Fair right here in Chicago; I have received my first two car-loads of flag poles from Oregon, and I heartily recommend them to architects, builders, and every one who wants flag-poles. This Oregon pine makes the best flag-poles in the world. I have some fine long timber. 60 ft. for housemovers and for derricks at the east end of Kinzie-st. bridge. GEO. HALKET.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—PARTIES WHO have purchased land from Fredericksen & Co. of Chicago, Ill., in Town of Glenwood, Township No. 30, Range 15 west, State of Wisconsin, are hereby notified that Fredericksen & Co. have no title to said land and title can only be obtained from us. Glenwood Mfg. Co., Glenwood, St. Croix County, Wis.

REORGANIZATION.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Holders of issues of Bonds of the Atchison and Auxiliary Companies will find Circular 63, containing PLAN OF REORGANIZATION in detail, at office of

Merchants' Loan & Trust Co., Chicago,

Where, for convenience, Deposits of Bonds and Exchange for Negotiable Certificates in return therefor may be effected without expense to holders.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. CO.
J. W. REINHART, 4th Vice-President.
GEORGE C. MAGOUN, Chairman.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 25.

Central Safety Deposit Vaults

CONDUCTED BY THE

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank,

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SAFES FOR RENT AT $5.00 PER YEAR AND UPWARDS.

Unequaled for strength of construction and convenience of arrangement. The largest and most thoroughly watched Vaults in the world.

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THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK.

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

OAK PARK.

The Commercial Land Association

Is now receiving subscriptions for its shares at the office of the Secretary, GAIL E. DEMING, Room 13, 115 Monroe-st. The tract of land secured is on the southwest corner of Madison-st. and Ridgeland-av., just eight miles from State-st. (section line). Number of shares, 376, and each share will represent a lot, and each lot will cost ONLY $300, payable in installments of $10 per month, without interest or taxes, for the period of 30 months from Nov. 1, 1889.

Ground Leased 99 Years.

CENTRAL PROPERTY.

A 50-foot lot in the down-town business centre, leased for 99 years at 6% net on the purchase price; rent secured by the $50,000 building upon the lot, with insurance collateral. Price $1,600 per foot. Choice 6 per cent fees are scarce. Investigate.

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Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

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High Grade Bonds a Specialty.
Local Securities bought and sold.
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Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.
Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Live Stock Commission Co. will be held at the office of the company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 9, 1889, for the purpose of electing the directors of said company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such business as may be legally brought before said meeting.

J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Live Stock Commission Company will be held at the office of said company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, December 9, 1889, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from $100,000 to $250,000. By order of the Board of Directors at a meeting held at Midland Hotel, Kansas City, on October 29, 1889.

J. W. T. GRAY, Secretary.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.
WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN-ACRE BLOCK, between 61st and 62d-sts., Ellis and Wharton-avs. Great bargain for a few days only.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN,

Bankers and Brokers, 115 and 117 Monroe-st., Chicago. 74 Broadway and 9 New-st., New York.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Local Securities. Direct Wires to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS.

We have some Bargains in Lands ripe for subdivision, West, North, and South Sides. Call at once before prices are advanced. A. C. PINKHAM & CO., 1209 Tacoma Building.

A GENTLEMAN of standing and integrity, for several years in active business in Chicago, and occupying responsible position, is now locating East, and desires to represent there some reliable financial, mercantile, or investment interest. Record open to fullest investigation and responsibility guaranteed. Highest credentials. G 75, Tribune.

Fine Office Furniture and FOLDING BEDS.
A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash

IT WAS FIFTY CENTS A KISS.

A Boy of 15 Fined $3 for Making Love to His Employer's Wife.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 19.—George Ackerman, a good-natured Polander, whose grocery is on Main street, opposite the principal hotel in Naugatuck, has a handsome wife and three children. Mr. Ackerman's domestic relations have been at times more or less ruffled, but there was a climax a day or two ago when Thomas Clancy, 15 years of age, who is in Ackerman's employ, it was found had been making love to Mrs. Ackerman. The injured husband tried to reason with the young Lothario, but was only abused for his pains. Ackerman swore out a warrant for the arrest of Clancy Friday, and Justice Tuttle, before whom the case was tried in Naugatuck, fined the boy $3 and costs.

"Did you kiss the woman?" was the question asked by the prosecution.

The lad hung his head and, amid a profusion of blushes, admitted that his lips touched the pretty cheeks of the wife of his employer six times. It was 50 cents a kiss.

For the speedy relief of dyspepsia, indigestion, and as a food tonic of great value, *Rhode's Kumyss* is unexceptionally recommended by all eminent physicians. Order direct from *Rhode's Pharmacy*, No. 504 North Clark street.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 12.
New York	$170,047,687	$174,015,735
Boston	16,611,130	17,405,062
Chicago	12,598,000	11,682,000
Philadelphia	14,584,240	13,305,256
St. Louis	3,737,513	3,659,356
Baltimore	2,198,400	2,349,526
New Orleans	3,195,750	3,059,966

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50c discount; Boston, 5c premium to 5c discount; St. Louis, par to 25c discount.

Yesterday was an exceptional Tuesday in some respects. Transactions in New York exchange were large, country banks being among the buyers, and shipments of currency to the country were unusually bulky. In other respects the Chicago money market possessed no new or peculiar features. Call money was freely offered at 6 per cent and discounts were firm at 6@8. Lenders are still indisposed to make concessions on time loans, yet it is evident that funds are accumulating in this center. Exchange on New York sold at 50c discount. Sterling was weak and unsettled, being responsive to the fluctuations of money in New York. Following were the quotations for Chicago business:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Posted rates	481½	486
Actual	480¾	484¾
Documentary	479¾	

The trade in securities was not large, but the market was far from being dull. Brokers went to the Stock Exchange with an abundance of orders, but were not able to execute many of them. Buyers want prices to come down a little, and holders are equally determined that there shall be no concessions. The local money market does not promise to grow any more stringent, and call loan money is more plentiful now than it has been for two months. This condition of things certainly favors higher prices for securities, yet the advances made thus far are trifling. Dividend-payers of unquestioned worth and permanence are selling in the Chicago market at prices from 10 to 30 per cent under what similar properties are fetching in New York. It is their knowledge of this fact which makes Chicago brokers exceedingly bullish on all of the local properties. There was a private sale yesterday of ten shares Continental National Bank at 135. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$10,000 Lincoln Park 7s	105¼
$4,000 West Div. Ry. 5s	101⅞
$5,000 Consumers' Gas 5s	90⅛
$7,000 Auditorium 5s	101½
$7,000 Gaslight 5s	93⅛
100 shares Cal. and Chic. C. and D.	82
55 shares West Chic. St. R. R.	97⅛@97¼
500 shares North Chic. St. R. R., b. 30	123½
50 shares Western Stone Co., b. 30	103½

The following prices were bid for securities at the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a † indicates a price asked with no bid:

†Am. Ex. Nat.	129	Chi. Panopticon Co.	15
†American Trust & S.	129	Diam'd M'h Co. of Ill.	141
Atlas National	110½	Illinois Steel Co.	94
Commercial National	275	†N. Chi. City Ry.	543
Continental Nat.	132½	†Nat. Ry. Co. Illinois	109
Corn Ex. Bank	210	†Pack. & P. D. Ins. Co.	104
First National	305	Pullman P. Car Co.	188⅛
†Fort Dearborn Bank	105	U. Stock Y. & T. Co.	108
†International Bank	105	W. Chi. S. R. R.	97
†Lincoln Nat. Bk.	101	Western Stone Co.	103
Mer. Loan & Tr. Co.	235	Nat. Panorama Co.	9
Met. National Bk.	262½	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	101
Nat. Bank of America	139	Chicago City 3½s, 1909	103
†Nat. Bank of Illinois	262½	Chi. C. Ry. 5-20 4½s	100⅛
†Nat. Live Stock Bnk.	175	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	102⅛
†Union National	165	†Chi. Audito. 5s, 1929	102
Union Trust Co.	200	†Com. B. Co., St. L. 6s	103
†Allen Pap. C. W. Co.	150	†C.G.L. & C.Co. 5s, 1937	94
Cal. & C. Canal & D. Co.	81¼	Con. Gas 1st m. 5s 1930	90⅛
Do pfd.	100	Lincoln Park 7s	105
Calumet Car Co.	70	Nat. Sub. Co. 6s, 1907	102½
Chamber of Com'erce	122½	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s 1900	113
Cent. Music Hall	315	†N. C. C. Ry. 4½s 1927	99⅛
Cent. Union Tel.	59½	South Park 6s, 1898	101
Chicago City Ry.	253½	U.S. Brew. Co., Chi. 5s	97
Chicago Gas Trust Co.	54	W. D. R. coup 5-20 5s	101⅛
†Cal. Opera-House Co.	125	W.&C. S. Ry. 1st m 5s	99⅛
Chicago Telep'h'ne Co.	300	West Park 7s, 1890	100
Chi. Arc. L. & P. Co.	73		

A movement is expected in Illinois Steel stock, there being a demand from Boston as well as local investors. The company is said to be doing a most profitable business, with orders for a year ahead. The last sales were at about 95.

It is understood that the Gas Trust people interested in bringing natural gas from Indiana have succeeded in negotiating $4,000,000 bonds in New York. Wall street persists in regarding them as Gas Trust bonds, and there were some sales of the "trusts" in consequence. The bonds, however, if issued at all, will not be Gas Trust bonds. The natural gas company is an auxiliary organization, and it is claimed by the promoters that the Gas Trust will assume no part in its liabilities, although pipes belonging to some of the trust's subsidiary companies will be leased for the distribution of natural gas.

A little figuring proves that the bears cannot get any comfort out of Secretary Windom's intention to withdraw Government deposits from National banks. The withdrawal of $47,000,000 by the Government would really cause an addition of about $20,000,000 to the country's loanable funds. Of every $100,000 now held a bank can lend but $75,000. If the bank, however, sells to the Government the $100,000 of bonds pledged as security to the deposit it will receive $127,000 in cash, every dollar of which it can lend. The withdrawal of the bonds should, therefore, tend to produce ease rather than stringency in the money market. A Chicago institution gave up its bonds some weeks ago for no other purpose than to increase its resources.

Increased railroad earnings for the second week of November: Eastern Illinois, $1,900; Wisconsin Central, $14,469; St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, $22,000; Louisville & Nashville, $73,000; Texas Pacific, $16,000.

The Burlington & Quincy declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent yesterday, payable Dec. 16, to stockholders of record Nov. 20, books to be closed Nov. 21-28.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—Stocks were less active and lower this forenoon. London speculators were selling a good many of the stocks bought last week, notably Louisville & Nashville, which declined 1⅛ to 85 before 12 o'clock. The bidding up of the rates for call loans at the stock exchange yesterday afternoon to 20 per cent per annum was so palpably an expedient of the bears to depress the market that it did not have as much effect on the general market as London selling this morning. There is nothing in the monetary situation, either in this country or in Europe, to warrant a legitimate advance in rates for call loans to any such figures. Nevertheless, the decline this forenoon put nearly all stocks at 12 o'clock from 1⅛ to ⅜ lower than they closed Saturday. St. Paul being 1⅛ lower, Louisville 1⅛, Norfolk & Western preferred 1⅛, Jersey Central 1⅛, and Lackawanna 1⅛.

After 12 o'clock the market was steady until shortly after 2 o'clock, when there was increased selling of Missouri Pacific, which was easily raided down to 68¾. Then there was free selling of Lake Shore, which quickly declined ⅛, to 106; Rock Island ⅜, to 96⅞. In the same time Sugar Trusts dropped from 72 to 69¾, and with these all other stocks declined from ¼ to ½ before 2:30 o'clock. Tennessee Coal fluctuated wildly throughout the day, opening 1 point higher, at 80, and selling down to 71⅛ after 12 o'clock. Sugar Trust is lower for the same reason that is one of the causes of the decline of Cotton Oil Trust—viz.: it has on hand a large amount of the article in which it deals, and on a declining market, though the Sugar Trust is not so much embarrassed for money as the Cotton Trust. The general market closed weak. Just at the close money loaned at 6.

Money on call ruled tight, ranging from 6 to 12 per cent; last loan, 6; closed offered at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7¼. Sterling exchange quiet, but steady, at 481 for 60-day bills and 485 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 368,687 shares, including: Atchison, 10,910; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 13,617; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, 5,695; Erie, 2,800; Lake Shore, 5,600; Louisville & Nashville, 12,230; Missouri Pacific, 8,600; Northwestern, 4,700; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,936; Reading, 21,600; Richmond & West Point, 4,543; St. Paul, 26,945; Union Pacific, 30,685.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.—Nov. 19	Nov. 18
Am. Cot. Seed T.	44,010	30¼	28⅛	29¾	29
Atchison	10,810	34⅛	33⅛	33¾	34¼
Alton & T. H.	100	45	45	45	
C. B. & Q.	1,685	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	107⅛
Canada Southern	910	55⅛	54⅜	54⅞	55⅛
Canadian Pacific	600	73½	73	73	73⅜
Central Pacific	500	35	35	35	35
Ches. & Ohio	1,614	26¼	25⅛	26	26¼
Do 1st pfd	400	65	65	65	65¼
Do 2d pfd	525	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	44½
Con. Gas	350	93	93	93	93
Col. Coal & I.	4,783	35¾	35	35	35¼
C., St. L. & P. pfd	200	39	38½	39	39½
C. W. & Balt. pfd	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
C. & E. Ill.	100	41½	41½	41½	41
Do pfd	220	93	93	93	93
Chi. Gas Trust	2,210	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	54¾
Chic. & A.	100	135	135	135	
C., C., C. & St. L.	700	74⅛	73⅜	73⅜	75
Do pfd	100	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
D., L. & W.	13,617	142⅛	141⅜	141½	142⅛
Del. & Hud.	100	150	150	150	150⅛
D., T. & Ft. W.	5,359	38	37	37	37¾
Erie	2,600	28	27⅛	27⅜	27⅞
Do 2ds	500	106	104	104	106
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Do 2d pfd	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Hocking Valley	810	21⅞	21⅛	21½	23
Jersey Cent.	600	119	119	119	120⅛
K. & T.	310	10	9¾	10	10⅛
Lake Shore	5,600	106⅛	106	106⅛	106⅛
Louis & Nash	11,330	86	85	85⅛	86⅛
Long Island	136	91	91	91	
L. E. & W.	1,100	18⅛	18	18⅛	18⅛
Do pfd	1,200	64⅛	64	64	64⅜
Lead Trust	11,175	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Mo. Pacific	8,975	69⅛	68⅜	69	70
M., L. S. & W.	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
Mich. Cent.	130	96	95⅛	95⅛	97
Manhattan	110	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	104
Mob. & Ohio	200	14½	14½	14½	
Northwest	4,700	113⅛	112½	112⅝	113⅛
New England	3,625	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44⅝
Nor. Pac.	400	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
Do pfd	5,063	76⅛	75⅛	76	76⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	4,700	60⅛	60	60⅛	61⅛
N. Y. Cent	200	106⅛	106	106	106⅛
Nash. & Chat.	200	103	102¾	103	103⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W.	600	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Do pfd	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
N.Y.,C.&St.L. 2d pfd	400	39	39	39	38⅛
O. S. L.	600	56	56	56	56½
Ogn. Imp't.	100	45	45	45	45
O. Trans.	2,100	35⅝	35¼	35½	36
O. R'y & N. Co.	300	100	100	100	
Ont. & W.	7,770	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
Ohio & Miss.	200				21⅞
Omaha Com.	200				
Pacific Mail	210	34	33⅞	34	34
Pullman	145	189	187½	189	190
Peo., D. & E.	100	20	20	20	20
Reading	22,700	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	42⅜
Rich. Terml.	4,543	24⅛	24	24	24⅛
Do pfd	300	82½	82	82	82
Rock Island	3,160	97⅛	96⅞	97	97⅛
So. Pac.	1,000	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
St. Paul	26,945	71	70⅛	70⅝	70⅝
St. P., M. & M.	615	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	107⅛
St. L. & S. F. pfd	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
Sugar Trust	26,865	72⅛	69⅛	69⅛	72⅜
Texas Pac.	730	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
Tenn. Coal	7,550	80	71⅛	74	79
Union Pac.	30,240	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅝
Wis. Cent.	100	29	29	29	29
W. & L. E. pfd	400	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69⅜
Wabash	1,200	17	16⅞	17	17⅛
Do pfd	2,650	33	32⅜	32⅜	33⅛
Western Union	865	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	137
American	115½	United States	85½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127	U. S. 4½s, reg.	104¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	127	U. S. 4½s, coup.	105½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

17000 A&P gtd 4s....77@77¼	2000 MK&T gn 6s....67
1000 BCR&N 1st....100	21000 NYC&StL 4s....93⅛
5000 C S 2d....96⅛	3000 NPa Tm 1st....109
36000 C&R cn 5s..103⅛@103⅜	24000 NPa 1st cp....113⅛
46000 CRI&P5s cp 105⅛@105⅜	15000 NPa 3d cp..108⅝@109
5000 CHV&T 5s....77⅛	7000 OI&W 1st....85
5000 D&M 1st—Dak D. 107	2000 Ogn T 6s....103¼
44000 FtW&D 1st. 107¼@108	6000 R&A 1st-D&M ctf 68⅛
2000 GC&SF 1st....112⅛	1000 R&D 5s....88
10000 GC&SF g ldes....74⅛	3000 St P & S C 1st....123⅛
5000 L&N con 5s....118⅛	10000 TexPa 1st 5s....92⅛
15000 LS 1st....100⅛	6000 Tex P 2d inc....37
2000 Met El 2d....105⅛	23000 TC&R 6s—BD 1st..100
1000 M C 7s....126⅛	1000 UPa 1st-'96....113
2000 M&SPl-H&DD 7s. 115	2000 UPa 1st-'98....116⅛
4000 M&StP-I&D E4s 127	15000 Wab RR 1st....101⅜
1000 M&SPls—SoWD..117	22000 Wab RR 2d. 82⅛@83
1000 MK&T gn 5s....60⅛	11000 WS gtd 4s....105⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

18000 C&O con 5s....100⅛	8000 NPa 3d cp....109
10000 CRI&P 5s cp....106	1000 NW 25 yr deb 5s..105
10000 CCC&I g m....118⅛	11000 OI&W 1st....83½@84
1000 CHV&T 5s....58	11000 OI&W 2d....55
31000 D&RG 4s....78@78⅛	10000 OS inc....58
5000 D&RGW 1st as tr. 99	20000 OR&N 1st....113⅛
10000 DM&M 1 g....33	10000 OT 6s....103⅛
1000 E&TH 1st....118	21000 P&W 1st....84
24000 FtW&D 1st. 107⅛@107⅛	1000 R&WP col term 5s 80⅛
2000 KPa 1s con....113⅛	5000 StJ&GI 1st....105⅛
40000 LacledeGasSL 1st ....91@91⅛	5000 StL&IM 2d....106
2000 LNA&C cn....101⅛	45000 ShenVal gm trst. ....41⅛@42⅛
19000 LS 1st....100⅛@100⅜	21000 T P 1st 5s....92⅛
2000 LSL&T 1st....99⅛	5000 T Pac 2d inc....37⅛
8000 Mid of N J 1st....115	6000 TAA&N M 1st. ....105@105⅛
6000 M&SPl-C&MR 5s 104⅛	10000 T L & K C 1st. ....103⅛@103⅛
2000 MK&T gn 6s....66⅛	11000 WabRR 1st. 101⅜@102
12000 M K&T con 7s....104⅛	11000 WabRR 2d....82⅛@83
5000 NYL&W const m. 112⅛	20000 WU Col tr 5s....102⅛
6000 NPa 1st cp....114	
1000 NPac 2d cp....110	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 CS 1st gtd....109	1000 NYS&W 1st rfg 5s 101⅛
5000 CPa 5s of 1898.. ....102⅛@102⅛	7000 N&W—NRiv 1st.. ....112½@113
1000 CHV&T 5s....77⅛	1000 NPa 2d cp....110
2000 CHV&T g m 6s....79⅛	1000 OR&N 5s....108
5000 D&RG 4s....78	3000 OShrtL 1st....113
2000 DSS&A 5s....94⅛	1000 P&R g m 4s....95
10000 ET 1st....124	10000 R&A 1st-DM ctfs. 68
6000 GC&SF gd 6s....75⅛	2000 R&WP Tm trst 5s 99
9000 LacledeGasSL 1st 91	14000 SLA & T 1st x cp 85
5000 LSL&T 1st....99⅛	10000 StLA&TH 2d pfd. 110
3000 M&SPls C&PW 5s 105⅛	2000 StL&IM C A&T 1s 105⅛
17000 MK&T gn 6s 66⅛@66⅛	10000 SL&SF 2d-Class B 115
1000 NYEl 1st....117	5000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s. 118⅛
6000 NYLE&W cn mt. 112⅛	2000 WabRR 1st 101⅛@101⅛
500 NYLE&W n 3d cn. 104	10000 Wab RR 2d....82⅛@83

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	12,000	33⅞	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛
C. B. & Q.	1,400	106⅛	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
Union Pacific	1,200	70⅛	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Sugar Trust	10,200	72	72⅛	69⅛	69⅛
Ft. Wayne El. Co.	25	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Den., Tx. & Ft. W.	50	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
Mex. Central	550	15	15	15	15
Bell Tel.	186	201	201	200	200
Wis. Central	50	29	29	29	29
Ill. Steel Co.	192	95⅛	96	95⅛	96
Clev. & Cant. pfd.	100	26	26	26	26
Eastern	895	120¼	121	120	120¼

Bond sales and quotations:

400 Atch Coll 5s..73@75¼	15000 W Cent 1st....97
3000 Atch 1sts....116@116⅛	1000 C K W inc..17¾@18
5000 Atch L Grant 7s..111⅛	4100 C K W 5s....72⅛@73¼
5000 Pueblo 7s....111	5000 C & Ft S 7s....111
165000 Atch new 4s 82⅛@83⅛	5000 So Kan inc....90
112000 Atch nw inc. 54⅛@56	4000 So K 5s—Tx Div. 74⅛
2000 K C Ft S & M 6s..115⅛	9000 Mex Cent 4s.. 66@66⅛
25000 W Cent inc....54	15000 Bost Gas 2ds ..73@75

Money at the clearing house is 5@6 per cent; call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 19.—The market closed unsettled and lower. Pennsylvania, 52⅛@52⅛; Reading, 21@21 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 53⅛@55⅛; Reading general 4s, 90@90⅛; Reading first preferred, 79⅛@80; Reading second preferred, 59@60; Reading third preferred, 48⅛@50.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Consols closed at 96 15-16 for money and 97⅛ for the account.

United States bonds, 4s, 130⅛; do 4½s, 107¼ ex coupon; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 34⅛; Canadian Pacific, 75⅛; Erie, 28⅛; Mexican ordinary, 43⅛; St. Paul common, 73⅛; Pennsylvania, 54⅛; Reading, 21⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 69⅛.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £150,000.

Bar silver, 43 15-16d per ounce.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 80c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 19.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), 75c; Calumet & Hecla, $236; Franklin, $14.75; Huron, $2.50; Osceola, $14.00; Pewabic (new), $5.00; Quincy, $65.00; Tamarack, $136; San Diego, $22.00; Santa Fe Copper, $7.72.

MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were duller yesterday than usual, that is, they were exceedingly slow. There was little news to induce either buying or selling, and the consequence was a holding off by both classes of operators, and price changes were narrow except in the case of wheat for next month.

A member of the board was curious enough to figure out the total quantity of grain of all kinds in store in the eight elevators of the Munger-Wheeler system last Saturday. He found it to be 453,725 bu. The storage charges for this at the current rate of ¼c per bu for each ten days would be a trifle less than $42,000 per year.

The steamers Ismalia and Rossmore took out from Baltimore Monday wheat and flour for Liverpool and Glasgow equal to 245,544 bu grain, all of which was by some inadvertency omitted from the blackboard record on 'Change in this city.

It appears from statements made by men in the trade here that the drain on wheat to go to Duluth for export has kept up longer than the Minneapolis men calculated on, and that the latter have within the last few days been bidding up in self defense. The news was repeated yesterday that Minneapolis had good orders for wheat to come to elevators in this city, but that the local millers were outbidding shippers. Also it was said that deliveries by farmers in the Northwest show this week a decided falling off in volume, and that they are not expected again to increase on this side of spring. It is said that the recent rush of wheat to market in that section may be accounted for by an anxiety to get the grain forward before the advance in rail freights which has been expected would occur this week.

Adams & Samuel have a letter from the Dominion Grain Inspector saying: "I think the Manitoba (wheat) crop will pan out between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 bu more than last year. The quality is good, but about 25 per cent of it is smutty; in other respects it is No. 1 hard. Millers buy it readily at about 5c under the market."

Hutchinson sold nearly 1,200,000 bu of May oats, of which 750,000 bu were taken by Hess. As the last named was supposed to be the leading short the market is now more nearly evened up than it was previous to yesterday.

It is hinted as possible that the strength in lard is in large part due to the action of an Anglican party which is extensively long of the article and wants to realize at a good price. But it is also said by insiders that the recent advance is legitimately traceable to a better demand for the continent of Europe.

A Buffalo dispatch says the stock of wheat in store at that point is not more than half enough to meet the milling requirements of the winter season, and that it is understood about all the wheat in transit from Duluth or under orders to move from that point by lake is billed through for export to Europe.

New York reports 36,000 bu wheat and 96,000 bu corn taken for export.

Ocean freight rates are again lower. Through rates from Chicago to Liverpool are quoted at $38.28@39.69 on flour and $55.31@63.75 on provisions.

Beerbohm estimates the stocks of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom at the beginning of this month at 15,685,000 bu, against 19,800,000 bu a year previously.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was in rather better demand, but only by local buyers, and the feeling was easy, though no price changes were noted.

Wheat was irregularly weak, the heaviness being mostly for next month, and that for May being rather sympathetic than otherwise. Early cables were easier in tone, but later ones noted an advance of ¼d per cental in Liverpool, and the news from the Northwest favored the bull side for the longer futures. But the growing belief that there will be no corner in December wheat here caused quite a rush to sell grain that had been taken on in the expectation of such an event, and it was thought at the close of the trading that most of this wheat had been placed, though its selling had not quite widened out the May premium to the actual cost of carrying into that month. December opened ¼c lower at 81c, declined to 80½c, and turned at that point on buying by Hutchinson and Lindblom, though Partridge and some minor traders were free sellers on the resulting advance. It closed at 80⅞c, with May at a wider premium of 4⅛c and this month at nearly 1c discount. January sold at 81@81¼c, closing at the outside. No. 2 in store sold at 80c for red winter and 80@80⅛c for hard spring. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 58@65c, No. 3 do at 64@76c, and No. 3 spring at 65@76½c. Total cash sales, 84 cars.

Corn was tame all through, but firm except for this month, which was freely offered by a few longs, and not so much wanted by the shipping element. There was a promise of fair receipts for today. Hutchinson was selling December and buying May, evening up a rather long line of spreads between the two months, and Chandler-Brown were the principal buyers of the former. Samples averaged about ½c lower. December opened unchanged at 31½c, sold at the split below that, and improved to 31⅝c at the close, with this month at a smaller premium of ⅜c, and January at ⅛c discount. July was nearly nominal, at 33⅞@34c. In store sold at 32½c for No. 2 yellow, 30@30⅛c for No. 3 do, 32@32½c for No. 2, and 29½@31c for No. 3, with 28c for the latter delivered in December. Sample sales were at 31@32½c for old No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 27½@29c for new No. 4 mixed. Total cash sales, 424 cars.

Oats received unusual attention, and, while a large business was done at firm figures, fluctuations were confined within ¼c range. Lindblom, Harvey, Norton-Worthington, and Hutchinson were good buyers of May, and after that month had improved nearly ¼c, to 22⅞@23c, touching the outside, Hutchinson turned seller, Hess taking from him a round half million in one lot at 22⅞@23c, the market finally resting at 22⅞c, or the same as at the close of Monday. December was fairly active at 20½@20⅝c, closing at 20⅝c, with January 20⅝@20¾c, and November slow. Cash oats were in less than the recent shipping demand and sold fairly well to go to store, with samples easier. Free on board lots sold at 20@21c for No. 3 mixed, 21@23c for do white and barley oats, and 23@24c for No. 2 white. No. 3 white to go to store sold at 22@22½c. Total cash sales 149 cars.

Rye was quiet, with cash lots fully steady under a continued good demand, while deferred deliveries were inclined to easiness. December was changed to May at 3⅝c difference, with the first named salable in a regular way at 45⅛c. May sold at 49@49⅛c, closing tame at the inside, with 45c bid for November. No. 2 regular sold at 45c and by sample at 45½@48c, with No. 3 do at 40@41c. Total cash sales 21 cars. Barley was in only fair supply, although some consignments were offered to arrive. The demand was not urgent, and while the market was not quotably lower weakness ensued, with a slow movement noted. Free on board lots sold at 27@33c for No. 4, and 29@55c for poor to fancy Northern grown No. 3. Total sales 73 cars.

Provisions were well-nigh lifeless but firmer in tone, though the receipts of hogs at the six points were one-twelfth larger than for the corresponding day last year. Baldwin sold pork that he had bought Monday. Lard advanced 2½@5c on some buying by the Anglos and McCormick, and Ryan led in the purchasing of ribs by taking 500,000 lbs. They sold 2½c higher at $4.80 for January, and closed at that, with this month nominal at $5.27½, and the year at $4.97½ bid. May ribs sold at $5.60. Pork closed unchanged for January at $9.30, after having sold at $9.27½@9.32½, with the year easy at $9.10 bid and this month steadier at $9.62½. February pork was quoted at $9.35@9.37½. Lard sold at $5.92½@5.95 for the year and January, closing with the inside bid and this month at $6.05 asked. May lard sold at $6.10@6.12½. Cash sales included 1,650 tcs lard at $6.05@6.12½, 75,000 lbs green hams, 20 lbs, at 6¼c, and 25,000 lbs short ribs, 80 lbs, at $5.55.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady. Bran sold at $7.00@8.25, middlings at $8.00@10.50, and wheat screenings at $4.25@5.00.

Flaxseed was offered but sparingly, and while the demand was not urgent sales were at 1c advance, with $1.34 paid for No. 1 on track. A small lot of May sold 1½c higher at $1.42, and futures were otherwise inactive with no sellers appearing. Timothy seed though dull was quotably firm, with the small cash offerings meeting ready sale at $1.05@1.25 for poor to about prime. For December $1.26 was bid, for January $1.28, and for March $1.30, but with no sellers except at a material advance no business resulted. Clover seed was inactive on speculative account, with a former figure of $3.55 bid for December, and the moderate cash offerings meeting the usual sale at $2.25@3.52½ for poor to high grade, chiefly at $3.00@3.50.

Moderate activity was displayed in the street produce markets, with the opening prices of the week well maintained in most instances. There was a lack of animation in butter, which has shown little change from day to day for two or three weeks, while cheese was about as quiet as recently, with stocks accumulating. Eggs tended to a further advance, and dressed poultry was strong. A good demand existed for fine and large turkeys on shipping account for the Thanksgiving season, while buyers showed poor live fowls little favor. Fruits and vegetables were steady, with apples firmly held when choice.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
December	$ 81¼	$ 80⅛@	81	$ 80⅜
May	85⅞	84⅞@	85⅛	85
CORN.				
November	$ 32⅛	$ 31⅛@	32	$ 32
December	31½	31⅛@	31⅞	31⅜
May	33⅞	33⅛@	33⅞	33⅝
OATS.				
December	$ 20⅛	$ 20⅛@	20⅛	$ 20⅜
May	22⅛	22⅛@	23	22⅞
MESS PORK.				
November	$ 9.55	$ 9.60 @	9.62½	$ 9.62½
January	9.27½	9.27½@	9.32½	9.30
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
November	$ 6.00	$ 6.02½@	6.05	$ 6.02½
January	5.90	5.92½@	5.97½	5.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
November	$ 5.35	$ 5.37½@	......	$ 5.37½
January	4.77½	4.80 @	......	4.80

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	May.
No. 2 spring	$	$ 1.05⅛	$ 1.09⅜
No. 2 corn	39⅛	37⅛	38⅛
No. 2 oats	......	20⅜	30⅛
Mess pork	14.57½	......	14.95
Lard	8.50	......	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by car-lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	33	11	47
Spring wheat	161	45	18	224
Corn	211	248	81	540
Oats	105	118	5	228
Rye	32	7	3	42
Barley	1	73	53	127
Total	513	524	171	1,208

Inspected out: 1,038 bu wheat, 145,886 bu corn, 41,851 bu oats, 2,978 bu rye, and 7,585 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 170 cars wheat, 235 cars corn, 118 cars oats, and 28,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	1888.
Flour, brls	25,028	15,945	7,016	28,436
Wheat, bu	121,836	38,529	37,505	18,507
Corn, bu	194,422	214,225	92,728	130,414
Oats, bu	140,149	124,543	357,214	117,756
Rye, bu	11,744	11,507	7,572	5,407
Barley, bu	85,237	72,616	55,961	37,571
Grass-seed, lbs	208,564	77,235	563,328	156,934
Flaxseed, bu	42,867	27,373	20,678	16,441
Broom-corn, lbs	139,860	166,859	148,032	54,543
Cheese, lbs	336,043	114,258	219,359	248,740
Butter, lbs	323,216	155,055	498,309	308,143
Hides, lbs	261,210	386,010	1,161,278	964,999
Wool, lbs	68,360	14,650	221,011	102,332

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Nov. 19.	Nov. 18.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Nov. 19.	Nov. 18.
Western.				
Chicago	121,836	98,606	37,505	81,387
Milwaukee	67,725	51,975		2,625
St. Louis	52,000	69,000	8,000	19,000
Toledo	20,676	12,955	15,407	23,973
Detroit	19,589	21,620	15,400	46,185
Peoria	8,500	5,500	1,000	1,500
Minneapolis	342,200	534,540	90,270	105,840
Duluth	215,970	211,312	361,522	221,150
Total	848,490	1,005,508	516,671	504,660
Eastern.				
New York	64,450	138,450	40,086	23,384
Philadelphia	7,286	6,252	6,349	4,426
Baltimore	6,507	66,492		
Total	78,243	211,194	46,435	27,810
Grand total	921,733	1,216,702	563,106	532,470
Same days 1888	486,525	642,680	222,058	214,032

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Nov. 16, 1889.	Week ending Nov. 9, 1889.	Week ending Nov. 17, 1888.
Flour, brls	220,000	265,000	100,000
Wheat, qrs	283,000	325,000	282,000
Corn, qrs	206,000	128,000	67,000

Lake freights were slightly advanced under light offerings of tonnage. Rates were 1⅛c for oats, 2c for corn, and 2¼@2½c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 52,000 bu rye, 157,000 bu oats, 85,000 bu corn, and 24,000 bu wheat.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Sales were rather slow and chiefly of small lots at a former range of quotations: Hand-picked navies and pea beans, $1.70@1.75 per bu, and do mediums, $1.65@1.70, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.50.

BROOM-CORN—Though rather quiet this market is in a fairly satisfactory condition, with general firmness the rule and a moderate outward movement recorded. The receipts last week were 796,380 lbs; shipments, 736,429 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3½@4c; choice green carpet brush, 4¼@4¾c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—This staple remains in a nearly stationary position, with a fair demand for the offerings of sweet butter, while held stock is rather slow. The shipping inquiry is not urgent. The receipts last week were 2,020,016 lbs; shipments, 2,205,889 lbs. Quotations: Choice Western creamery, 23@24c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 25@25½c; fair to good, 18@22c; choice dairies, 17@21c; poor to streaked lots, 12@16c; rolls, 13@16c; packing stock, 9@11c.

CHEESE—Dealers are receiving large stocks of autumn made cheese and storing it away, while the outward movement is only moderate and prices show no change, with a former quietude continued. The receipts last week were 1,540,961 lbs; shipments, 1,303,790 lbs. Quotations: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9@9½c per lb; do twins, 9½c; Young Americas, 9¾@10c; 1-lb skims, 8@8½c; low grades, 3@7c; Swiss No. 1, 9½@10c; brick full creams, 9@9½c.

EGGS—Were again strong, with an upward tendency. Fancy lots of fresh eggs were salable at 22½c, with ice-house stock at 18@21c.

GAME—Included in the receipts were many rabbits in poor condition, which met with slow sale. Choice game was in good request at the quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.75@4.00 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.25@1.50; partridges, $4.25@4.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; prairie chickens, $4.50@5.00; quail, $1.25@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.00@1.25; venison saddles, 13@15c per lb; rabbits, 75c@$1.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—There was some inquiry for choice winter apples for placing in store, and all such were firmly held, with common autumn stock quiet and only steady. Other fruits were shown favor, with grapes firm. Good to choice winter apples, such as Northern spies, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.25@2.50 per brl in car-lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.25; fine to fancy eating apples, ex store, $3.25@4.00. Concord grapes, 50@55c per basket; do Catawba, 48@55c; good to choice pears, $5.50@7.00 per brl; bell and cherry cranberries, $7.75@8.00 per brl; bugles, $8.25@8.50; Cape Cods, $7.75@8.25; Florida oranges, $2.75@3.25 per box.

HAY—The arrivals were decreased, but fair quantities of common hay had been carried over from the previous day, and the market was quiet and steady. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at $10.50; 28 cars upland prairie at $7.00@9.00. Receipts, 724 tons; shipments, 71 tons.

HIDES—A fair business was done at a former low range of prices. The receipts last week were 3,120,621 lbs; shipments, 5,247,994 lbs. Quotations: Green salted, 4⅝c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c; No. 1 calf, 5½c; No. 2 do, 5¼c; deacons, 25c each; dry flints, 18 lbs and upward, 9@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—Refined burning oils were firmly held at a slight advance and turpentine was again lower, with asked prices reduced 1c. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 9c; water white, 150°, 9¾c; prime, 175°, 11c; Eocene, 11¾c; Kenejene, 12¾c; Elaine, 15½c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 8c; linseed, raw 58c, and boiled, 61c; turpentine, 50c; extra lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 40c.

POTATOES—In addition to the usual local demand there was some inquiry for choice potatoes on shipping account and all such were firm, with poor lots dull and unchanged. Quotations: Choice to fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 30@34c per bu on track; Beauty of Hebron, 30@35c; rose, 25@28c; Minnesota and Iowa stock, 2@3c discount from the above; mixed lots, 16@24c.

POULTRY—Owing to a good demand on the part of all classes of buyers the market for dressed fowls was fairly active and firm at the quotations: Dressed poultry—Good to choice chickens, 7@8c per lb; good to fancy dry-picked turkey, 9½@11c; ducks, 8½@10c; geese, 7@9c. Live fowls salable at 2@3c discount.

VEGETABLES—General steadiness was the rule, with a fair demand present. Beets, 75c per brl; cabbages, $2.75@3.50 per 100; celery, 20@25c per doz; onions, $1.50@1.75 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 25@28c per bu; string beans, $1.50@2.00 per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—Though quotably steady the inquiry was not urgent, and a slow movement resulted. The receipts last week were 243,941 lbs; shipments, 343,138 lbs. Quotations were as follows: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa: coarse tub, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 15@22c; medium unwashed, 23@26c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@18c; medium unwashed, 21@23c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 18	12,283	349	21,778	8,867
Tuesday, Nov. 19	9,500	400	24,000	7,000
Total	21,783	749	45,778	15,867
Last week	18,342	580	69,925	12,783
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 18	2,888	242	5,420	4,224
Tuesday, Nov. 19	3,000	300	5,500	2,000
Total	5,888	542	10,92[illegible]	6,224
Last week	6,277	134	11,2[illegible]	2,558

Jack Cudahy, who was at the yards yesterday, said: "I think hogs will go to $3.50 this week and to $3.00 before the end of the season. Why, just think of it, we couldn't sell 20-lb hams this week at six and a half."

Secretary Charles W. Baker is in Kansas City on Live Stock Exchange business.

Private cablegrams from London and Liverpool reported the cattle trade demoralized on account of heavy supplies and warm weather. Choice American beeves are quoted at 10½c per lb.

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 30,000 hogs, 14,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 39,230 hogs, 16,346 cattle, and 6,038 sheep one week ago.

Fourteen packers bought nearly 19,000 hogs yesterday. Both light and heavy "droves" cost 2@5c more than Monday. The quality was good, but desirable heavy continue scarce.

Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha yesterday hardly reached 40,000, or 17,000 less than one week ago and 9,000 less than a year ago. The decrease was all at Chicago; in fact, outside points showed an increase compared with a week ago.

Receipts of hogs thus far this week, compared with the first two days of last week, are a third less, or at the rate of about 130,000 for the week. About ten days ago a leading packer bet that he would have 175,000 this week and 200,000 next week.

C. W. Weatherford of Osceola, Hill County, Tex., writes: "Hogs scarce; not half enough for home consumption." W. T. Haynes of Tama, Ia., writes: "Hogs are not doing as well as they ought to. There is considerable cholera around here, and farmers are diffident and panicky on hogs."

Heavy hogs closed yesterday at $3.60@3.90, or 5@10c lower than a week ago, and $1.65 per 100 lbs lower than a year ago.

A. F. Ousdorff of Lingo, Mo., writes: "The hog crop is short all over—both here and in the part of Kansas I have been. I expect the principal hog crop will be shipped this month and December."

J. S. Witt of Laurell, Ind., writes: "The hog cholera has cut quite a swath in the southwest part of this county, where it has never prevailed before."

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle are increasing. Nearly 10,000 arrived yesterday, against 8,000 one week ago. Arrivals thus far this week exhibit 2,400 increase. The market yesterday was active and values averaged steady. Some sales early showed a slight advance, but the common to fair grades were weak and a shade lower in some cases. Native butcher stock was firmly held. No real choice steers were offered, and the highest sale reported was $4.85 for 1,705-lb steers. Several loads sold at $4.70@4.80. Some inferior native steers sold at $2.75. Most of the fair to good steers sold at $3.40@4.10. Texas cattle sold at $1.55@2.05 for bulls and cows and $2.10@2.80 for steers. There were no Western cattle on sale. Native cows sold at $1.00@3.00, bulk at $1.70@2.35; bulls sold at $1.30@2.75; veal calves at $4.00@4.75; and butcher steers at $2.00@3.00. Stock cattle sold at $2.10@2.80, bulk at $2.35@2.60. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.25
Good to fancy, 1,350@1,600 lbs	3.50@4.75
Poor to good, 1,000@1,300 lbs	2.70@4.10
Fancy cows and heifers	2.40@2.65
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.00@2.30
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.00@2.30
Stockers and feeders	1.75@2.95
Texas bulls and cows	1.30@2.00
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.00@2.90

HOGS—The hog market yesterday opened active and strong and prices ruled 5c higher. The advance was sustained throughout the day on light weights, and all the "good" heavy sold at the advance, but toward noon the feeling weakened and common to good heavy and mixed closed easy, with most of the advance lost. The demand was active and a good clearance was made. The full number of packers were operating, and shippers purchased freely. Heavy sold at $3.60@3.90, bulk at $3.75@3.85; mixed, $3.65@3.90, bulk at $3.80@3.85; light, $3.65@3.90, chiefly at $3.80@3.85. Singeing pigs sold at $3.95@4.00, and pigs averaging 90@140 lbs at $3.40@3.80.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep was good and values ruled about steady. Lambs, averaging 65@89 lbs, sold at $5.10@5.65. Native sheep, averaging 64@127 lbs, sold at $3.45@5.25, chiefly at $4.25@4.75. Oregon and other Western sheep, averaging 90@110 lbs sold at $3.45@4.40.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 940, including 41 car loads for export and 17 car loads for home trade slaughterers direct. No trading in beeves. Dull for dressed beef at 5½@7¼c per pound for native; exports, 3,560 quarters of beef. Today's cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American refrigerated beef at scant 6¾c per pound and American steers dull at 9@10c per lb for the dressed weights sinking the offal. Calves—Receipts, 440; steady and all sold, including veals at 6@8c per lb; grassers and Western calves, $2.35@3.75 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300; fairly firm for both sheep and lambs, with moderate trading at $5.25@6.75 per 100 lbs for lambs and at $4.00@5.75 for sheep. Some poor lambs going at $4.50 and some poor sheep at $3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100; live hogs sold at $3.80@4.25 per 100 lbs, and the market closed weak.

OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; desirable beeves steady; others slow and easier; prime 1,300 to 1,600 lb beeves, $4.20@4.60; good 1,000 to 1,300 lb, $3.50@4.10; Westerns, $2.50@3.15; Texans, $2.00@2.50; fair to good cows, $1.90@2.15; good to choice cows, $2.15@2.75; feeders, $2.20@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.40; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,500; all sold; active; most everything at $3.60; light, $3.60@3.65; heavy, $3.60@3.62½; mixed, $3.55@3.60.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 700; market strong; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.90; fair to good, $3.30@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.25; range steers, $2.00@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts 6,500 head; shipments, 3,200; market shade higher; fair to choice heavy, $3.70@3.85; packing, $3.60@3.80; light, fair to best, $3.65@3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 300; market firm; fair to choice, $3.40@4.70.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,600; shipments, 500; native beeves, $3.10@4.60; cows, $1.50@2.35; stockers and feeders, $1.25@3.15; Texans, $1.50@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, none; closed 5@10c lower after a strong opening; good to choice light, $3.65@3.75; heavy and good, $3.60@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 2,000; good to choice muttons, $3.70@4.95; stockers and feeders, $2.35@4.60.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Nov. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 662 head; shipments, 93; market steady. Quotations: Canners, 75c@$1.00; cows, $1.00@2.05; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.90; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; market opened strong with yesterday's close and closed slightly weaker. Quotations: Light, $3.60@3.65; heavy, $3.55@3.65; mixed, $3.45@3.57½.

LUMBER.

No activity was noted at the lumber docks, with a half dozen cargoes offered, a portion of which had been carried over from Monday. Many vessels are already stripped and tied up for the winter and little interest is manifested in the scattering arrivals. Cargo quotations follow: Piece stuff, short, $9.25@9.50; piece stuff, long, $10.50@12.50; culls, $6.00@7.00; boards and strips, selected, $17.25@22.00; standard shingles, $1.75@1.85.

Yard prices follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$37.00@42.00
Flooring, 6 inch, A and B	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.00@14.00
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	12.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@15.00
Shingles, standard A	2.00
Lath, dry	2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—PROVISIONS—Closed—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 56s 6d, steady; do Western, 46s 4d, firm. Lard is in poor demand for futures, with no offerings of spot; spot, 35s 6d, strong; November, 34s 9d, firm; December and January, 33s 6d, firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in fair demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 9½d, steady; do spring, 7s 1d, steady. Flour is in fair demand: 10s 3d, steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s ½d, steady; November, 4s ½d, dull; December, 4s ¾d, dull; January, 3s 11¼d, dull.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—[Special.]—COFFEE—Prices were 30 to 35 points lower, with further heavy liquidation by the long interest. One bull firm sold 30,000 bags. A belligerent dispatch in regard to Rio affairs came from Hamburg by way of Paris, but prices declined, almost all private cables received being peaceful in tenor. G. Amsinck & Co. had a cable from the National Bank of Brazil stating that the new government meets with popular approval and that perfect order prevails. The bulls, while predicting much higher prices, have been steadily selling, and the bears have been taking in their shorts. Some who were formerly bearish now say they are conservative bullish on the statistical position, and the possibility of a disturbed situation in Brazil for some time to come. The close here was steady after sales of 84,500 bags. Havre declined slightly. Hamburg was ½ to 1½ pfennigs higher. These were closing prices: January, 15.55@15.65c; February, 15.65@15.70c; March, 15.65@15.7 c; April, 15.65@15.70c; May, 15.70@15.75c; June, 15.65@15.70c; July, 15.55@15.6 c; September, 15.40@15.45c; October, 15.25@15.30c; November, 15.55@15.65c; December, 15.60@15.65c. The receipts at Rio were 3,000 bags today and at Santos 8,000 bags. The official dispatch said: "Political situation improving." Rio on the spot was slightly easier; buyers were holding off. No. 7 was quoted at 17½c. No sales were reported. Mild was in good demand and firm.

COTTON—Liverpool, instead of advancing today as everybody had decided it should, took the other tack and declined 1-64@2-64d. This caused a decline of four to six points here. The exports from the ports were again large, reaching 41,000 bales. On the other hand the receipts were heavy. In New Orleans options were four to six points lower. Frost was reported at Savannah, Ga., Charleston, and Wilmington, N. C., and Mobile, Ala. A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., estimated the yield in that department this season up to Oct. 1 as 639,990 bales, against 558,642 bales last year. The consolidated American stock was 675,317 bales, against 682,063 bales last year. The receipts at the ports were 66,565 bales against 54,138 this day last week and 58,992 last year; since Sept. 1, 2,057,144 bales, against 2,166,961 during the same period last season. The close was quiet and steady, after sales of 6,500 bales at these closing prices: November, 10.13@10.14c; December, 10.10@10.11c; January, 10.09@10.10c; February, 10.15@10.16c; March, 10.21@10.22c; April, 10.28@10.29c. Spot cotton was steady at 10¼c for middling uplands; sales of 300 bales for export; also of late 815 bales for export.

WHEAT—Was a listless, uninteresting speculation. The foreign demand fell off, and there was an impression that Europe is buying wheat elsewhere. The public apathy, however, seems to be the greatest drawback. Wheat has few or no aggressive friends. The statistics may be all right for the bulls, but the statistics are often slow in producing their legitimate effects. Today prices were ¼@½c lower. The cables were weak, and little wheat was taken by exporters. The option sales of wheat today were 2,400,000 bu. December, 84⅛@84½@84⅜c; January, 85⅜@85⅛c; March, 88 3-16@88⅞c; May, 89 13-16@90⅛c; June, 89⅜@89⅝c. The cash sales were 64,000 bu. Exporters took one load of No. 1 Northern at 92½c. Millers bought two loads of choice red at 3c over December and five loads of No. 1 Northern at 85⅛c, cost, freight, and insurance to Buffalo. No. 2 red in elevator here was quoted at 84½c.

CORN—Was ¼@⅜c lower and moderately active. The option sales were 800,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for December, 41⅜@41 15-16@41⅝c; January, 42@41⅜c; May, 41⅜@41⅛c. Cash sales 162,000 bu, including 10 loads for export at 42⅝@42⅞c for No. 2 canal mixed and 43c for do special delivery early in December.

OATS—Were a shade higher for options. The receipts here today were 83,000 bu; total at all points, 330,947 bu. Cash sales were 235,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for December, 27⅝@28⅛c; January, 27 15-16@28⅛c; February, 28⅛@28⅜c; May, 28⅛@29⅛c. No. 2 white for December, 30c. Cash sales, 65,000 bu, at 28⅛@28⅜c for No. 2 mixed, 27⅜c for No. 3 do, 30⅛c for No. 2 white, and 29⅜c for No. 3 do.

BUTTER—25@27c.

CHEESE—10⅛@10⅜c.

EGGS—16@26c.

SUGAR—Raw was in demand and firm; fair refining, 4 13-16@4⅞c; 96° test centrifugal 5 11-16@5⅜c. Sales of 100 hhds English Islands and 600 hhds Porto Rico at 4⅝c for 89° test.

FLOUR—Receipts, 23,187 pkgs; exports, 1,493 brls, 2,309 sacks; dull, unchanged; poor qualities easy; sales 19,550 brls.

PETROLEUM—Stock Exchange—Opening, $1.09¾; highest, $1.10; lowest, $1.09¾; closing, $1.09¾. Consolidated Exchange—Opening, $1.09¾; quiet; highest, $1.10½; lowest, $1.09; closing, $1.10. Total sales, 602,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—On account of storm business was light in spot transactions. The mails brought a few orders for seasonable goods and for new fabrics for future delivery. The market was unchanged and prices steady.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery, eastern extra 24c; creamery western extra, soft wood packages, 24@25c; other western extra, 24c; western extra firsts 20@22c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 13@15; northern June extras 20c; western June extra 18@19c; June firsts to extra firsts, 15@17c; dairy Vermont extra 21@22c; dairy New York extra 21c; ; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 18@20c; New York and Vermont firsts, 15@17c; New York and Vermont low grades, 10@14c; dairy, western extra firsts, 13@14c; western firsts, 11@12c; western seconds, 10c; western imitation creamery, extra, 15@16c; imitation creamery firsts, 12@14c; western ladle packed extra firsts, 13@14c; ladle packed firsts, 10@12c; ladle packed seconds, 10c.

CHEESE—New York, extra, 11c; firsts, 9½@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; Vermont extra 10½@11c; firsts, 9½@10½c; seconds, 6@8; sage, 11½@12c; Ohio extra, 10½c; firsts, 9@10c.

EGGS—Eastern firsts, 22@24c; New York firsts, 23@24c; Canadian firsts, 23@24c; Michigan extra, 25@26c; Western extras 23@24c; firsts, 21@22c.

CORN—Firm; high mixed at 48@48½c; steamer yellow, 48c; steamer, 47c; good no grade, 45@45½c.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 whites to arrive at 32@32½c, with No. 3 whites at 31@31½c and No. 2 mixed at 29@29½c, fancy at 34@35c, clipped at 32½@35c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 31@31½c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 29@30c.

DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat opened firm this morning at yesterday's close, with a good demand for cash, but not much interest in any of the futures. Sales were made steadily for some time at the opening prices, when the demand forced an advance of ⅛c; this lasted for the greater part of the morning, but before the close there was a drop to the opening figures, in sympathy with the weakness in futures, caused by the decline at other markets and the lower cables. Duluth and Minneapolis together received 910 cars this morning. Shipments from here are averaging heavy just now, and the demand for cash is caused by this outward movement. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 81½c bid; November, 80⅝c; December, 80⅝c; May, 86⅛c bid; year, 80c. Cash No. 1 Northern 78⅛c bid; No. 2 Northern, 74⅛c bid; December corn closed at 31⅛c. Cars on track, 330.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 215,970 bu; corn, 3,333 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 361,522 bu. Flour receipts for the week were 52,276 brls; shipments, 79,054. In store, 62,990 brls.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Options dull and lower; high grades steady; steamer No. 2 red, in elevator, 75c; ungraded, in grain depot, 84½c; No. 2 red, November, 80⅛@81c; December, 80⅜@81⅛c; January, 82@82⅛c; February, 83⅛@84c. Corn—Options quiet and ⅛c lower; car-lots for local trade steady though quiet; ungraded yellow, in grain depot, 41½c; No. 2 high mixed, in Twentieth street elevator, 42c; No. 2 yellow, in grain depot, 41½c; No. 2 mixed, November, 40@40½c; December, 39⅛@40c; January, 39@39½c; February, 39⅛@40c. Oats—Car-lots quiet; No. 3 white, in Twentieth street elevator, 28c; do, in grain depot, 28½c; futures quiet; No. 2 white, November, 28⅛@29⅛c; December, 28@29⅛c; January, 29⅛@29⅛c; February, 29⅛@30c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,200 bu; corn, 20,400 bu; oats, 32,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 300 bu; corn, 8,300 bu; oats, 32,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower; generally weak throughout. No. 2 red, cash, 78⅛@78⅝c; December, 79@79½c, closed at 79⅛c bid; January, 80⅛@80⅝c, closed at 80c bid; May, 84⅛@85c, closed at 84⅛c asked. Corn steady, but quiet; No. 2 mixed, cash, 30⅜c; November, 30⅛c, closed at 30⅛@30⅜c bid; December, 28⅜c, closed at 28⅜c bid. Oats firm, and in demand; No. 2 cash, 19⅛@19⅜c bid; May, 22⅜c, and that bid at the close; January, 19⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Fair business done at unchanged prices.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 156,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 19.—WHEAT—Receipts, 580 cars; shipments, 153. A large portion of it was offered on the sample tables, for which there was a good demand. At times it was picked up rapidly during the morning at nearly as high prices as yesterday, though at times there would be a little drag, with buyers making an effort to get a little shading. Demand was chiefly on account of local milling, and plenty of outside orders were here to be filled, but the activity of millers kept prices a little above their views. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, November, 78c; December, 78½c; May, 84⅜c; on track, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, November, 76c; December, 76c; May, 82½c; on track, 77c; No. 2 Northern, November, 73c; December, 73c; May, 78c; on track, 73@75c.

BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easy; No. 2 winter red, October and November, 79⅛@79⅝c; December, 80⅛@80⅝c; January, 82@82⅛c; February, 83⅛@83⅝c; March, 87⅛@87⅜c. Corn—Western weak; mixed spot, November, and December, 40⅛@40⅝c; year, 39@39⅛c; January, 38⅛@39c; February, 39⅛@39⅝c; March, 39⅛@39⅝c; April, 40@40⅛c. Oats firm; Western white, 28@29c; do mixed, 25@28c; graded No. 2 white, 28⅛@29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 8,607 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat easier; cash, 83c; December, 83⅛c; May, 87⅛c. Corn dull; cash, 35c. Oats quiet; cash, 20⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—Active and firm; cash and November, $3.65; December, $3.67½; February, $3.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,700 bu; corn, 19,200 bu; clover seed, 901 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,400 bu; corn, 10,900 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 973 bags.

PEORIA, ILL., Nov. 19—GRAIN—Corn—Active and easier; high mixed, 32c; new high, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; new, 29⅛@30c; rejected, 31c; new, 27⅛@28⅛c. Oats active and firm; No 2 white, 23@23⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 21@21⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 33,600 bu; oats, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 12,900 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard easier at 91c asked; No. 1 Northern firm at 87@87½c; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 84½c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 19.—TURPENTINE—Quiet at 42½c.

Now They Let Him Alone.

Some one sent a Missouri church deacon a postal card advising him not to pray so loud, and not to attempt to sing at all, and he just backslid and licked three of his neighbors inside of a week. No man can pray too loud for his own good or the benefit of the general public.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 3 p. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, Nov. 23, 6:30 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 9 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Nov. 30, 11 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 2 p. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Dec. 7, 6:30 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am, ‡ 5:30 pm, ‡11:00 pm	*10:05 pm, ‡ 9:30 am, ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am, †11:00 pm	* 7:00 pm, ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm, * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm, * 4:00 pm, *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†11:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‡12:30 pm, †11:10 pm	* 9:30 am, ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	*12:30 pm, †11:10 pm	* 9:30 am, ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St Joseph	†11:10 pm	‡ 6:50 am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‡Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 12.30 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6.00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11.00 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	† 9.00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	* 11.20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5.00 PM	9.30 AM

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:01 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‡11:15 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 3:50 pm	‡11:20 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Nashville on 3:50 p. m. train. Entire train leaving at 11:15 p. m. runs through to Nashville and has Pullman Buffet Sleeper.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4 50 pm	10:10 am

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison-st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 pm	*9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	*7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:00 am, *5:00 pm, *10:45 pm	†8:55 pm, *9:50 am, *7:00 am
Ashland Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*10:45 pm, *5:00 pm, †10:45 pm	*7:00 am, *9:50 am, †7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:00 am, *5:00 pm, *10:45 pm	†1:55 pm, *9:50 am, *7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	†4:35 pm	†10:00 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	6:50 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited	5:30 pm	7:30 am
Limited Fast Mail	10:30 pm	7:00 am
Overland Express	10:30 pm	6:50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	12:01 n'n, 5:40 pm	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	10:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	5:30 pm, 5:30 pm, 10:35 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	9:00 am, X8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	5:00 pm, 7:20 pm, 5:05 pm, 8:00 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	11:30 am, 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	11:30 am, 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	3:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	11:30 am	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	5:00 pm, 9:05 pm	[illegible]
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	9:05 pm	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	9:20 am, 4:45 pm	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	10:15 am, 4:15 pm, 11:30 pm	[illegible]
Rockford and Elgin	7:15 am	[illegible]
Rockford, via Harvard	9:00 am	6:50 pm

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only.
†Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:20 pm
Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:20 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‡ 8:35 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:35 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:55 pm	‡10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Dubuque	† 8:45 am	* 2:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:45 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		* 7:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5 50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:40 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:55 am	† 6:20 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50 am
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Nov. 17, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:55 am	* 7:55 pm
Special New York Day Express	*10:35 am	* 4:25 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	*11:20 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Night Express	‡ 9:25 pm	* 6:50 am
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 am	† 7:55 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	* 4:40 pm	† 9:00 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10:10 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

From Pennsylvania Station,

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.
Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg	Mail Express	F * 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	P *10:00 am
	Fast Line	F * 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited	F * 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	P * 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express	F *11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		P *10:00 am, * 8:15 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, p *7:05 am, f *7 am, f *9:45 am, f *5:00 pm, p *5:00 pm, f *9:30 pm.
F—Via Ft. Wayne Route. P—Via Pan-Handle Route.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station. Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:10 am

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	*11:00 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:15 am
N. Y. and Boston Vestibule Lim.	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	x 6:35 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:25 pm	x 9:10 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Vestibule Limited	x10:25 am	x 9:00 pm
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo Through Express	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 9:05 am	† 7:20 pm
Limited Express	* 3:15 pm	[illegible]
Night and Day Express	*11:00 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	7:10 am	4:15 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	* 9:55 am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 4:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:25 am

*Daily.
All trains stop at Thirty-ninth-st. and Hyde Park.
All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address B. F. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.